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THE INTEREST AND THE NEED

FINAL REPORT ON AN EVALUATION STUDY ON THE
OECD DEVELOPMENT CENTRE'S DIRECTORIES AND REGISTERS OF
RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND RESEARCH PROJECTS

JULY 1986
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my appreciation for the unfailing help and goodwill I received throughout the course of this evaluation from all the OECD Development Centre staff; from the staff of the Regional Associations and their member institutions; and from the very busy people who expressed their interest in development research, and this evaluation study, and their need for information services on research in progress, by taking the time to respond so carefully, and at length to the questionnaires.
"In addition to the publications of development registers and directories by OECD, I think OECD and IDRC could jointly sponsor periodic conferences, drawing participants from librarians and documentalists from developing countries and resource personnel from developing countries to interchange ideas on development documentation."
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GB  ASLIB
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    C.P. 5954

GH  ASSOC AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES
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<td>Bulmershe College / Reading University London Road</td>
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<td>BUR RESOURCE ASSESSMENT &amp; LAND / USE PLANNING / UNIV DAR ES SALAAM P.O. BOX 35097</td>
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BE  College pour les pays en voie de deve|veloppement / Universite|
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CL  COM ECONOMICA / AMERICA LATINA (CEPAL)
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LU  COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
     DG XII / B , BOITE POSTALE 1907

GB  COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL / ECONOMICS
     DARTINGTON HOUSE , LITTLE CLARENDON STREET

CR  CONFED UNIVERSITARIA CENTRO- / AMERICANA / CIUDAD UNIVERSITARIA
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ES  Consejo Superior Investigaciones Cientifi|ficas
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GB  DEPT OVERSEAS ADMINISTRATIVE / STUDIES / UNIV MANCHESTER
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PH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION, INC.
P.O. BOX 370 MCC

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58, BOULEVARD ARAGO

NL ECONOMISCH-GEografisch / INSTITUUT
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ZM  EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH BUREAU / UNIV ZAMBIA P.O. BOX 32379

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CL  FAC LATINAM CIENC SOCIALES / (FLACSO)
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BR  FAC SAUDE PUBLICA / UNIV SAO PAULO
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CO  Facultad de Educacion / Centro Laubach de Educacion de Adultos / Universidad de Antioquia
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MX  FACULTAD LATINOAMERICANA DE / CIENCIAS SOCIALES (FLACSO) / DIRECTOR
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ZM  FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE / UNIV OF ZIMBABWE

TZ  FACULTY OF ARTS & SOCIAL SCIENCES
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<td>DE</td>
<td>German Foundation for International Development / Documentation Centre</td>
<td>Postf 30 03 80, Hans-Bockler-Str. 5</td>
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<td>GRAD PROG ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT / VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>POB 1828 STN B</td>
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<td>GRAD SCHOOL PUBLIC &amp; INTL / AFFAIRS / PITTSBURGH UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>FORBES QUADRANGLE 1 FL</td>
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**Appendices:**

1. Questionnaires
2. ICCDA Meeting Records.
3. Latin American Comments.
4. Development related information searches, specific subjects mentioned.
5. Responses from Planners, Policy Makers and Researchers to the question, in what subject areas you have made management or policy decisions related to development programmes.
6. Subjects of articles on development-related subjects, written by the 69.9% of planners and researchers who have published on the subject.
7. Development-related subjects taught by planners, policy makers and researchers.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the OECD Development Centre's request, the Information Sciences Division and the Office of Planning and Evaluation of IDRC funded an evaluation study of the organization's data base and publications on research in progress. Two major questions were addressed: the need for information services on research in progress; and the most effective way of providing such services.

Previous interim reports on the study were produced in December 1984 and in June 1985. These were concerned with the provision of information services, and the prospects for an International microcomputer based Development Information Network, building on the strengths of the Development Centre, and the five Regional Associations of ICCDA (the International Coordinating Committee of Development Associations).

This final report, as its title suggests, concentrates on the interest in, and the need for, information services on research in progress, and presents analyses of a questionnaire sent to policy makers and planners and to information professionals in development research institutes throughout the world.

The responses to the questionnaires overwhelmingly confirm the interest in development research and the need for current information on plans and progress, and provide suggestions to help to improve the effectiveness of any such service.
BACKGROUND

IDRC, at the OECD Development Centre's request, has funded an evaluation of the Centre's data base and directories on research institutes and research in progress. The first part of the evaluation, discussions with OECD Development Centre staff, and visits to the five Regional Associations of ICCDA (International Coordinating Committee of Development Associations) who cooperate with OECD in the updating of the directories and registers of research, were presented in an Interim Report in December 1984. (1)

The overall study is structured around three aspects of analysis: an operational evaluation; the use of the data base and directories; and the value of such services generally.

The interim report introduced the OECD Development Centre's data base and directories on development research and training institutes and registers of research projects, and the need for a reassessment of the activities relating to their production and updating, and presented a preliminary evaluation. Three possible operational futures were outlined: the continuation of the present system for updating the data base and published directories; the increased participation of the Regional Associations in data collection tasks; and full regional participation in a decentralised microcomputer based network.

The interim report was shared with the Regional Associations by the OECD Development Centre, and a meeting was held in association with the general ICCDA Meeting in Dakar in April 1985 to discuss the recommendations made. The third option, a decentralized microcomputer based network, was unanimously endorsed, and a second report, "Prospects for an International Microcomputer Based Development Information network: an update of the interim report on an evaluation study of the OECD Development Centre's data base and international information services on development research and training" was presented in June 1985.

Information on current organizational and technical considerations was given, and the need for coordination and cooperation was emphasized, not only on a regional basis, but also with other international, national and subject organizations initiatives on the provision of information in research and progress.

The value of the services was confirmed by those researchers and planners in the regions met with during the course of interviews and data collection visits early in the study. The responses of the recipients of the updated Latin American Directories, which were produced and distributed during the course of the evaluation, were also encouragingly positive, and are summarised in an appendix to this report. A more representative response to the general value of information services on research in progress, with additional questions on the OECD services in particular, was sought by questionnaire. This final report presents an analysis of the questionnaire responses, and a brief literature review on the need for, and the provision of, information services on research in progress.
INTRODUCTION

The OECD Development Centre and ICCDA - (The Inter-Regional Coordinating Committee of Development Associations)

Since its establishment, the OECD Development Centre has pursued a programme of liaison and cooperation with social and economic development research and training institutes throughout the world. In support of this programme, it has collected information, created a computer-held data base, and published a series of catalogues and directories of research and training institutes and research programmes in the field of economic and social development in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the OECD member countries.

Along with other international organizations, it has worked to strengthen the cooperation between research and development institutes by promoting the establishment of Regional Associations. The five Regional Associations listed below were created between 1967 and 1977:

1967: Consejo Latin Americano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) - the Latin American Social Science Council;

1971: Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific (ADIPA);

1973: Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA);

1975: European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI);

1977: Association of Arab Institutes and Centres for Economic and Social Development Research (AICARDES).

The Regional Associations adopted the common aim of promoting information exchange and cooperation in development research and training, and work closely with their member institutes in the countries of each region.

At a meeting of the representatives of the four existing Regional Associations in Cairo in November 1976, it was decided to formalize but not institutionalize, future meetings held in conjunction with the General Assemblies of the Associations to encourage and initiate cooperation between them through an Inter-Regional Coordinating Committee of Development Associations (ICCDA), the Secretariat of which would be hosted by each of the Regional Associations in turn.

The updating of the data base and the directories of research institutes and projects, undertaken within a general framework of cooperation with the Regional Associations and organizations such as UNESCO, constitutes a major programme for the OECD Development Centre.

Early in 1984, the President of the OECD Development Centre discussed the provision of this information service with the Director of the Information Sciences Division of the International Development Research Centre of Canada, and requested their help in an evaluation exercise.
THE EVALUATION

a) Purpose

The purpose of the evaluation was to provide information to the OECD Development Centre and to the International Development Research Centre which would allow them to:

i) assess the International Development Information Services and the database of the OECD Development Centre, and particularly the series of directories and registers published;

ii) decide on what future actions might be taken in relation to the cooperating Regional Associations (ADIPA, AICARDES, CLACSO, CODESRIA, EADI)...

iii) assess, in the light of the above, DEVSIS level II or non-bibliographic information activities generally.

b) Objectives

i) to review the relevant current activities on the organization and dissemination of information concerning development research and training programmes and institutions as well as on-going research projects (DEVSIS level II activities);

ii) to assess the OECD Development Centre's activities relating to the collection and dissemination of development information and its database on Development Research and Training Institutes and on on-going development research projects, with particular reference to the publication of regional directories and registers;

iii) to provide recommendations respecting:

a) the actions to be taken by the Development Centre to improve the implementation of its development information activities and specifically as regards an increased effective participation of the Regional Associations (ADIPA, AICARDES, CLACSO, CODESRIA, EADI) thereby aiming at an increased decentralization of the activities within the network;

b) the actions to be considered for/by the Regional Associations in the areas of financial and technical support should an increased decentralization of the activities occur; and

c) the level and nature of funding support required in light of recommendations a) and b), especially for the data base publications and for the Regional Associations of the International Coordinating Committee of Development Associations network.
METHODOLOGY

A two-part methodology was employed: the consultant visited the OECD Development Centre and each of the five Regional Associations of the Inter-Coordinating Committee of Development Association's (ICCDA) network to interview members of staff and users of the information directories and services; and user questionnaires were sent out to planners, policy makers and researchers, and to librarians and information staff.

The interim report presented an operational evaluation of the OECD programme and comments on the value of such information services generally, and the contribution of the OECD database and directories in the global context of information services on current social and economic development research institutes and research projects.

The operational evaluation was based on the interviews and data collection studies carried out at the beginning of the study. It was presented on the premise that, given information services on research in progress are useful and necessary, the question to be addressed is how to provide the services most effectively. Some indications of the value of the service were given, based on interviews with users in member organizations of the five Regional Associations, which were arranged only when the interviewer arrived at the Regional Association involved. Not only were the discussions with these people extremely useful in helping to refine the questionnaire that was eventually distributed to a much wider audience, but also the willingness with which senior researchers and planners were ready to meet with the interviewer at such short notice, and spend substantial amounts of time in discussions, gave a strong indication of the level of interest in this type of information service.

Three possible, not necessarily mutually exclusive, alternative operational futures were outlined:

1) The continuation of the present system for updating the database and published directories;

2) The increased participation of the Regional Associations in data collection tasks; and

3) Full regional participation in a decentralized microcomputer based network.

The OECD Development Centre shared the Interim Report with the Regional Associations and a number of other interested parties. Comments received and discussions with some of these people confirmed the President's view that the Development Centre should follow a course that, to some extent, exploited all three of the alternatives proposed. Since the third option could not be implemented straight away, and since the database activity could not be allowed to lose any more momentum, work would proceed with updating the African section of the database in cooperation with CODESRIA, and continue moving gradually from a centralized to a decentralized method of operation. The work would be undertaken within existing resource constraints, but the Development Centre would continue to explore the possibility of obtaining extra-budgetary funds which would help it move towards the best solution for the future.
Following the initial responses to the interim report and the general desire of the Regional Associations to move towards decentralized information activities, a technical meeting of the information officers of ICCDA and the OECD Development Centre staff was arranged. The meeting was scheduled to follow an ICCDA meeting in association with the CODESRIA Social Sciences Conference in Dakar in April 1985, hosted by CODESRIA.

A second report, "Prospects for an International Microcomputer Based Development Information Network ..." was produced, to update the Interim Report. After complex and stimulating discussions ranging over policy considerations, and technical and financial implications, the Information Officers of ICCDA presented a comprehensive report and recommendations to the plenary meeting of the Executive Secretaries. The guidelines for the Information Officers' meeting, and an extract from their report, were reproduced in the updated interim report noted above, with the permission of the Executive Secretaries of ICCDA, and are given again in Appendix III.
ISSUES AND CONCERNS

The Need

Reading the literature on information services on research in progress, and realizing the amount of writing on the subject, are enough to confirm the reality of the need for access to information on current research. Some comments and suggestions seemed particularly important in the context of this evaluation study, and are referred to here, as indications of the opinions and experiences of people that an intensive (and expensive) interview methodology might have elicited.

Unesco has emphasized the unique importance of information services on research in progress for development in its own information programs in the booklet, "Information Services on Research in Progress: A Resource for Development" (1980) (3), and in its support of the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange's worldwide inventories of Information Services on Research in Progress (1978 and 1982). (5)

The contribution of these services in bridging the research-publication gap and, in concert with the new technologies, their potential to formalize and extend the traditional informal contacts between researchers, and translate the "invisible colleges" into "electronic" communities, should not be underestimated.

The three to four year research proposal-research project completion-report-publication-indexing and abstracting service cycle presents many barriers to the effective communication of current information. Although established researchers claim to "know" everyone of importance working in their own field, younger researchers and young research countries do not have this advantage; and many multidisciplinary areas, particularly those related to socio-economic problems, require more organized information services to assist the dissemination of current information.

Since Unesco's first International Symposium on Information Systems and Services in Ongoing Research in Science in 1975 (6), and the first edition of the SSEI inventory in 1978 (4), many more research data bases have been, and are being, created in various countries, and in international organizations. This level of ongoing research information activity is a reflection of the perceived value of this type of information, and is also a source of overlap and duplication of information collection and dissemination activities.

The 28% increase in ongoing research information systems identified in 1977 and 1982 provides an approximate indicator of the growth of the field, with systems focussing on the needs of developing countries sharing a particularly significant 70% increase.

SSEI cites:

"Clearly, the need for more effective technology transfer and utilization has a crucial bearing on development, and the ongoing research information system would seem to constitute a particularly sensitive response to this need." (4)
The UNISIST feasibility study on a World Science Information System (Paris, 1971) (7), identified the individual scientists and the sponsors of research as the primary beneficiaries of improved information systems. The researcher's productivity and intellectual performance are directly affected by the amount, pertinence and quality of the information made available to him; and better information means better management by research administrators, better use of scarce resources, and financial savings. At the international level, countries which cooperate in research, or would like to cooperate, can identify overlapping or complementary areas of research, or learn of current developments abroad that may be relevant to their own problems.

While conventional information services dealing with the primary and secondary literature are essential, they deal only with a part of the information required. Information on current research is widely scattered in the institutions where the research is carried out, or where the funds for research are provided. Information services on research institutes and current research development projects (R&D) are vital to policy makers, researchers and R&D managers. They are complementary to the bibliographical services and an integral part of the information world.

A register of current research programs is an important tool for locating individual and institutional subject expertise. It provides important statistical data on the R&D effort; helps to avoid costly duplication of effort; bridges the gap between research findings and publications, allowing current knowledge to be disseminated and used more swiftly; and provides an overview of research activities and trends for the research community and its sponsors.

Though rather more tardily recognized, the needs that have led governments to pay particular attention to current research information in science and technology are as equally valid to policy planners and decision makers in the socio-economic sector.

Research and development are expensive and time-consuming activities. It is important to make the most effective use of the people, the money and the equipment involved. Any information effort that can help in this matter should be supported.

Arntz, in his report on Planning National Information Infrastructures (Unesco, 1974) (8), states:

"There is concrete proof that all expenditures on the development of information awareness and information use accounts for only a fraction of the savings attained thereby; it has been shown that savings by avoiding duplication in publication may amount to $7,000 million per year; savings by better servicing of users profiles in research may reach 10% to 15% of salaries; savings through quicker information for industry may amount to 10% of the net value of production, etc."(8)

Dr. Arntz also reminds us that while considerable effort has been expended on organizing the literature of the pure and applied sciences, similar arrangements for the social sciences are far less adequate. Although the importance of social, legal, political, economic and cultural information is becoming more and more evident, substantial investments are needed to improve access to information resources in these areas.
In spite of a sombre assessment of the practicality of transferring information technology to the Third World, Moll believes that "information is so vital to development that any means to improve its availability... must be explored by information handlers throughout the world". (9)

However, as Roberts said in his opening speech at the 48th IFLA General Conference in Montreal (1982), the proliferation of projects and proposals for international, regional and sub-regional information systems and networks - all based on the use of new information technologies - "threatens to create unbridgeable divisions and anarchic situations". (10) There is an urgent need for cooperation and coordination.

Wollman identifies the two principle objectives for an information service on research in progress:

1) to enhance communication among scientists concerning ongoing projects;

2) to provide an effective information base to managers of the national R&D program." (11)

A third objective, essential to development, is to provide relevant (and timely) information on current research to the planners and policy makers responsible for development.

Information services on research in progress should answer questions about what research is being done, what are its objectives, where it is being carried out, who is performing it, how it is being financed, when did it start, when will it be completed, and, most importantly, where can more detailed information be obtained?

To answer these questions, the OECD Development Centre has developed and established a standard set of data elements for its questionnaires and database on research and training institutes and research projects, and supports and contributes to discussions and meetings on the subject of international standardization in this area.

There is obviously much scope for cooperation here, although it is doubtful if complete agreement could be reached between the various planned and operating systems. The most that can be hoped for, as in other areas of bibliographic standardization, is a common communication format, and a consensus listing of minimal essential elements. Individual national and regional systems are likely to need additional information for their specific operational requirements - but this should not preclude their participation in cooperative information exchange networks.

The Provision of Services

There are a number of possible types of organizations that could be considered suitable agents to operate information services on research in progress.
Wollman (11) emphasizes that staff should be well qualified and of adequate professional standing to gain the participation of academics and senior administrators. They must also have easy access to all relevant research organizations. He suggests that authoritative support for this should be obtained through government sponsorship, or through the good graces of an established public organization. The firm support of all relevant agencies is a crucial element of success.

The International Nuclear Information System (INIS) and the Agricultural Information System (AGRIS) demonstrate the viability of international subject-oriented bibliographical information systems based in recognized centres of excellence and operating through a network of focal points contributing information produced within their own territories. The International Referral System for Sources of Environmental Information (INFOTERRA) of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) reflects a similar approach, with a relatively well-defined mission-oriented system.

In the field of socio-economic development, a design for a cooperative, International Development Sciences Information System (DEVSIS), was conceptualized by the International Development Research Centre in collaboration with other interested international organizations. The preliminary design report (IDRC 1976), developed by the International Steering Committee representing IDRC, OECD, UNESCO, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNDP, and ILO, proposed a decentralized cooperative system with the national institutions identifying, processing and generating indexes to the information produced within their own borders. (12) An international governmental organization would merge with national information files and provide a complete international file to each participating country - the "territorial formula" used in the INIS and AGRIS systems.

DEVSIS would be an information system dealing with socio-economic development that would be mission oriented, global, decentralized and comprehensive while obviating duplication and filling gaps resulting from the existing fragmented approach to development information services. The system would be designed to serve the development community: policy makers, planners, investors, project managers, researchers and communication specialists.

DEVSIS, as a global system, has not been implemented, but a number of related information systems have been started. IDRC has operated an experimental DEVSIS programme since 1976, identifying and indexing development documents produced in Canada, and receiving input from various institutions in a number of other countries. National DEVINDEX and DEVSIS type activities have been supported, and regional DEVSIS programmes in Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa (INFOPLAN, CARISPLAN and PADIS-DEV respectively). More recently, the Development Information Network of South Asia (DEVINSA), has been launched. IDRC also supported the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, in creating a data base of unpublished UN documents, and publishing of Development Information Abstracts.

The regional information systems of the DEVSIS model share the "territorial formula" characterization of INIS and AGRIS models. As John Woolston points out, the most recent systems that have been started or proposed are ones that take economic and social development as mission, the purpose being to identify
and deliver information that can be useful in planning and decision making related to development needs. They are therefore frequently mission-oriented, multidisciplinary, and intergovernmental in nature, sharing costs among participating countries according to the usual UN assessment formula. (13)

Government involvement in these information systems, whether on a national basis, as in the Unesco NATIS program, or at the regional intergovernmental level, is important. They are some of the most significant producers of socio-economic information, and are potentially major users of the information, both their own and that produced by other organizations. Also, as Wollman suggested, their support can lend authority to an information service. Their cooperation as system builders is therefore invaluable, at a number of levels.

Elliot and Pietrzyk see the patterns developing in the national organization of information services on research in progress: a coordinative, comprehensive subject and institutional coverage in a single national system; and a number of disparate systems at the international level, each designed for specialized subject coverage or program interest. (14)

The network concept, linking together inputs from various distributions of national, regional, and international organizations, is well established, and is replacing the more traditional approach of blanket coverage of a subject or region from one centralized point. The operational logistics, however, became complex.

There are the various systems of the United Nations agencies, with varying degrees of networking, and a program of coordination and cooperation within the UN family of systems through the Advisory Committee for the Coordination of Information Systems (ACCIS). ACCIS has been asked, by the Economic and Social Council, to develop a Register of Development Activities, and design efforts are in progress. There are also the internal data bases of the various funding agencies and, latterly, the cooperative IDRC Interagency Development Research Information System (IDRIS) project, with input from six organizations: the Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Cooperation (NUFFIC), the International Federation for Science (IFS), the German Appropriate Technology Exchange (GATE), the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries (SAREC), the Board on Science and Technology for International Development (BOSTID) and the IDRC. There are also collaborative University listings and the traditional individual subject-oriented systems operated by various national and international centres of excellence.

The most viable model for establishing an efficient and effective network would seem to be an hierarchical one, on the territorial principle, with national focal points responsible for collecting information produced in their own countries, contributing input to a regional centre, which may in turn provide data to an international node. The reciprocal nature of the relationship should be reflected in the provision of regional and international information to national and regional levels respectively.
There are so many attempts to provide information services on research in progress in the social and economic areas, itself a reflection of the real need for this information, and so many overlapping, "underlapping" and multi-disciplinary areas of concern, that duplication and inconsistencies in coverage are inevitable. Almost all of these systems use questionnaires as their main data acquisition method. The result is that the researchers and research administrators are deluged with questionnaires from all directions, all asking similar questions. Some organizations, not entirely humorously, suggest that it is becoming a full-time job for one person to attend to all the form filling!

Many questionnaires are dumped straight into waste paper baskets. Some recipients respond to one request but not another. Some never respond. Many are late. Some questionnaires are lost in the mail or on en route between offices. The resulting data bases are bound to be incomplete.

There is an apparent proliferation of information services on research at national, regional and international levels, and there are the international initiatives since 1977 to ameliorate some of the problems involved in the organization of regional and international information exchange. Paradoxically, Sorman and Shaw note that existing systems are under utilized. The reasons suggested include insufficient awareness of the services that exist, lack of compatible processing standards, and the lack of cooperation and coordination. (15)

In this context, coordination and cooperation must be primary concerns. Systems, and systems of systems - networks - proliferate. At the very least, a directory of networks would be useful, so that existing or planned services may be aware of related efforts and arrange formal contacts between nodes. Ideally, these contacts should lead to an exchange of information based on a rationalization of information collection activities, and a reduction in the number of questionnaires. Collaborative and coordinated efforts should lead to better services, and reduce the duplication of work, and the number of lone directories that fail after their first issue.

In the long term, an alternative approach may be indicated by the IDRC IDRIS experience. A common data base of information on internationally funded research projects should form a major component of a three-pronged approach to a total information service on research in progress. The other components would be University based, and governmental research programs. However, the organizational difficulties involved in this level of cooperation, and the size of the undertaking may prove prohibitive.

A continuing problem with the provision of information services on research in progress is the need to update the information. There are many one-off efforts at directories and registers on various subjects or regions that exhaust the resources of the initiators, and are never updated or reissued.

The program for the compilation of a directory is a heavy one. Wollman (op cit) estimates a full year for a data bank containing 5,000 projects, made up of 34 man-months of various tasks involving systems analysts, information specialists, and program and clerical staff. (5)
To produce a regional or international edition, sending out questionnaires from a central office can be even more time consuming, as the OECD Development Centre has found. Two to three years may be devoted to updating one region. With a program of five regions, and a history of more and more entries, the logistics are awesome.

An effective information service on current research must be current. The ideal would be continuous updating rather than cycles of questionnaire, analysis, production, publication, dissemination, updating questionnaire, and analysis etcetera and etcetera.

This could be handled more easily at the national and regional levels where personal meetings and visits, telephone calls and more frequent chaser contacts may be used to augment the data collected by questionnaire. Smaller, localized and more frequent listings of the data would also be easier to handle at this level of operation. Specialized listings could be produced as required to support conferences, workshops and seminars, and could serve a dual purpose: providing good service to local contributors to the data base and eliciting updated information on new programs and entries from new contributors.

A combination of direct, indirect and interview approaches, including local data collection from administrative centres of the large institutions (possibly in return for complete and up-to-date records and indexes for internal management use), and questionnaires or interviews with directors of research and researchers would provide a pragmatic methodology.

Questionnaires included in publications are also helpful, as CODESRIA has found, as these also may reach a large potentially interested audience.

This approach could alleviate the major drawbacks of the primary method of data acquisition used in all the information services encountered - the mailed questionnaire. The researchers' problem of too many questionnaires to answer is translated into too few responses for the data base compiler. Some recipients may respond to one or more questionnaires from various sources - rarely to all requests of information, as noted above. At best, the system is inefficient, at worst, it is becoming more and more dysfunctional.

The resulting data bases or registers cannot hope to be comprehensive and, because of the time lag in the questionnaire, the processing / production / distribution cannot be up-to-date. The resulting services may be perceived as inadequate, and the incentive to respond to the next round of questionnaires lessened: a vicious circle.

A less ambitious but more dynamic approach, based on the national and regional initiatives, and the continuous updating cycle outlined above, should prove more successful - and success breeds success. The more people see the results of their participation in an endeavour, the more they are encouraged to use it and support it - and to encourage others to contribute: a virtuous and beneficial circle rather than a vicious one.
THE QUESTIONNAIRES

Two questionnaires were developed: one for planners, policy makers, research managers and researchers; the second for librarians and information specialists. Three copies of the first, printed on white paper, and one copy of the second, printed on green paper, were sent to the Directors of research institutes, university departments, and development organizations on the OECD Development Centre's mailing list, and on the IDRC Information Sciences Division's DEVSIS mailing list, with an explanatory letter from the Division's Director. The recipients were asked to distribute the questionnaires to the appropriate people in their organizations. Copies of the letter and the questionnaires are given in Appendix IV.

Questionnaires and letters were reproduced in English, French and Spanish, as appropriate and distributed to developing and developed countries throughout the world - covering the networking regions of each of the five Regional Associations of ICCDA, including Europe, and to some interested organizations in North America. A total of 9 500 questionnaires were distributed, 4 to each of 2 375 institutions.

The total number of responses, to both planners and librarians questionnaires, received and entered into the data base is 670. A further 177 were received too late to enter in the data base. The responses were entered in a computerized data base created by using the IDRC MINISIS software. This allows direct searching of the free text response questions, as well as computations and analyses related to the coded responses. Word counts of the former provide some initial indication of levels of interest in various topics, as defined by the respondents' own words, and indicated useful explorative questions. Printouts of the free text responses to individual questions proved particularly valuable, although time-consuming to analyze.

The heart of the system allows tabulations by response code to each of the coded questions, for analysing the total response, and for the responses within each language group.

The questions are grouped as follows: background information on institution, profession and training, preferred language; percentage of time spent on information gathering/use, educational/teaching activities, research, planning/policy formulation for development studies, planning/policy formulation for research programmes, and other activities, as specified by the respondents.

This is followed by a question on the types of information needed on research projects, relating to who does research in which subject field and geographical region, who sponsors research in these areas; which institutes are active; and what research is currently being done.

Section two of the questionnaire relates to the knowledge and use of the OECD Development Centre's directories and information services. Section four questions more general development related activities, similar to the background information elicited by the questions on information needs of the respondent's current job.
Section five queries reactions to the OECD's information services, and other sources of information used, or needed. These are mostly open ended commentary type questions, requiring free text responses. Comments and suggestions were invited.

475 responses were received from planners, policy makers, and researchers. 195 responses were received from librarians and information specialists.

Tabulated responses and comments are detailed below and on the following pages.

Background Information

The responses to the question on preferred language were as follow, although some respondents filled in the questionnaire in English, even if French or Spanish was the preferred language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Responses</th>
<th>Percentage of Total</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>381</td>
<td>56.9%</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is no standard definition of development studies, or subjects relevant to development activities. There are as many definitions as there are actors in the field - and some of these prefer not to be tied down to explicit definitive statements. If desired, a consensus definition can be drawn from a comparison of various statements and lists of disciplines or topics, but such an exercise should be guided by the immediate purpose, and not considered a finality!

It seems often now that social and economic development issues are increasingly included, implicitly or explicitly, under the broad heading of science and technology, especially when related to information systems. Certainly, information for and about development is multidisciplinary and cross-sectoral, and any one area can focus on any number of particular perspectives. What is important is that we should be aware of the variety of contents implied by the labels "development studies" or "development information", and of the need to define them anew according to the activity in hand.

Without suggesting a definitive statement, or a particular need for one here, it may be helpful to present a summary of the responses given to this study's questions on professional training and position titles within the organizations surveyed, as indicative of the broad range of subjects and interests included within the collection of activities we designate development research, and of the therefore equally broad implications for information needs and training programs.

A rough ranking of responses to questions on professional training gives the following: in the first case approximate numbers are given for the collection of disciplines, followed by those mentioned specifically, and summed within each grouping. Some respondents listed several subject areas.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sociological subjects: 46</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology: 10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demography: 5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Studies: 6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law: 8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition: 3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication: 2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Political Science: 20</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography: 3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Journalism: 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health: 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychology: 4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL: 114</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics: 76</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural: 12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL: 91</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities: 0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>History: 6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Education: 8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Linguistics: 4</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theology: 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy: 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL: 21</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business studies:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined as Management: 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning: 4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration: 7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics: 4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL: 15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sciences: 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture: 4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biochemistry: 3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biology: 0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry: 5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics: 2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metallurgics: 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entomology: 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacy: 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoology: 1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL: 18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Librarianship and Information Sciences:
Documentation, Archives:
TOTAL: 82 Eng, 18 Fr, 35 Sp.
Engineering:
TOTAL: 5 Eng, 14 Fr, 8 Sp.
Medical sciences:
TOTAL: 2 Eng, 2 Fr, 10 Sp.

Position titles were almost as varied: highest on the listings, as expected from the address lists, were Directors, Assistant Directors, Executive Directors; and Acting Directors; and variations on the theme of Librarian, Documentalist, Chief of Information Services; and Researchers, Research Fellows and Assistants, Readers and Investigators. However, Lecturers, Professors, Associate Professors and Deans also figured prominently, as did Economists, and there were a few Systems Analysts, and Consultants.

It was encouraging to see how many Director-level responses were received, (around 30% of responses to the questionnaire for policy makers, planners and researchers), indicating that this subject is of considerable interest in their work, as well as in research and library information activities.
**Time Spent on Information Gathering/Use Activities**

As the histogram shows, people from this group of planners, policy makers and researchers stated they spend no time on information gathering/use activities as such. Approximately 30% spend 2% to 10%, and the largest grouping, 39%, spend between 15% and 30% of their time on these activities, with a smaller group, around 9%, spending between 35% and 50% of their time, and a few rare individuals (29 of them or 6.55%) spending up to 95% of their time on this way.
Time Spent on Educational/Teaching Activities

Positive responses to this questions, presumably from the group of lecturers and researchers who answered the questionnaire (45%) clustered around the 10% - 30% time range, with around 9% of respondents spending less than 10% of their time on educational and teaching activities, and 13% between 33% and 50% of their time in this way. Almost 6% spent up to 90% of their time on these activities.
Time Spent on Research Activities

Only 11.4% of respondents in this group (54 people) spend no time at all on research activities. 11% of them spend between 2% and 10% of their time on research, while 289, or just over 61% of them spend 13% to 50% of their time on research. It seems the researchers were the ones who, as a group, responded most positively to the questionnaire. The remaining 16% spend up to 90% of their time on research activities.
Time Spent on Planning and Policy Formulation Activities for Development Studies

46% of the respondents stated they are not involved in planning and policy formulation activities for development studies, of the other 54%, 28% spend up to 10% of their time on this activity, while another 20% spend up to 30%. 23 members of the group (close to 5%) spend up to 70% up their time on this sort of work, with 18 of these spending 40% - 50% of their time on it.
Time Spent on Planning and Policy Formulation Activities for Research Programs

35.6% of the group are not involved in planning and policy formulation activities for research programs, although, as indicated in the earlier response to the question on research, only 11.4% do no research at all. Of the other 64.4%, 266 (or 56.4% of the group) spend up to 30% of their time on planning research activities. Only 38 of the group, 8%, spend more than 30% of their time this way, with 29 of them (6%) spending between 40% and 60%, and three individuals spending 75%, 80% and 90% of their time planning research.

The response to the coded questions on proportions of time spent on various information-related activities, are also tabled by groupings, as possible indications of variances in need between different language groupings (which in turn would have some regional indications). The following histograms summarize the information for both groupings: The planners, policy makers and researchers; and the librarians and information specialists.
Other Activities

For 247 respondents in this group, or just over 52%, the activities listed occupied them fully. Of the remaining 48%, a further 75 (nearly 16%) spent up to 10% of their time in "other" activities, and 130 (27.5% of the group) spent up to 50% of their time on other work. A few people (20) spent more than 50% of their time on the activities, with two or three stating that more than 80% of their time is spent on other work, with only minimal time left for information/planning/research activities.

Other activities particularly mentioned by respondents include administrative tasks (124 respondents, with 3 specifically mentioning fund raising as well, and 1 naming it "bureaucracy". An additional 12 people specified monitoring/assessing research projects, 10 respondents mentioned attending conferences, 3 committee meetings, and 1 professional activities, 10 mentioned public relations activities and networking, 13 specified consultancy work.

Writing, editing and reviewing activities were mentioned by 8 people, information dissemination was mentioned by 5 people and economic intelligence and reading once in each case. Other information activities relating to indexing, cataloguing, documentation work were specifically mentioned by 5 people, and computer service maintenance by 1 person.

14 people specified training, teaching and lecturing activities, separately from the coded question on education/teaching activities, some specifying in relation to seminars, or general training.

7 people specified planning and policy making activities separately from two related activity areas (development activities and research programs) of the coded questions.
The Need for Information on Research Projects, Sponsors, and Institutions

Responses to questions on the need for information on research institutes, research sponsors, and research projects were analysed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planners/ Researchers</th>
<th>Librarians/ Researchers</th>
<th>Info. Spec.</th>
<th>Question: Do you need information on:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>406</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>85.7%</td>
<td>who is doing research in a particular subject field?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>353</td>
<td></td>
<td>74.3%</td>
<td>who is doing research in your geographical region?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td></td>
<td>62.0%</td>
<td>who is doing research in a particular region?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td></td>
<td>42.4%</td>
<td>who is doing research in other geographical regions?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>334</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>70.3%</td>
<td>who is sponsoring research in a particular subject field?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td></td>
<td>64.2%</td>
<td>who is sponsoring research in your geographical region?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
<td>43.1%</td>
<td>who is sponsoring research in a particular region?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td></td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>who is sponsoring research in other geographical regions?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>372</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>78.3%</td>
<td>details of research institutes/researchers in a particular subject?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315</td>
<td></td>
<td>66.5%</td>
<td>details of research institutes/researchers in your geographical region?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td>61.9%</td>
<td>details of research institutes/researchers in a particular region?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185</td>
<td></td>
<td>39.0%</td>
<td>details of research institutes/researchers in other geographical regions?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>408</td>
<td></td>
<td>85.9%</td>
<td>What research is in progress in a particular subject field?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>346</td>
<td></td>
<td>72.8%</td>
<td>What research is in progress in your geographical region?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td></td>
<td>40.4%</td>
<td>What research in progress in other geographical regions?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As the histogram shows, respondents in the planners, policy makers and researchers group appeared to be rather more interested in who does research, and details of other institutes and researchers than in who is sponsoring research. Predictably the subject content in both these areas is of more interest than the geographical region, and information relating to the respondent's own region is of more interest than that relating to work in other regions of the world. Librarians and information specialists were asked only subject and regional interests, and not to differentiate between research in their own region and that in other regions of the world.

Responses from Librarian's and information specialists followed a similar pattern, presumably in response to the information needs of their users - that is the policy makers, planners and researchers using their libraries and documentation centres.

A major question of this study queried whether there is a need for information on research in progress. These responses return most clearly a positive answer to this question, and indicate the information content required.

Language groupings for responses on information needs are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% response from</th>
<th>% response from</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who in subject</td>
<td>87.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who in own region</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who in other/</td>
<td>46.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>particular regions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsor in subject</td>
<td>72.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsor in own region</td>
<td>65.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsor in other/</td>
<td>28.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>particular regions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions in subject</td>
<td>78.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions in own region</td>
<td>67.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions in other/</td>
<td>41.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>particular regions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What in subject</td>
<td>90.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What in own region</td>
<td>76.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What in other/</td>
<td>45.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>particular regions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were 47 responses to the open-ended question on what other information respondents needed, besides the types specified in the coded questions.

Several people mentioned the need for information on research in their particular subject field, from international trade and project management, high technology, education and training, to oil prices, the business cycle and armaments. Some mentioned a need for regional information - Asian countries, Asia and the Pacific, and the Arab World in particular.
A number of responses emphasised the need for information on completed research, and to get reports on completed work and on practical applications.

Publications, book reviews, data bases on research themes, research reports and synopses, and lists of meetings and conferences in specific subject areas were mentioned, while a few respondents would like more information on research and information policies, and priorities, sponsorship, on methods for disseminating information on research and on the use of such information in the various regions of the world.

One respondent specified that what is needed is access to information "preferably grouped, and not scattered and incomplete as in the present situation" and suggested "ideal is one centralized data network, access by computer".

Requests for other types of information on research in progress specified by the librarians and information specialists include information on the availability of research reports; completed research; cooperation between researchers in developing countries; details of research in progress; international courses, scholarships and postgraduate studies; on technological alternatives for development; bibliographies; requirements for establishing academic cooperation with other institutions; and seminar and conference listings.

Section 2 of the questionnaire dealt with the use of the OECD Development Centre's Information Services. 42% of respondents from the planners, policy makers and researchers group knew of the data base and directories on research in progress. 55% did not previously know about them, 3% made no comment. Of those who knew about the services, 63% had heard of them through OECD itself, 17% through their respective Regional Associates, and 20% through other sources (other organizations, personal contacts, or readings in the literature).

63% of the librarians and information specialists knew of the services, and 37% did not. They were not asked for the source of their information.

Responses from planners, researchers and librarians and information specialists relating to the usefulness of the information from the OECD Development Centre services were analysed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>265</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>55.8%</td>
<td>37.9%</td>
<td>0 No comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>1 Very useful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>2 Useful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>3 Sometimes useful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>4 Not very useful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>8 Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>9 Don't know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38% of the respondents found the data bases and directories useful, and only 1% found them not useful. 11% found the question not applicable (i.e. had probably not used them at all), and 50% made no comment.
Respondents were asked to explain, if they thought the directories and registers were not useful, why this was so. 20 respondents from the first group commented here, the planners and researchers commented here. 2 people mentioned they had heard of them, but never used them. 3 people found them not easily available (1 of these in the U.K.). 3 people thought they would be more useful if more up-to-date, and 1 person noted that they are not sufficiently comprehensive. Another respondent suggested that the data presentation needs to be simplified. 4 respondents found their own fields of interest not well covered, and 1 suggested that their utility in a problem context needs to be examined.

15 respondents from the group of librarians and information specialists commented here, and these are given below.

"As far as I know, there is no one who uses those information sources directly. But in this institute, we use various OECD statistical books. Therefore we have not needed the use of such information sources."

"En CONICYT se utiliza mayormente informacion sobre proyectos en ciencia y tecnologia."

"Faculty and other researchers do not ask for them, nor do they ask for this kind of information from librarians. Saying they are not used here is not, however, the same as saying they are useless."

"For comparative research and utilization of others experience. For understanding policy implications of research done in other places."

"Il faudrait les faire connaitre encore plus."

"Los bancos de datos, los inventarios y los registros son muy utiles, pero el CIEP todavìa no los usa."

"No considero que sean inutiles, en todo caso mas bien son poco utilizados por desconocimiento de su existencia."

"Only know of OECD observer and receive Press Releases."

"Porque esta informacion no interesa sobre paìses en desarrollo. Es a los de primer nivel a quienes se mira; a estos se les pide formacion cientifica, ayuda economic y transferencia de tecnologia."

"Presentation peu claire (en particulier a cause de la typographie)."

"Research information is passed on by professional networking - not by institutions spending money on associations of institutions, bibliographies, etc. is a total waste of taxpayer's money."

"Reste la "mise a jour" a faire regulierement."

"Seul probleme le champ couvert ne recense que les recherches sur l'Amerique Latine par exemple menees en Amerique Latine. Il manque les travaux menes sur la region en dehors de la region."
"Solo conozco la base de datos en su version impresa (devindex) y es poco utilizada? Como acceder por terminal a la misma?"

"The library receives older editions of the directories of research and training institutes. Directories of research and training institutes are very useful."

Responses to the question to planners and researchers concerning the number of times the OECD information sources had been used over the last twelve months were analysed.

76% of respondents in this group gave no answer here. A further 17% remembered using them up to 5 times during the previous 12 months. An additional 4% used them up to 10 times, and an occasional person (12) used them more frequently.

Responses from librarians and information specialists giving levels of satisfaction with technical aspects of the data base, directories and registers were also analysed.

To summarize, slightly more respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with the coverage and the relevancy, rather less with the currency.

**COVERAGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. Librarians/Information Specialists</th>
<th>% Response Rate</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
<td>Satisfied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>Not Satisfied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>50.8%</td>
<td>No comment, not applicable or don't know.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CURRENCY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>% Response Rate</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
<td>Satisfied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>Not satisfied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>52.6%</td>
<td>No comment, not applicable or don't know.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RELEVANCY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>% Response Rate</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>30.3%</td>
<td>Satisfied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>53.9%</td>
<td>No comment, not applicable or don't know.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Responses from planners and researcher to the question relating to the respondent's satisfaction with the entry for their own institute/projects in the directories and registers were analysed. The largest group of respondents made no comment (63.2%). 13.7% were satisfied or very satisfied. 1 person was dissatisfied, and the others (19.5%) found the question not applicable, or didn't know the answer.
Section 3 of the questionnaire deals with relationships with the respondent's Regional Association, and knowledge of the ICCDA network, and the following analyses are largely self-explanatory.

For the most part, membership in Regional Associations, and awareness of the other Regional Associations was split roughly half and half between the positive and the negative responses, with a fair number not knowing, or not commenting. About two thirds of respondents perceived their organizations as active members of their Regional Association, and most respondents were not aware of the linkage of the Regional Associations with ICCDA.

Responses to the question concerning membership in Regional Associations were analysed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planners/Researchers</th>
<th>Librarians/Info. Spec.</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>37.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Responses to the question concerning the identification of the respondent's Regional Association were analysed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planners/Researchers</th>
<th>Librarians/Info. Spec.</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Not applicable is interpreted to mean that a respondent's organization not a member of the Regional Association.]

Responses from planners and researchers and librarians and information specialists to the question whether their own organization has an active relationship with the Regional Association were analyzed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planners/Researchers</th>
<th>Librarians/Info. Spec.</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Not applicable is interpreted to mean that a respondent's organization not a member of the Regional Association.]
Responses to the question, before receiving this questionnaire were you aware of the existence of any of the other Regional Associations were analysed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planners/ Librarians/ Researchers</th>
<th>Info. Spec.</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 13</td>
<td>2.5% 6.7%</td>
<td>0 No comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237 104</td>
<td>50.0% 53.6%</td>
<td>1 Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225 77</td>
<td>47.5% 39.7%</td>
<td>2 No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Responses from planners and researchers to the question concerning awareness of the links of their Regional Association with the Interregional Coordinating Committee of Development Research Associations (ICCDA) were analysed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planners/ Librarians/ Researchers</th>
<th>Info. Spec.</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 7</td>
<td>2.9% 3.6%</td>
<td>0 No comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66 42</td>
<td>13.9% 21.5%</td>
<td>1 Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>395 146</td>
<td>83.2% 74.9%</td>
<td>2 No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table summarizes responses to the question asking if their organizations send information to OECD (i.e. those who do provide direct input to the data base and directories).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nos.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Responses to the question asking if the organizations send information to the appropriate Regional Association (and therefore perhaps indirect input to the data base) were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nos.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17.8% of the respondent's organizations send information on their activities to the OECD Development Centre direct, and 23.40% to their Regional Associations. A further 45.47% and 43.28% respectively may do so. They made no comment, or did not know. 36.5% of the organizations don't send information on their activities to OECD.
These organizations could not expect entries in the data base or directories then, unless OECD staff have found the information elsewhere - and this is an indication of potential entries that may be missing from the present system. 33.82% do not send information on their activities to their Regional Association, or are not members of a Regional Association - their networks could be more dynamic if they did.

Responses from planners and researchers to the question, do you provide information on your organization's activities to other organizations were analysed. Sample responses, including listings of other organizations are given below:

A large amount of international organizations receive our annual report and any other publications.
AIBA, AGRIS, AGLINET.
All organizations that request our data.
ALOP.
Any we find out about.
As fieldworker I don't know exactly who from the main office in the Hague is in contact with these organizations.
CICRED, IUSSO, PISPAL.
COPREDA (Dakar).
ECA, USAID, Institut Sahel.
FAMESA, UNESCO (Paris).
FAMESA, UNESCO (Paris).
FAO / UN related.
FAO, ICLARM, SEAFDEC.
FAO, UNESCO, PNUD.
FAO/WHO, UNICE.
FMI, BID.
FNUAP.
FNUAP, etc... UNICEF.
Fundacion Ford.
Indirectly to UNESCO.
INFOTERRA (2).
INFOTERRA, CNUAH (Habitat).
INFOTERRA, PNUD, agencia de Naciones Unidas, STAP.
INFOTERRA/NSZE, NORAD/UNESCO and others.
International Sociological Association.
IPPF, Population Council, FNUAP.
IPSA, CASA.
Mas de treinta organizaciones internacionales.
NORAD, IDRC.
OEA, OIT, UNESCO, PNUD, CEPAL.
OECD (Directorate for S, T ? industry); UNESCO.
OIT.
OIT - PNUD (Proyecto INTERMAN).
OMS.
ONU.
ONU, FAO, UNICEF, OMS / OPS, PMA.
ONUDI.
OPS/OMS.
Organizacion de Estados Americanos.
Oui, si demandes.
PNUD (6).
PNUD, AID, JPPF - otros de PLANFAM.
PNUD, CEA.
PNUD, OAS, HABITAT, CELADE.
PNUD, OIT, PREALC, NNUU, CELADE, Buro de Censos.
PNUD, ONUDI.
PNUD, UNEP.
Population Council y ICOMP.
Sometimes to UNDP.
SWIDOC.
Through the OECD Library as an exchange of publication linkage.
UN ECA.
UNDO, UNICEF.
UNDP (2)
UNDP & UNESCO.
UNDP, AAE.
UNDP, ILO.
UNDP, ILO, other on request.
UNDP, UNESCO (4).
UNDP, UNIDO, ILO, Technonet - Asia.
UNDP, UNIDO, UNEP, Technonet Asia, ILO.
Unesco (130).
UNESCO, ALECSO.
UNESCO, CONFEMEN, CREA, BREDCA.
UNESCO, CRDI, INFOTERRA, AGRIS.
UNESCO, FAO.
UNESCO, FAO, UNDP.
UNESCO, IDRC.
UNESCO, INFOTERM, EACROTANAL.
UNESCO, INFOTERRA.
UNESCO, INFOTERRA, UNDP, UNEP, IBRD, FAO, etc.
UNESCO, INFOTERRA, WHO.
UNESCO, manpower needs of African Universities.
UNESCO, OMS, IISA, PNUD, UNITAR, IISA, ONUDU, IRAD, CEA, BIT, IBI, OUA.
Unesco, Onu, Oficina de Educacion Iberoamericana - OEI, Centro Iberoamericano de Cooperacion.
UNESCO, Otras, Cuando lo Solicitan.
UNESCO, PNUD (2).
UNESCO, PNUD, CEPAL.
UNESCO, PNUD, FAO, CEPAL, OIT, OCDE, ILPES, etc.
UNESCO, PNUD, IDRC, SAREC, Fundacion Ford, ICCDA y sus centros miembros.
UNESCO, PNUD, OMS, OCE.
UNESCO, PNUD, ONUDI.
UNESCO, PNUD, USAID.
UNESCO, UNAP, INFOTERRA.
UNESCO, UNDP (12).
UNESCO, UNDP, & others.
UNESCO, UNDP, FAO, WHO, UNICEF.
UNESCO, UNDP, ILO, UNIDO, ECA, IDEP, ADB, World Bank, UNITAR, etc.
UNESCO, UNDP, INFOTERRA, UNEP.
UNESCO, UNDP, other UN agencies, EEC, and other donors' development aid agencies.
UNESCO, UNICEF.
UNESCO, UNICEF, OEA, IDRC.
UNESCO, UNIDO, World Bank, UNDP.
UNESCO, UNITAR, UNRISD.
UNESCO, World Bank, IDRC.
UNESP.
UNICEF, CEE, FAO.
UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO, UNDP, IDRC.
UNICEF, FAO, WFP, SIECA, CADESCA, EEC.
UNICEF, FALCOS.
UNICEF, PAHO, CADESCA, PNUD.
UNICEF, WHO.
UNIDO, CID.
UNITAR.
We did fill a UNESCO questionnaire.
We used to until 1978.
WHO.
WHO, UNDP.
ASAUK, perhaps UNDP, occasionally other UN organizations.
Yes, info goes to 7,000 + organizations including UN agencies but mainly NGOs.
Yes, to the consultants of IBRD, FAO, ADB, etc.
Yes, we provide materials, brochures and training programs offered by ILO, UNIDO, Technonet-Asia.

Section 4 of the planners and researchers questionnaire deals with Development Activities.

Responses from planners and researchers to the question, have you ever carried out development research activities, were analysed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planners/Researchers</th>
<th>Planners/Researchers</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>0 No comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>366</td>
<td>77.1%</td>
<td>1 Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
<td>2 No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Most of the responses were positive, as they were for the next question asking whether the planners and researchers searched for information in the field of development studies. The potential market for information services in development subjects is certainly there!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planners/Researchers</th>
<th>Planners/Researchers</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>0 No comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>395</td>
<td>83.2%</td>
<td>1 Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>2 No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subject areas specified related to these searches are given in Appendix IV, the following - again, an indication of the multi-disciplinary nature of the subject, and the wide ranging interests of our respondents.

One or two responses were most succinct:

"All; All areas of social science research; the economic development of France and USA; Various subjects, various regions; Nous faisons des études de développement, no sur le développement"; and finally, "Who is undertaking research in a particular subject field/region; details of institutes in particular subject field/regions".

Responses from planners and researchers to the question, have you ever made management or policy decisions related to development research programmes were analysed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planners/Researchers</th>
<th>Planners/Researchers</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>0 No comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>49.7%</td>
<td>1 Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
<td>2 No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The split was almost half and half. Specific subject areas specified were almost as broad ranging as these for the previous question, and are given in Appendix V.

Responses from planners and researchers to the question, have you ever published articles on development-related subjects were analysed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planners/Researchers</th>
<th>Planners/Researchers</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>0 No comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332</td>
<td>69.9%</td>
<td>1 Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
<td>2 No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specific subjects specified are listed in Appendix VI.
Responses from planners and researchers to the question, have you ever taught development-related subjects were analysed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planners/Researchers</th>
<th>Planners/Researchers</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>No comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281</td>
<td>59.3%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>38.4%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specific subjects specified are listed in Appendix VII.

Section 5 of the Questionnaire for planners and researchers and section 4 of the one for librarians and information specialists deals with reactions to the OECD Development Centre's Information Services.

Responses from planners and researchers and librarians and information specialists to the question whether they have ever benefitted from the use of the Development Centre's information services were analysed.

22.9% of respondents from the planners, policy makers and researchers group state they have benefitted from the use of the OECD directory and 39.5% of respondents from the librarians and information specialists group. 31.6% and 33.3% have not perceived benefits from using the materials, while 77% and 27% from the respective groups made no comment, found the question not applicable and did not know. Not applicable here is interpreted as not having used the directories.

Responses from planners and researchers to the question, if you have benefitted from the OECD information services, please indicate in what way were analysed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>time saved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>131.4%</td>
<td>prevented duplication of research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>contribution to programme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were 24 responses to the open ended question, on that subject, from planners and researchers and 25 from librarians and information specialists as given below:

**Planners and Researchers Group**

Addition to general awareness as to developments in the area of development.

Aware of what is happening in other areas.

Background literature for our research.

Besoin d'informations apprécies fai l'OCDE.

Comparisons.
Connaisance des ONG actives dans le developpement.
Curiosidad general.
Facilita la comunicacion.
For exchange of information, papers, etc.
Getting information.
Information on trends and sponsors.
Information on work in related fields, contacts.
Information retrieval.
Informed as to other groups were doing.
Initiative de contacts avec autres chercheurs.
Le consultation d'specialiste de systeme de certification des recherches m'a
l'un premiers contacts et l'introduction dans le milieu professionnel.
Networking.
Possibilities de contacts (repertoire).
Reference purposes.
Strictly informational.
Studies.
Surveys of organizations.
Unicamente consulta de inventarios de institutos y registros de proyectos.
Ver lo que interesne en los diferentes paises para ubicarse, compararse.

Librarians and Information Specialists Group

Advance knowledge of developmental activities.
Awareness of ongoing research in any areas of interest.
Catalogues des Publications, bibliographie, listes de sommario, consultation
d'autres bibliothetques et librairies.
Economic Planning Board and the Bank of Korea, the government of the Republic of Korea.
Finding addresses to institutes.
Finding out that nothing seems to have been done on a subject.
General informamtion on activities.
Government publications and field data.
Identification of research programmes.
Information on rural water supply.
Information sharing with other organizations similar to ours.
Intercambio de informacion.
La Universidad tiene u programa de investigaciones reducido debido a presupuestos deficientes.
Macrothesaurus - classification.
Pour l'échange de notre revue + signalant la possibilite aux chercheurs.
Provision of useful information.
Received publications.
Reference purposes.
Revistas y Boletines de Centros de Investigacion de universidades del pais /
publicaciones de diferentes agencias del gobierno.
SDI
Solo la he usado una vez, hace anos.
Transmitting / submitting information contained in OECD, information service
to questioning people.
Useful to researchers, money saved.
We knew the complete areas of research in Latin America and we can establish
relations with them.
We use the OECD macrothesaurus.
The remaining question in section 5 asked about other sources of information ongoing research used by the respondents; other sorts of information on research institutes and research programmes that would be useful. Finally general comments on the OECD's data base, directories and registers; were asked for and suggestions or recommendations for improvements to the existing services. These were all basically open-end questions, asking for free hand responses.

The first two questions divided the topic into three groupings: information on national level research institutes and programmes; regional level, and international level.

There were 386 responses from the planners, policy makers and researchers to the question on other sources used for information on national research programmes. The following groups the sources in a rough ranking according to the frequency with which they were cited:

1) National research institutes, professional institutes.  
   Government Ministries/Departments  
   Regional Organizations  
   International Organizations (OECD, UNDP, USAID, IMF, World Bank, ILO, NTIS, etc).  
   National Census/Statistics offices and published statistics.

2) Publications including: journals; bibliographies and data bases; scientific reviews and research reports; existing directories and registers and in-house listings; abstract journals; books, and theses.

3) Libraries, Information/Documentation Centres and Archives.

4) Invisible colleges, networks, personal contacts, colleagues etc.

5) Universities, and University Departments/Institutes etc.

6) Seminars, Conferences and Colloquia.

7) Primary sources and field data.

It is particularly interesting to see International Organizations figuring strongly in this area of national information provision. One person mentioned bookshops.

There were 153 responses from librarians and information specialists to this question. Sources mentioned rank a little differently to those used by the planners and researchers. Publications, books, bibliographies, abstracts, etc. ranked highly, closely followed by personal relationship, correspondence and informal contacts. The use of national bibliographies, and consultations with other librarians, and contact with Universities and Regional Associations, and the use of their publications were also mentioned frequently. Statistical and census bureaus and government offices were also listed, and some meetings and in-house registers.
There were 307 responses to the question on sources of information on regional research. The sources of information specified were much the same as those for national research, but with Regional Associations figuring more strongly, followed by publications and journals, libraries and documentation centres, invisible colleges - or personal contacts, and international organizations.

One respondent underlined the problem: "Depend on Regional Research Registers which sometimes arrive late, in some cases information is not accurate and not up-to-date. There is need for proper regional exchange of information and ideas on systems". Another pointed out "Difficile pour notre region (Mahgreb); CFE, OCDE, etc. (facile)".

Librarians and information specialists also mentioned Regional Associations as their source of information at this level more frequently than catalogues and bibliographies and other directories and data bases, including CARISPLAN, INFOPLAN, and CIDE/REDUC, followed by international organizations, personal contacts, universities, and conferences and seminars. Five specifically mentioned OECD again, and one the World Bank Research Program Register.

For information on international research, (317 responses), the International Organizations, especially the U.N. family, came into their own, one respondent specified "granting agencies". Regional Associations, journals, abstracts, and annual reports helpful, libraries, literature, bibliographies, data bases, and personal contacts, visitors, conferences are also mentioned frequently.

At the international level, librarians and information specialists cited international organizations as a major source; followed by published materials, including annual reports, handbooks and newsletters; other directories, including particularly the UNIDO Directory of Industrial and Technical Research Institutes, journals and abstract journals, regional organizations, universities, libraries and documentation centres, personal contacts, conferences, and OECD.

Similar open-ended questions queried the sorts of information on research institutes and research programmes that the respondents would find useful to them in their work. Again, the national, regional and international levels were specified separately. There were 215 responses on national information needs, 191 on regional needs, and 193 on international from the planners and researchers. 89 of these respondents suggested similar needs at all levels.

The most often noted information needs of this group, for all three levels of current research, relate to just those objectives that registers of research projects and directories of research institutions are supposed to meet: the provision of information on names, address and research programmes and research projects of research institutions, and subject areas or research themes. In addition, information on their objectives and policies, organizational resources, country and regional interests, and specializations of staff members would be welcomed.

Lists of publications, abstracts, synopses and summaries of research results, state-of-the-art, analytic overviews, regular annotated bibliographies, annual reports, monthly or quarterly bulletins or newsletters, and information on national or regional development perspectives all figured prominently in the responses.
Information on research in progress is one area of need, another group of related needs specified is that for information on completed research: lists of completed research, evaluation of research results, applications, methodologies, trends - and the need for access to results, through an exchange of materials, a clearinghouse service, or at the least a location for purchasing reports.

The usefulness of information on sponsors and funding sources, and on research projects receiving "foreign" funding was noted, and the need to know that is going on to be able to avoid duplication, explore the possibilities of joint research projects, exchange researchers, arrange reunions and meetings (with one plea for "more of them"), linkages between institutions and researchers, and share findings.

Information on specific subject areas was mentioned frequently: anything from agrarian policies, agricultural research and rural development to energy economics, the inflow of foreign capital, export and import statistics, social problems in health, education, employment; project management; drainage and water management, food policy, taxes, technology, to law and women in development.

Statistical information is much in demand: statistical data bases, basic social and economic data, data tabulations (and tapes); computer data bases on ongoing research, social science literature, and collections of research literature, on-line published information, on-line project information, and access to existing data bases.

The need for listings of universities, for National Research Institutes, for ways of coordinating research with other people working in the same area, for references to contact persons and information on how to contact them were also mentioned, and two respondents stated "All", "All are useful".

A few quotations are of particular interest:

"Newsletters with tongue in cheek comments on on-going researches; The greatest difficulty I find in research work in developing countries is finding out what is happening in my fields of interest (management and administration), and placing this information in a comparative perspective; there is need for improvement of information network and its channels of dissemination; there is practically no updated information available; wider diffusion in what is going on, nobody provides this service; work in the area of entrepreneurship, small-scale industry development, technology".

Three respondents were not worried: "Country is too small to require further input; no gaps evident; not required"; and a couple of respondents said they "don't know".

At the regional research level, besides the common themes mentioned above, and specific emphasis on the importance of Regional Associations, and the need for them to act as regional centres for information on current research, and a desire for them to act as clearinghouses for obtaining publications as well as information and referral centres, the following comments are of particular note.
"Details of priority areas, sources of funding and duration of programmes to avoid duplication which has occurred in the past; should concentrate on provision of data required in order to have maximum of use of limited resources or better planning; information on common problems of development e.g. poverty, agricultural development, input evaluation, indicators etc.; more news about what is going on; more regional statistics; Regional Research Information Systems; relationships/links to national institutes; where they touch on issues I am dealing with, but I am not concerned to know what is going on in general because I'm not into 'politics' of research funding etc.; details of various primary surveys conducted by different agencies with specific reference to the assumptions made in the process" (author's emphasis); Intensificarmas las relaciones con centros de investigacion, privados y con universidades si es posible en todos sus programas de investigacion".

At the international level of information on research in progress, besides information on the programmes, funding criteria, and publications of the various international organizations, mentioned by name, and access by computer to any large statistical data bases held by them, information on Regional Associations - AICARDES, ADIPA, EADI, CODESRIA and CLACSO - was mentioned.

"Closer cooperation should be encouraged in order to allow maximum benefit from all participating in terms of accuracy of information and channels of its dissemination; concern with data for different countries with regard to production, export and imports, prices etc. in addition to specific case studies of wider reference and applications; everything pertaining to Africa; grouped information on subject matters and countries for comparative analysis; informacion fluida y actualizada de los institutos productores de datos y centros de documentacion de EEUU, Canada y paises europeos hacia las instituciones de investigacion y docencia latinoamericanos; Informacion sobre resultados de investigaciones, informacion sobre metodologias y tecnicas empleadas en proyectos especificos de investigacion; International referral system programme; Investigaciones por muesto, analisis de los datos, monografia y folletos sobre problemas de empleo, educacion, nutricion, distribucion de ingresos, etc., complementados con documentos metodologicos y aspectos teonios de cada tema de investigacion; lists of existing data bases and contents; more comparative data on socio-economic indicates for different countries; possibilites de financement de recherches ou de participation a des reuniones scientifiques, possibilites d'integration du travail personnel dans des recherches a un niveau plus large; possibilites d'échange direct de chercheurs et d'experience, disposibilité de resources pour reunions et colloques sur les sujets du domaine des organismes de recherche; programas de investigacion, programas de formacion e intercambio de investigadores; the designs and methodology for project evaluation of social and welfare problems; toutes les questions interfaces Nord Sud sur le plan economique ou social; toutes sortes d'information sobre las cultures; trade flows data, investment flows by country, by region, and the world; unpublished materials like seminar papers, newest material without the time-lag that books incorporate; types of research of projects being conducted, types of collaboration/exchange programs available", and (several mentions)" updated information."

82 librarians and information specialists replied to this question at the national level, 65 at the regional level, and 61 at the international level. Various subject oriented information needs were mentioned frequently, from
political science, tropical agriculture, biomass, energy, biochemistry, nutrition, cotton, hydrology and land, water and soil sciences to human rights - the last as detailed as "every document on"

The need for information on who has done what, of complete up-to-date information on all completed and ongoing research at the national level was emphasized, and a who's who, information about applications and implementations, research publications and national research program guides. National trade bibliographies and registers of suppliers and exporters were mentioned, and research on the region as well as in the region. One respondent would welcome "any information on the nature of information in LDCs". Another suggested that "In addition to the publications of development registers and directories by OECD, I think OECD and IDRC could jointly sponsor periodic conferences, drawing participants from librarians and documentalists from developing countries and resource personnel from developing countries to interchange ideas on development documentation."

At the regional and international levels, more cooperation, thematic bibliographies, complete, updated registers and directories, and information on past research work would be welcomed. At these levels, information on funding possibilities, directories of specialists, and networking suggestions predominate. "Toute information descriptive et quantitative sur les programmes et projets de recherche" and "like ICCDA but better distributed in all countries, links with international institutes to keep us informed on what happens outside the regions".

There were 167 respondents from planners, policy makers and researchers to the question asking for comments or general reaction to the OECD Development Centre's information services. One suggestion was to extend coverage to OECD countries again, and provide information on the relationships between developing countries and industrialized countries. Another extension suggested was to "expand to science and technology areas beyond social sciences".

Several respondents emphasized the need to keep the information updated faster, and a few suggested that OECD make the materials more extensive and comprehensive, "beaucoup plus en detail".

Other suggestions included:

"decentralise inputs to national nodes; put it on-line, connect with national project data bases where these are appearing; need for speed in receipt and publication of information; mailed questionnaires slow, decentralise data collection".

Several people had difficulty in accessing OECD registers/directories in their countries in the Latin American and Asian regions.

A number of respondents had not heard of the services, and some suggested a leaflet on the services would be useful, and especially if distributed to all universities and related institutions:

"Could have been very useful if I was aware and had access to if from the start; I am disappointed that as a Director of a major university group in
development work, I did not know more about the OECD's information services; "Information should be made available to research administrators/planners of LDC's as well as researchers; beaucoup de chercheurs ne savent pas que ces services de l'OCDE existent et quand ils le savent, n'ont aucune idée pour les utiliser concrètement; OECD Development Centre's information services should reach the needed researchers directly. This certainly increases the use of the data and information meant for wider dissemination; probably they are very good and it is my fault that I have not found time to consult them yet". A number of respondents asked for information on the services. Their names and addresses will be given to the staff of the OECD Development Centre.

A number had "no" comment to make (around 70 respondents), some because they did not know the directories at all. Some very much approved the present services. Here are some samplings: "El inventario nos parece excelente; I hope they continue, they are very useful; it is very useful; it is working very good, however because affiliations problems with regional office we do not have constant feeding of information; keep the good work going; OECD is offering generous services to most. However, what should be considered is to devise a system which should make exchange programs easier to all participating institutions; the Directory of Development Research and Training Institutes in Latin America (1984) has been very useful to my present work, it provided me information about researches going on in Latin America in the constitutional field, it is very important too indeed; the effort you have been sharing is very encouraging, please continue; they represent very good sources but should be complemented with weekly and monthly information letters; very useful; will be very helpful if known monthly.

Two last quotations: "Very curious", and "... not at present a direct user, the use of research in applications to official aid is our unsolved problem.

Librarians and information specialists responded to the question on general reactions to the OECD Development Centre's services. Some sample responses are given below, grouped according to type of comment.

S440

A. Accessibility
B. Presentation
C. Enhancements
D. Appreciation
E. Publicity/Marketing
F. Recommendations/Comments

Comments/general reactions to the OECD Development Centre's information services: some quotations.

A. Could the database be made more accessible, i.e. available through European space network or one of the other database vendors.
B. Print product is difficult to read with italics.
C. A regional listing of researchers by discipline would be useful.
D. Bon travail, ne doit pas etre facile à recuperer les informations et donnees.
Creo que, en general, es un servicio que merece apoyo.
Dealing with "land and water" aspects we are not directly interested in social sciences. But, in general, the sorts of development research information which the OECD offers is very useful.
Desearíamos mantener estrechas relaciones de intercambio bibliográfico.
Es importante conocer estos servicios porque son instrumentos utiles para nuestros usuarios que hasta el momoneto no los conocen.

Este tipo de obras deben ser revisadas constantemente y publicarse con periodicidad corta y continua.

Extremely useful information for planning of development research and to avoid duplication of work, strong interest in continuation of these services.

Felicitarlos por la linea de trabajo que tienen: es una manera de socializar la informacion; es por ello que nos gustaria conocer el inventario de investigaciones.

Me parece son una herramienta fundamental, que requieren el apoyo y respaldo general, constituyen una valiosa o inestimable fuente de referencia.

More information on international politics and national processes.

Multiplier les enquetes pour atteindre le plus de centres possibles.

Need more information about the above.

Ninguno por no haber trabajado, pero seria bueno que nos envie publicaciones a fin de enterarnos de sus actividades y podernos relacionarnos mutuamente.

The registers are very useful, but the database is too far away, and it must be very important to call Paris for help.

These we currently do not receive, except for the OECD observer, so it is difficult to comment.

The directories and registers provide University staff and students in particular, with valuable information in the Social Sciences. This is particularly so when the Library is in receipt of current issues.

The directories are very important for us because their information we use it in order to establish relations with other institutions. The other services of OCDE Development Centre we never use them.

They are good sources of information on institutions and researchers. They are not adequately published. Information circulates among already known elder scholars.

This could be very useful for our researchers.

Unless there is a bearing on the Filipinos these may not prove of use for the institute's immediate needs.

Very satisfactory ...... that prices should be cheap and s..... for distributions for our Institute. We may establish collection of ..... of OECD publications in our Library.

We have depended on the regional association's services for information on development services from the early seventies. Their periodic publication by the OECD provided an improved format and physical product which was a great help to users.

We have received no publicity or other information about the DC services. We would like to acquire a copy each of the above-mentioned publications for our acquisition activity.
E. Did not know about the services.
Directories and registers only marginally include our field of international relations, international current affairs.
Enough information of its existence is not reaching this part of the world.

Es aínpresentible la actualizacion constante.
Es de gran interes su actualizacion periodica.
I never used one of your services because I hardly know what they offer.

Il faudrait que je le connaisse. De toutes les fasons il a un gros effort a fournir pour rendre pertinent et efficace les systemes d'information.
It would be useful to see the center and have a detailed brochure on the services offered.

La informacion sobre Argentina es poca y poco representativa, por lo cual uno supone que lo demas puede ser peor.
Los investigadores que nos consultan desconocen la existencia de los repertorios.
Los perfiles de interes de los paises en desarrollo no siempre coincider en el con ...... de la informacion de las bases de datos. Au ...., los perfiles de interes entre paises en desarrollo no siempre son competibles.
Me gustaria conocer como tener acceso a la base de datos, costes, etc.

F. Hace falta mas informacion sobre como establecer relaciones permanentes a nivel individual e institucional.
No particular comments but information regarding the meetings that we could benefit from never reaches the relevant individuals.

Nuestro centro de documentacion no tiene la infraestructura necesaria para utilizar la base de datos OCDE.
Qu'ils contiennent de plus en plus d'information sur le developpement de l'Afrique.
Que se difunda mas ampliamente el uso de tesauros especializados en las tematicas de ciencias sociales.
Se prefiere en todo caso la distribucion directa del material documental desde la OCDE.

Since the different information centres tend to specialization, we recommend more and more users to use the good services of the German Foundation development.

Speed is important questionnaire method ... slow and unreliable, consideration should be given to the local collection of data.

The directories and registers should be issued regularly and updated.
Information given in the directories are too brief.
They should try to keep them up to date, an occasional visit would help.
When computerized at this end I would like the possibility of connecting directly us.

Will you be so kind as to send us some information on your services.
Would like to know more about them.
Would like to know services offered to evaluate and to comment on.
The centre's activities in these areas are a total waste of taxpayers' money.
The final question asked for suggestions for improvement to the existing services. There were 143 responses, 44 negative, and the others ranging from those stating that they would like to know more of the OECD Development Centre's directories and registers, or have on-line access to the data base, and/or personal visits from members of OECD staff, and improved facilities for fast exchange of information through telex and "international accessibility", short training courses, more conferences and meetings, and more marketing of the services, and more efforts to make them available in time. "Maybe each country should have a distributing centre, and the use of National Planning Agencies in LDCs as focal points at the national level in addition to dissemination through research institutions".

Several respondents emphasised the importance of the links with the Regional Associations and the networking approach.

"Creacion de una red de informacion sobre programas, proyectos, instituciones, fuentes de financiacion, distribuiria por boletines periodicos; recentralize inputs to national nodes, put it on-line, connect with national project data bases where these are appearing; direct communication with staff involved in research activities specifically; selection of national focal point for improved publicity; essayer de renforcer les contacts entre l'OCDE et les 5 associations poi des seminaires des visites mutuelles dans le but d'assister aux programmes; establecer intercombio de informacion, publicaciones e investigaciones entre los diversos centros de estudios, centralizar la informacion en bases de datos, por sub-regiones geographicas; mayor centralizacion de la informacion dispersa, automatizacion...; more active linkage/communication with other regional/national institutes and programmes; We propose OECD to appoint an agent in Indonesia to handle information services from and for Indonesian researchers; "and" yes, to be integrated into a greater network of communication to escape isolation."

Simpler suggestions included:

"Data need to be summarized and interpreted in a simple language; include research and training activities of national and subnational development planning agencies in each country;...important to have access to a Directory of the same kind, but providing information abut European and American researches going on in social science field; maintien et amelioration des repertoires actuels, mises à jour plus frequentes; "and" revista regional de abstracts".

91 librarians responded to the request for suggestions to improve OECD's services. 15 of these had no specific suggestions. Some sample responses are given below, grouped according to the type of suggestion.

SS42

A. Decentral and closer coordination with Regional Association.
B. Enhancements/practical suggestions.
C. Abandon.
D. Currency.
E. Publicity/Marketing/Training.
F. Appreciation.
Suggestions for improvement of OECD information services.

A. Closer cooperation between OECD/DC and Regional Associations; the collection of data has to be improved; this implies the identification of all potential suppliers within the regions, and an increase of the response ratio; current updating of published information services; reduction of time span between data collection and the production of publications; increasing the use of the data base. OECD Dev. Centre is the appropriate international coordination centre to take care of the improvement.

Creemos que seria importante una mayor comunicación de los servicios que en el campo de la información, presta el OCDE.

Decentralization to the regional associations, with OECD's Dev. Centre as the co-ordinating link.

1) Debería haber mayor descentralización de los servicios a los organismos regionales; 2) mayor apoyo a los organismos regionales como CLACSO. Ello resultaría en relevancia y oportunidad (currency) más alta de la información.

Leadership of regional or sub-regional centre should circulate among all senior academics at more regular intervals.

Mantener una continua comunicación entre las instituciones nacionales, nombrando una coordinadora - ej. en Bolivia podría ser nuestra institución la que se encargue de enviar información a nivel nacional.

More participation by Regional Associations in data collection.

A. No, except the promotion of decentralized information activities through regional organizations and national centres as has been envisaged already. Not applicable.

They should try to keep them up to date, an occasional visit would help.

B. Actualiser les inventaires et repertoires.

1. La base recense des recherches effectuées par des organismes nationaux, il serait utile qu'elle couvre également les recherches effectuées par des organismes régionaux et internationaux. 2. Qu'un effort particulier soit apporté (dans les repertoires) dans la mention des dates, ainsi qu'une suite éventuelle des projets. 3. Dans la mesure du possible pour les projets terminés, indiquer le titre exact du rapport final ou des publications auxquels ce projet a donné lieu.

A clearing house of research institutions and scholars devoted to the area of political science, international relations and social sciences.

a) Introduce SDI service, b) Make data base available for public online searching on a well established host.

Different typeface small & capital letters if possible, makes reading easier.

Es muy molesto llenar formularios para contestar encuestas tanto locales, como nacionales e internacionales. Si se fomentase la aplicación de un formulario único para cada proyecto de estudio e investigación, cada entidad podría solicitar una fotocopia simplemente.

Expand coverage to include national, subnational (regional) and local development and planning institutions.

I suggest that as much as possible communication is carried out through individual librarians/documentalists instead of institutions which may have bureaucratic problems.
Inclure de plus en plus l'information sur les problemes et de developpement de l'Afrique.

Literature in vernacular languages - the approach of indigenous scholars (etc.) to development problems.

Obtenemos informacion a traves del canje con organismos y centros internacionales.

Perhaps the University of Mauritius Library could become a depository of OECD publications for Mauritius so that the whole nation could take advantage of services already offered.

Personal interview data collecting trip need for coordination / avoid duplication of directories of R&D. Note UNESCO-PGI/UNISIST regional referral system on information services in Latin America and the Caribbean (RRS) R&D projects.

Provide regular lists of studies or projects both on-going or completed by the five regional organisations with summaries of their findings.

Remitir periodicamente a las instituciones informantes, un catalogo resumen de las investigaciones que se vienen desarrollando en las distintas regiones, sobre desarrollo economico, a fin de seleccionar los temas de interes y solicitar mayor informacion a la OCDE.

Repertoire plus exhaustifs & regulierment actualises.

We would like to see your printed directories kept up-to-date. We would also hope for a low cost print-out search procedure operating from your data bases.

Would like to have the most up-to-date publication/information made available.

C. Abandon it.

D. Although individual requests for information are invited it is our experience that published directories are used most. It would be useful to have an updated hard copy at intervals of perhaps every 3 years. The last issue available for Asia is 1980 (as far as I know), and a more recent one would be very useful. Coverage within country too could be enlarged.

Intensificar e incrementar la periodicidad.

Our latest register for Asia is dated 1980 (Liaison Bulletin N.S. 4).

Unless our standing order arrangement has let us down, this seems a long time to wait between registers. Could the frequency be increased to say 2-3 years.

Publication of updates to existing directories.

To issue newsletter to inform us on on-going activities.

We do not receive them on time; the service to this region could improve by providing up to date information by sending the documents on time.

E. Awareness of the services offered is important on this question.

Cannot suggest or recommend improvements unless we have the particulars of the OECD Development Information Service/data base.

Etant donne mon poste actuel et mon niveau d'etudes (voir section 1), une formation ad hoc s'avere indispensable pour tirer profit des services actuels de l'OCDE, pour maitriser les services et techniques de l'information en vue de gerer a souhait la Bibliotheque de l'Institut dont le fonds documentaire n'est pas du tout negligeable et pour entre enfin au courant de l'evolution de la profession.

I believe that the usual OECD directories are very good and they must be continued. OECD are contributed to information services with the Macrothesaurus, but I want to know if you have information (manuals, pamphlets, computer programs) about automation and economic data bases.
I strongly recommend that a program of visits and/or training on the utilization of OECD Development Centre's information services, etc. should be conducted during which librarians and information workers in Africa, at least, can be trained and educated.

Les faire connaitre davantage, actualiser les repertoires.

Mayor difusion de sus servicios y publicaciones a menor costo (en lo posible).

Mejorar los mecanismos de difusion de esos servicios.

More information about your information services.

Seul probleme le champ couvert ne recense que les recherches sur l'Amerique Latine par exemple menees en Amerique Latine. Il manque les travaux menes sur la region en dehors de la region.

The existing service could be more vigorously promoted.

The service should be given wider publicity in poor countries and subscription rates reduced for them to be able to subscribe to some of the service.

Vulgariser et dispatcher encore plus ses services d'information.

F. Le service de l'information de l'OCDE repond aux demandes de renseignement d'ordre general ou specifique ce qui facilite bien la tache des bibliothecaires. Nous ne pouront que l'encourager beaucoup plus.

My organisation benefits a lot from the OECD publications and other services. To benefit more, I think OECD should invite my Institute to participate in some of its conferences/seminars or whatever.

This questionnaire has made me aware of the availability of this information and intend to use it in future.

Though we use IDRC's services, we would like to know more about the information services on research in progress.

We are very grateful to receive any publication, directory or registers from OECD Development Centre, which we can use in order to get information from your data base and services.

We are very satisfied. We need cheap price and some more distribution in underdeveloping countries, institutes or educational centres.
CONCLUSION

The two earlier evaluation study reports concentrated on the technical problems of providing information services on research in progress within the context of the OECD Development Centre and the five Regional Associations of the Inter-regional Coordinating Committee of Development Associations. (1,2) It was assumed, from the literature and from initial interviews with planners, researchers and information specialists during visits to each of the Regional Associations, that these sorts of information service are needed.

The responses to the questionnaires used in the study, and the number of questionnaires returned, emphatically confirm this premise. There is a definite need for information on research in progress, or ORI (Ongoing Research Information systems) as Hersey calls them in his chapter for the 1978 Annual Review of Information Science (16). Directories of research institutes and registers of research projects provide a basic service in this area. The question becomes that addressed by the earlier reports to the OECD Development Centre and IDRC, what is the most effective way of providing ORI services, especially for developing countries?

Hersey, in the paper noted above, and in his 1980 article in the Unesco Journal of Information Science (17), Librarianship and Archives Administration, and in his definitive introductions to the subject in the SSIE Worldwide Directories of 1977 and 1980 (4,5), documents the efforts federally and internationally to provide appropriate services for national and subject level ORI. As he says, "In the United States there are numerous resources available. These resources cover a wide range of scientific disciplines and contain varying types of information; most of which have been developed by the government, the information industry and various professional societies. The coverage in the exact sciences such as chemistry, physics, biology is extensive. By contrast, resources in the social sciences, for example, are often less easily established as specialized data bases per se." (17) He also refers to the numerous North American studies and reports that attest to the need of research analysts, research managers, policy-makers as well as the public at large, besides the needs of researchers, for scientific and technical information, and expands on the place of ORI in the natural sciences and in the socio-development context, and the need for greater co-ordination and exchange of information at the international level.

As Hersey says, "Information systems not only stimulate economic growth, but have the potential for providing a greater capability for solving societal problems as they arise." He remains hopeful that progress will be made at both the national and the international levels in resolving the problems involved in providing the necessary services, but - as he also says - "In order for information systems to grow there must be both a perceived need and a source of support". (17)

Some organisational solutions for the provision of these obviously necessary information services on research in progress in the developing countries were suggested in the earlier stages of this study.

The work that the OECD Development Centre has been doing over the years, and its relationship with the Regional Associations and ICCDA, the computerized data base and the published directories and registers, has been very much appreciated by planners, researchers and information specialists in the developing countries (see comment from interviews and questionnaires).
Problems with updating the information, and providing comprehensive and up to date services, do exist - as with any activities in this area - but the basis for a valuable continuing contribution to ORI has been well laid. Suggestions for improving the services, and more marketing and publicizing activities, have been made by the Development Centre itself, by the Regional Associations, and now by the respondents to the evaluation study questionnaire. The problems, the difficulties, and the ongoing commitments are as well acknowledged as the need, and have been confirmed, and perhaps elaborated somewhat, during every stage of this study.

The need for a closer relationship between the Development Centre and the Regional Associations in the endeavour was one of the major reasons for requesting an evaluation. The difficulties and the cost of continuing to provide the present services was another. The modality for future collaboration and cooperation in the continuing provision of information services on research in progress to users in the countries served by the Regional Associations, and making the information generally and internationally available, explored during the course of the study is that of decentralised, microcomputer based networking.

Besides access to ORI and published research results, there is a continuing need to bring groups of policy makers, researchers and information specialists in developing countries together to explore common problems, and share information from completed and current research programs. Indeed, this is one area where the DEVISIS concept has been instrumental as a framework for cooperation, even without an operational worldwide DEVISIS system. There is room for many types of information service, overlapping and duplication is less of a problem than lack of information, and primary audiences may differ. Comprehensive coverage by centralized international organizations may be a less appropriate mechanism than quick access to in-house national and regional systems - especially if these can be designed to become integral parts of the national and regional research and training institutes daily lives, but international access to the information also remains important. The essential need is for coordination and cooperation - at national, regional and international levels, so that all concerned may benefit from the systems, and access the information.

The possibility of a truly international regionally based information system, with the Regional Associations of ICCDA working through their national memberships and collecting the information as close to its source as possible, and continuing to work with the OECD Development Centre to make the information more generally available would allow a fully compatible cooperative system to be established in a comparatively short time. Such a system should build on the experience and the standards of the OECD Development Centre, and indeed on the existing data base. The need is there, judging by the responses to this study. The climate, the commitment, and the opportunity are also there, as demonstrated by the meeting of the information officers of ICCDA in Dakar in April 1985, and by the unanimous acceptance of their recommendations by the Executive Secretaries of the Associations. The technical tools are also available, and indeed OECD has already supported some training courses for Regional Association staff in how to use the Unesco Mini-Micro CDS ISIS software on IBM microcomputers.
Given that economic and organizational problems can be solved, the future system should be able to build on past achievements and incorporate some of the improvements suggested by the respondents to the evaluation questionnaire.

Such a service should essentially be developed not only in the context of its immediate past and of regional requirements, but also in relation to any potentially complementary services. Besides the technical coordination and support that the OECD Development Centre is well placed to provide ICCDA and the planned International Development Information Network, it is also well placed to initiate such cooperative relationships with other networks and systems, and prevent duplication of effort or the continuance of gaps in coverage.

Many partial systems, planned or in operation, are described in the literature, and there are also ad hoc in-house data base and directory efforts, many of them dying after the first publication. The cooperative donors data base IDRIS, coordinated by the IDRC, the planned United Nations register of U.N. supported development activities, including the TCDC Information Referral System (INRES) of UNDP, the recommended inclusion of ORI in ASTINFO activities, and the various subject listings by universities, professional associations, and development institutions all cover part of the requirement. With cooperation and rationalization the users of these systems, and the potential users, would be considerably better served, as would the development process in their respective countries. As noted in the updated interim report on the study, in June 1985, "the ultimate objective must be to give the planners and policy makers, the research managers and the researchers, as well as the librarians and information specialists, the information they need to contribute to the development process in their countries and regions as efficiently and effectively as possible". (2)

IDRC and OECD provided a welcome opportunity to ask a great many questions on the need for and the use of information on research in progress in the development sciences. It is to be hoped that in response to the need elaborated by the questionnaire respondents that some progress may be made in the provision of effective and efficient services and in the establishment of the decentralised network outlined during this study as a practical and pragmatic approach to meeting immediate needs.
Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Evaluation of the OECD Development Centre's Information Services on Research in Progress

Information on research in progress is a particularly valuable resource for development. To know who is working in what areas, and with what results, is vital information for policy makers and planners; directors and funders of research and development programmes; and for individual researchers. It also constitutes a valuable resource for librarians, documentalists, and information specialists. With resources for research and development in short supply, and with the many problems still to be solved, it is essential that research is not needlessly duplicated, and that the best possible use is made of all relevant research results.

The OECD Development Centre, with the help of five Regional Social Science and Development Research Associations:

- CODESRIA: Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa, Dakar;
- CLACSO: Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales, Buenos Aires;
- AICARDES: Association of Arab Research Institutes and Centres for Economic and Social Development, Tunis;
- ADIPA: Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific;
- EADI: European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes, Tilburg;

has collected information on development research institutes, research in progress, and researchers in the developing countries and in Europe, since 1975. The information is published in a series of Registers and Directories covering Africa, Asia, Latin America, and OECD Member countries. It is also available as a computerised data base at the OECD Development Centre offices in Paris, and information is provided on request, either directly or through the Regional Associations.
Because of the importance of this type of information, and at the OECD's Development Centre's request, the International Development Research Centre of Canada is funding an evaluation of the OECD's research information data base and international development information services, including the series of registers of research institutes, research programmes and researchers.

You are invited to contribute to this evaluation and to the better management of such information services. We would be most grateful if you could arrange for copies of the enclosed questionnaires, which we have kept as brief as possible, to be filled in by members of your staff, and returned in the enclosed envelope as soon possible. The white questionnaire is designed for research directors, researchers, planners and policy makers. The green questionnaire is for your Documentalist, Librarian or Information Specialist. Any information provided will of course be treated in the strictest confidence.

Thanking you for your most valuable assistance, and hoping that we may make a useful contribution to the provision of research information services.

Yours sincerely,

Martha Stone,
Director,
Information Sciences
De nuestra consideración:

Re: Evaluación de los servicios de información sobre investigaciones en curso del Centro de Desarrollo de la OCDE

La información sobre investigaciones en marcha constituye un recurso valioso para el desarrollo. Las personas que planifican, dirigen, subvencionan, y llevan a cabo programas de investigación y desarrollo, necesitan enterarse del trabajo de sus colegas. Los bibliotecarios, documentalistas, y especialistas en información también utilizan datos de este tipo. Dados la escasez de fondos para investigación y desarrollo y los muchos problemas que resta aún por resolver, es imprescindible evitar la duplicación de esfuerzos y utilizar en forma óptima los resultados relevantes de investigaciones.

Desde 1975, el Centro de Desarrollo de la OCDE ha recogido información sobre institutos de investigación, investigaciones en curso, e investigadores en Europa y en países en desarrollo, con la colaboración de cinco asociaciones regionales comprometidas en investigaciones en ciencias sociales y desarrollo:

- CODESRIA: Council for Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa, Dakar;
- CLACSO: Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales, Buenos Aires;
- AICARDES: Association des Instituts et Centres Arabes de Recherche pour le Développement Economique et Social, Túnez;
- ADIPA: Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific, Kuala Lumpur;
- EADI: European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes, Tilburgo.

La información así recogida se publica en una serie de registros y directorios comprendiendo África, Asia, América Latina, y los países miembros de la OCDE. Ella se encuentra también disponible en la base de datos del Centro de Desarrollo de la OCDE en París, cuya oficina puede responder a pedidos dirigidos directamente a ella o por medio de las asociaciones regionales.
Reconociendo la importancia de este tipo de información y a pedido del Centro de Desarrollo de la OCDE, el Centro Internacional de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo está apoyando una evaluación de la base de datos y los servicios de información sobre desarrollo internacional, incluida la serie de registros de institutos e programas de investigación y investigadores, del Centro de Desarrollo.

Le invitamos a contribuir a esta evaluación y a la mejor gestión de estos servicios de información en la manera siguiente. Le rogamos se sirva distribuir ejemplares de los cuestionarios adjuntos a sus empleados y devolverlos, debidamente llenados, en el sobre incluido lo antes posible. El cuestionario blanco está destinado a los directores y planificadores de investigaciones y a los investigadores mismos; el verde, a los bibliotecarios, documentalistas, y especialistas en información. Por supuesto, las respuestas serán tratadas en forma absolutamente confidencial.

Desde ya, agradecemos su valiosa ayuda en esta empresa que tanto contribuirá al mejoramiento de los servicios de información sobre investigaciones. Asegurándole nuestra más distinguida consideración, le saluda atentamente

Martha B. Stone
Directora
Ciencias de la Información
EVALUATION OF THE OECD DEVELOPMENT CENTRE'S INFORMATION SERVICES ON RESEARCH IN PROGRESS
Questionnaire for Librarians, Documentalists and Information Specialists

Information on research in progress is a particularly valuable resource for the development community. To know who is working in what areas and with what results is vital information for policy makers and planners, directors and funders of research and development programmes, and individual researchers. It is also a valuable resource for librarians, documentalists and information specialists.

Since 1975, the OECD Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has worked with five Regional Social Science and Development Research Associations in collecting information on development research institutes, research in progress and researchers in the developing countries and Europe. The five Regional Associations are: CODESRIA-Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa, Dakar; CLACSO-Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales, Buenos Aires; ADIPA-Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific, Kuala Lumpur; AICARDES-Association of Arab Research Institutes and Centres for Economic and Social Development, Tunis; and EADI-European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes, Tilburg. The information which has been collected is published in series of registers and directories and is available as a computerized data base at the OECD Development Centre offices in Paris.

Because of the importance of this type of information, and at the request of the OECD Development Centre, the International Development Research Centre of Canada is funding an evaluation of the research information data base and international development information services.

We invite you to contribute to this study, and to the better management of information services, by completing this questionnaire and returning it in the enclosed addressed envelope as soon as possible. We assure you that any information you provide will be kept strictly confidential.

Thank you for your cooperation. We very much appreciate your help in this exercise.
SECTION 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This information will be kept strictly confidential, whether or not you choose to give your name. Answer all questions from the perspective of your current job.

1.1 Name (optional): ____________________________ Surname    ____________________________ Given Name    ____________________________ Initial

1.2 Professional training: __________________________

1.3 Institute: ____________________________________

1.4 Position: _____________________________________

1.5 Please indicate your preferred language of communication by circling the appropriate number.

   English ............................................. 1
   French ............................................. 2
   Spanish ............................................. 3
   Other (please specify) ________________________ 4

1.6 Please indicate which of the following types of information you receive requests for by circling the appropriate answer. The term 'geographical regions' used below refers to the following regions: Africa, Asia/Pacific, Latin America, Europe, Arab countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who is undertaking research in a particular subject field .......... 1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who is undertaking research in a particular geographical region ....... 1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who is sponsoring research in a particular subject field ............... 1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who is sponsoring research in a particular geographical region ......... 1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details of institutes or researchers in a particular subject field ....... 1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details of institutes or researchers in a particular geographical region ............................................. 1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other information (please specify) ________________________________________

SECTION 2: USE OF OECD INFORMATION SERVICES

2.1 Before receiving this questionnaire, did you know of the OECD Development Centre's data base, directories of research and training institutes, and registers of development research projects? Circle the appropriate answer.

Yes ......................... 1  
No ......................... 2  
IF NO, SKIP TO SECTION 3

2.2 Do you, or your library and information service users, find that the OECD data base, directories of research and training institutes, and registers of development research projects provide useful information? Please record your answer on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means the information is very useful, 5 means it is completely useless and 3 means it is sometimes useful and sometimes not useful.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Useful</td>
<td>Sometimes Useful</td>
<td>Completely Useless</td>
<td>Not Applicable, Don't Know</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Never used the information service
If you think the data base, directories and registers are mostly useless, please explain why you think this:

2.3 Please indicate your satisfaction with the data base, registers and directories in terms of the features listed below. Record your answer on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means very satisfied, 5 means very dissatisfied and 3 means you are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

a) Coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Satisfied</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Very Dissatisfied</td>
<td>Not Applicable, Don't Know</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Currency (e.g., was the information up to date?)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Satisfied</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Very Dissatisfied</td>
<td>Not Applicable, Don't Know</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 3: REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

3.1 Is your organisation a member of the Regional Association for your Region?

Yes ........................... 1
No ................................ 2
Don't know ..................... 9

3.2 Please indicate which association is your Regional Association.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODESRIA</th>
<th>CLACSO</th>
<th>ADIPA</th>
<th>AICARDES</th>
<th>RADIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable, organisation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not a member of a Regional Association 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3 Does your organisation have an active relationship with your Regional Association? If your organisation attends meetings or conferences, obtains or subscribes to publications, or corresponds with your Regional Association it has an active relationship.

Yes ........................... 1
No ............................. 2
Not Applicable, organisation |
not a member of a Regional Association 8 |
Don't know ..................... 9
3.4 Before receiving this questionnaire, were you aware of the existence of any of the other Regional Associations?

Yes .............................................. 1
No .................................................. 2

3.5 Were you aware of the Regional Association links with the International Coordinating Committee of Development Research Associations (ICCDA)?

Yes .............................................. 1
No .................................................. 2

SECTION 4: REACTIONS TO OECD DEVELOPMENT CENTRE'S INFORMATION SERVICES

4.1a) Have you ever benefitted from the use of the OECD information services?

Yes .............................................. 1
No .................................................. 2
Not Applicable .................................. 0

b) If you have benefitted, please indicate in which specific ways you have benefitted. Circle as many answers as applicable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time saved</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Don't Know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevention of duplication of research</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions to programmes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ways (please specify)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Briefly specify the other sources of information on ongoing research you use for the following types of research:

a) National level research

b) Regional level research

c) International level research

4.3 Briefly describe the other sorts of development research information which would be useful in your work on the following activities:

a) National institutes/programmes
b) Regional institutes/programmes


c) International institutes/programmes


4.4 Do you have any other comments or general reactions to the OECD Development Centre's information services, the database, the directories and the registers?


4.5 Do you have any suggestions or recommendations for improvements to the existing service?


Please place this questionnaire in the attached envelope and mail it as soon as possible.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION - IT IS VERY MUCH APPRECIATED.
Évaluation des services d'information sur la recherche en cours du Centre de Développement de l'OCDE

Questionnaire à l'intention des bibliothécaires, documentalistes et autres spécialistes de l'information

L'information sur la recherche en cours constitue une importante ressource pour le développement. Les planificateurs et décideurs, les directeurs et bailleurs de fonds des programmes de recherche et de développement, et les chercheurs individuels ont tous besoin de se tenir au courant de ce qui se passe ailleurs en matière de recherche. Cette information est également importante pour les bibliothécaires, documentalistes et autres spécialistes de l'information.


L'information ainsi recueillie a été publiée dans une série de répertoires. Elle est aussi accessible sous forme de base de données au Centre de Développement de l'OCDE à Paris. Étant donnée l'importance de ce type d'information, le Centre de Recherches pour le Développement International subventionne, à la demande de l'OCDE, une évaluation de sa base de données sur la recherche et ses services d'information sur le développement international.

Nous vous invitons à contribuer à cette étude et, par là, à une meilleure gestion des services mentionnés ci-dessus. Nous vous prions de bien vouloir répondre à ce questionnaire et nous le faire parvenir dans l'enveloppe de retour ci-jointe. Nous vous assurons que toute réponse sera traitée de façon strictement confidentielle.

Nous vous remercions à l'avance de votre précieuse collaboration.
SECTION 1: RENSEIGNEMENTS GENERAUX

L'information que vous donnez sera traitée de façon strictement confidentielle, que vous choisissez ou non d'inscrire votre nom. Veuillez répondre aux questions dans cette section du point de vue de votre emploi actuel.

1.1 Nom (facultatif):

1.2 Formation professionnelle:

1.3 Institution d'appartenance:

1.4 Poste actuel:

1.5 Langue de communication préférée (cercle le chiffre approprié).

   anglais ........................................ 1
   français ..................................... 2
   espagnol ..................................... 3
   autre (spécifier) ............................. 4

1.6 Veuillez identifier vos besoins d'information en cerculant les réponses appropriées.

L'expression "région" se rapporte aux grandes régions suivantes: Afrique, Asie/Pacifique, Amérique latine, Europe, Asie occidentale.

   Oui  Non

   Qui effectue la recherche dans un domaine particulier ......................... 1  2
   Qui effectue la recherche dans une région particulière ........................... 1  2
   Qui parraine la recherche dans un domaine particulier ........................... 1  2
   Qui parraine la recherche dans une région particulière ......................... 1  2
   Renseignements précis sur les instituts ou chercheurs dans un domaine particulier ........................... 1  2
   Renseignements précis sur les instituts ou chercheurs dans une région particulière ........................... 1  2
   Autres renseignements (spécifier) .....................................................

SECTION 2: UTILISATION DES SERVICES D'INFORMATION DE L'OCDE

2.1 Avant de recevoir ce questionnaire, connaissez-vous l'existence de la base de données, des répertoires des instituts de recherche et de formation et des répertoires des projets de recherche en matière de développement? Cercle la réponse appropriée.

   Oui ......................... 1
   Non ......................... 2

SI NON, PASSER A LA SECTION 3
2.2 Trouvez-vous, à partir de votre expérience personnelle, que les répertoires des instituts de recherche et de formation, et les répertoires des projets de recherche en matière de développement de l'OCDE fournissent des renseignements utiles? Veuillez cercler le chiffre approprié sur l'échelle qui va de 1 (très utile) à 5 (tous à fait inutile).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
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<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Très utile</td>
<td>Parfois utile, parfois inutile</td>
<td>Toute à fait inutile</td>
<td>Sans objet, services jamais utilisés</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Si vous pensez que la base de données et les répertoires sont le plus souvent inutiles, veuillez expliquer pourquoi:


2.3 Veuillez indiquer votre niveau de satisfaction à l'égard de la base de données et des divers répertoires de l'OCDE, en ce qui a trait aux caractéristiques mentionnées ci-dessous. Cercler le chiffre approprié sur l'échelle qui va de 1 (très satisfait) à 5 (très insatisfait).

a) Exhaustivité

<table>
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<th>5</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Très satisfait</td>
<td>Ni l'un, ni l'autre insatisfait</td>
<td>Sans objet, Pas certain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Actualité (l'information était-elle récente?)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Très satisfait</td>
<td>Ni l'un, ni l'autre insatisfait</td>
<td>Sans objet, Pas certain</td>
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<td></td>
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</table>

c) Pertinence

<table>
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<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Très satisfait</td>
<td>Ni l'un, ni l'autre insatisfait</td>
<td>Sans objet, Pas certain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 3: LES ASSOCIATIONS REGIONALES

3.1 L'organisme où vous travaillez appartient-il à votre association régionale?

Oui ........................................... 1
Non .......................................... 2
Pas certain ................................. 9

3.2 Veuillez identifier l'association régionale à laquelle il appartient:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Niveau</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CODESRIA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLACSO</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADIPA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AICARDES</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EADI</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sans objet, l'organisme n'est pas membre de l'association régionale</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pas certain</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3 L'organisme où vous travaillez entretient-il une relation suivie avec votre association régionale, c'est-à-dire, envoie-t-il des participants aux réunions ou conférences de l'association, reçoit-il ou est-il abonné à ses publications, correspond-il avec elle?

Oui ................................ 1
Non ................................ 2
Sans objet, l'organisme n'est pas membre de l'association régionale .......................... 3
Pas certain ............................ 9

3.4 Avant de recevoir ce questionnaire connaissiez-vous l'existence d'associations régionales autres que la vôtre?

Oui ......................................... 1
Non .......................................... 2

3.5 Etiez-vous au courant des liens existant entre les associations régionales et le Comité international de coordination des associations de recherche sur le développement (ICCDA)?

Oui ......................................... 1
Non .......................................... 2

SECTION 4: ACTIVITÉS EN MATIÈRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

4.1 a) Avez-vous déjà tiré des avantages de la consultation des services d'information offerts par le Centre de Développement de l'OCDE?

Oui ......................................... 1
Non .......................................... 2
Services jamais consultés ................. 9

b) SI OUI, veuillez préciser, en cerclant toutes les réponses appropriées:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economies de temps</th>
<th>Non</th>
<th>Sans objet/ Pas certain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Double-emploi évité</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrichissement de vos programmes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autres (spécifier)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Quelles autres sources d'information consultez-vous pour avoir des renseignements sur la recherche en cours:

a) Recherche au niveau national

b) Recherche au niveau régional

c) Recherche au niveau international
4.3 Décrivez brièvement les autres types d'information sur les organismes de recherche et les programmes de recherche qui vous seraient utiles dans l'accomplissement de vos fonctions?

a) Instituts/programmes nationaux

b) Instituts/programmes régionaux

c) Instituts/programmes internationaux

4.4 Avez-vous d'autres commentaires ou réactions à faire à l'égard des services d'information, de la base de données, ou des répertoires du Centre de Développement de l'OCDE?

4.5 Avez-vous des suggestions ou recommandations visant une amélioration des services actuels?

Veuillez nous retourner ce questionnaire dès que possible, dans l'enveloppe ci-jointe.

MERCI DE VOTRE AIMABLE ATTENTION ET DE VOTRE COLLABORATION.
EVALUACIÓN DE LOS SERVICIOS DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIONES EN CURSO DEL CENTRO DE DESARROLLO DE LA OCDE

Cuestionario para Bibliotecarios, Documentalistas y otros Especialistas en Información

La información sobre investigaciones en marcha constituye un recurso valioso para el desarrollo. Las personas que planifican, dirigen, subvencionan, y llevan a cabo programas de investigación y desarrollo, necesitan enterarse del trabajo de sus colegas. Los bibliotecarios, documentalistas, y especialistas en información también utilizan datos de este tipo.


Reconociendo la importancia de este tipo de información y a pedido del Centro de Desarrollo de la OCDE, el Centro Internacional de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo está apoyando una evaluación de la base de datos y los servicios de información sobre desarrollo internacional del Centro de Desarrollo.

Le invitamos a contribuir a esta evaluación y a la mejor gestión de estos servicios de información en la manera siguiente. Le rogamos llenar este cuestionario y devolverlo, debidamente llenado, en el sobre incluido lo antes posible. Por supuesto, las respuestas serán tratadas en forma absolutamente confidencial.

Desde ya, agradecemos su valiosa ayuda en esta empresa.

SEE OTHER SIDE FOR ENGLISH/INGLES AL REVERSO
SECTION 1: INFORMACIONES GENERALES

La información que usted dé será considerada estrictamente confidencial, tanto si usted decide dar su nombre o no. Sirvase responder a las preguntas que aparecen en esta sección desde el punto de vista de su empleo actual.

1.1 Nombre (opcional): ____________________________________________
   Apellidos: ____________________________________________
   Nombre: ____________________________________________

1.2 Formación profesional: _______________________________________

1.3 Institución a la que pertenece: __________________________________

1.4 Cargo actual: _______________________________________________

1.5 Idioma de comunicación preferido (encierre en un círculo el número apropiado).
   inglés .......................................................... 1
   francés ....................................................... 2
   español ....................................................... 3
   otro (especifique) ________________________________ 4

1.6 Sirvase identificar sus necesidades de información encerrando en un círculo las respuestas apropiadas. La expresión "región" se refiere a las grandes regiones siguientes: África, Asia/Pacífico, América Latina, Europa, países árabes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sí</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quién está realizando investigaciones en un campo específico</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quién está realizando las investigaciones en una región específica</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quién patrocinó las investigaciones en un campo específico</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quién patrocinó las investigaciones en una región específica</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informaciones precisas sobre los institutos o investigadores en un campo específico</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informaciones precisas sobre los institutos o investigadores en una región específica</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otras informaciones (especifique)</td>
<td>________________________________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECCION 2: UTILIZACION DE LOS SERVICIOS DE INFORMACION DE LA OCDE

2.1 Antes de recibir este cuestionario, ¿sabía usted de la existencia de la base de datos, de los inventarios de institutos de investigación y de capacitación, y de los registros de proyectos de investigación sobre desarrollo de la OCDE? Encierre en un círculo el número correspondiente a la respuesta apropiada.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sí</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Si</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2 Considera usted, o consideran los usuarios de sus servicios, que la base de datos de la OCDE, los inventarios de institutos de investigación y de capacitación, y los registros de proyectos de investigación sobre desarrollo proporcionan informaciones útiles? Sirvase encerrar en un círculo el número apropiado en la siguiente escala que va desde 1 (muy útil) a 5 (totalmente inútil).

1. Muy útil
2. A veces útil
3. A veces inútil
4. Totalmente inútil
5. No es pertinente
6. No está seguro

Si usted considera que la base de datos, los inventarios y los registros son generalmente inútiles, sirvase explicar por qué:

_________________________________________________________________

2.3 Sirvase indicar su nivel de satisfacción con la base de datos, los inventarios y los registros de la OCDE, en relación con las características mencionadas abajo, encerrando en un círculo el número apropiado en la escala que va desde 1 (muy satisfecho) a 5 (muy insatisfecho).

a) Amplitud

1. Muy satisfecho
2. Neutral
3. Muy insatisfecho

b) Valor corriente (¿la información fue al día?)

1. Muy satisfecho
2. Neutral
3. Muy insatisfecho

b) Relevancia

1. Muy satisfecho
2. Neutral
3. Muy insatisfecho

SECCIÓN 3: LAS ASOCIACIONES REGIONALES

3.1 ¿El organismo en que usted trabaja pertenece a su asociación regional?

SI ............................................. 1
No ............................................ 2
No está seguro ............................ 9

3.2 Sirvase identificar la asociación regional a la que pertenece:

CODEBESIA .................................. 1
CLACSO ..................................... 2
ADIPA ....................................... 3
AICARDES ................................... 4
BADI .......................................... 5
No es pertinente, el organismo no es miembro de la asociación regional .............................. 8
No está seguro ............................. 9
3.3 ¿El organismo en que usted trabaja mantiene relaciones activas con su asociación regional? Esto quiere decir que el mismo envía participantes a las reuniones o las conferencias de la asociación, recibe o está abonado a sus publicaciones o mantiene correspondencia con ella.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SÍ</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No es pertinente, el organismo no es miembro de la asociación regional</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No está seguro</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 Antes de recibir este cuestionario, ¿sabía usted de la existencia de otras asociaciones regionales además de la suya?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SÍ</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5 ¿Estaba usted al corriente de los lazos existentes entre las asociaciones regionales y el Comité Internacional de Coordinación de las asociaciones de investigación sobre el desarrollo (ICCDA)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SÍ</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECCION 4: REACCIONES A LOS SERVICIOS DE INFORMACION DEL CENTRO DE DESARROLLO DE LA OCDE

4.1a) ¿Se ha beneficiado usted anteriormente de la consulta de los servicios de información que ofrece el Centro de Desarrollo de la OCDE?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SÍ</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunca ha consultado los servicios</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) En caso de que su respuesta haya sido afirmativa, sírvase precisar, encerrando en un círculo el número correspondiente a la respuesta apropiada:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SÍ</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No está seguro</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aburro de tiempo ................. 1
Evitación de duplicación de investigaciones ................. 1
Contribuciones a sus programas ................. 1
Otros (especifique) ________________________________________

4.2 Especifique brevemente cuales son las otras fuentes de información que usted consulta para documentarse sobre sus investigaciones actuales:

a) Investigaciones a nivel nacional

b) Investigaciones a nivel regional

c) Investigaciones a nivel internacional
4.3 Describe brevemente los otros tipos de información sobre los organismos de investigación y los programas de investigación que le resultarían útiles para llevar a cabo su trabajo actual:

a) Institutos/programas nacionales


b) Institutos/programas regionales


c) Institutos/programas internacionales


¿Tiene usted otros comentarios o reacciones generales respecto a los servicios de información, la base de datos, los inventarios y los registros del Centro de Desarrollo de la OCDE?


¿Tiene usted alguna sugerencia o recomendación para mejorar los servicios de información existentes?


Sirvase remitirnos este cuestionario tan pronto como sea posible en el sobre adjunto.

AGRADECEREMOS SU AMABLE ATENCION Y SU COLABORACION.
EVALUATION OF THE OECD DEVELOPMENT CENTRE'S INFORMATION SERVICES ON RESEARCH IN PROGRESS
Questionnaire for Directors, Researchers and Policy Makers

Information on research in progress is a particularly valuable resource for the development community. To know who is working in what areas and with what results is vital information for policy makers and planners, directors and funders of research and development programmes, and individual researchers.

Since 1975, the OECD Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has worked with five Regional Social Science and Development Research Associations in collecting information on development research institutes, research in progress and researchers in the developing countries and Europe. The five Regional Associations are: CODESRIA—Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa, Dakar; CLACSO—Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales, Buenos Aires; ADIPA—Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific, Kuala Lumpur; AICARDES—Association of Arab Research Institutes and Centres for Economic and Social Development, Tunis; and EADI—European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes, Tilburg. The information which has been collected is published in a series of registers and directories and is available as a computerized data base at the OECD Development Centre offices in Paris.

Because of the importance of this type of information, and at the request of the OECD Development Centre, the International Development Research Centre of Canada is funding an evaluation of the research information data base and international development information services.

We invite you to contribute to this study, and to the better management of information services, by completing this questionnaire and returning it in the enclosed addressed envelope as soon as possible. We assure you that any information you provide will be kept strictly confidential.

Thank you for your cooperation. We very much appreciate your help in this exercise.

SEE OTHER SIDE FOR SPANISH/ESPANOL AL REVERSO
SECTION 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This information will be kept strictly confidential, whether or not you choose to give your name. Answer all questions from the perspective of your current job.

1.1 Name (optional):

1.2 Professional training:

1.3 Institute:

1.4 Position:

1.5 Please indicate your preferred language of communication by circling the appropriate number.

   English .................................. 1
   French .................................. 2
   Spanish .................................. 3
   Other (please specify) ....... 4

1.6 Please indicate the percentage of time you spend, in your current job, on the following activities. Categories are not mutually exclusive and exhaustive and answers do not need to total to 100 per cent.

   Information gathering/use ........................................ 1
   Educational/teaching activities .................................. 2
   Research ........................................................ 2
   Planning/policy formulation for development studies ............. 2
   Planning/policy formulation for research programmes ............. 2
   Other activities (please specify) ................................ 1

1.7 Please indicate which of the following types of information you need to look for by circling the appropriate answer. The term 'geographical regions' used below refers to the following regions: Africa, Asia/Pacific, Latin America, Europe, Arab countries.

   | Yes | No |
---|-----|----|
Who is undertaking research in a particular subject field ............ 1 2
Who is undertaking research in your geographical region ............. 1 2
Who is undertaking research in other geographical regions .......... 1 2
Who is sponsoring research in a particular subject field .......... 1 2
Who is sponsoring research in your geographical region ............. 1 2
Who is sponsoring research in other geographical regions .......... 1 2
Details of institutes or researchers in a particular subject field .... 1 2
Details of institutes or researchers in your geographical region ..... 1 2
Details of institutes or researchers in other geographical regions .... 1 2
What research is in progress in a particular subject field .......... 1 2
1.7 Continued

What research is in progress in your geographical region .......... 1 2
What research is in progress in other geographical regions .......... 1 2
Other information (please specify)______________________________

SECTION 2: USE OF OECD INFORMATION SERVICES

2.1 Before receiving this questionnaire, did you know of the OECD Development Centre's data base, directories of research and training institutes, and registers of development research projects? Circle the appropriate answer.

Yes .................. 1
No ................... 2 IF NO, SKIP TO SECTION 3

2.2 How did you hear of these OECD information services? Circle all numbers which apply. Regional Associations referred to below are: CODESRIA, Dakar; CLACSO, Buenos Aires; ADIPA, Kuala Lumpur; AICARDES, Tunis; and EADI, Tilburg.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Don't Know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your Regional Association</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Regional Associations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODESRIA</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLACSO</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADIPA</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AICARDES</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EADI</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Sources please specify</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3 From all your experience in using the OECD data base, directories of research and training institutes, and registers of development research projects do you find that they provide useful information? Please record your answer on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means the information is very useful, 5 means it is completely useless and 3 means it is sometimes useful and sometimes not useful.

1 2 3 4 5 8 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very Useful</th>
<th>Sometimes Useful</th>
<th>Completely Useless</th>
<th>Not Applicable, Don't Know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never used the information service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you think the data base, directories and registers are mostly useless, please explain why you think this:


2.4 Please indicate approximately how frequently you have used these information sources in the last twelve months. If you have never used them enter '00' in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Times in the last 12 months</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.5 If your own projects or institute have been included in the registers, how satisfied were you with the description given? Please rate your satisfaction on a scale of 1 to 6 where 1 means very satisfied, 5 means very dissatisfied and 3 means neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Satisfied</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Very Dismalated</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 3: REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND INFORMATION PROVISION

3.1 Is your organisation a member of the Regional Association for your region?

Yes ........................................ 1
No ........................................... 2
Don't Know ............................... 9

3.2 Please indicate which association is your Regional Association.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CODESRIA</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLACSO</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADIPA</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIAPDES</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EADU</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable, organisation is not a member of a Regional Association</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't Know</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3 Does your organisation have an active relationship with your Regional Association? If your organisation attends meetings or conferences, obtains or subscribes to publications, or corresponds with your Regional Association it has an active relationship.

Yes ........................................ 1
No ........................................... 2
Not Applicable, organisation is not a member of a Regional Association | 8 |
Don't Know ............................... 9

3.4 Before receiving this questionnaire, were you aware of the existence of any of the other Regional Associations?

Yes ........................................ 1
No ........................................... 2

3.5 Were you aware of the Regional Association links with the International Coordinating Committee of Development Research Associations (ICCDA)?

Yes ........................................ 1
No ........................................... 2

3.6 Do you provide information on your organisation's activities to any of the following organisations?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OECD Development Centre</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your Regional Association</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other organisations such as</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO, INFOTERRA, UNDP, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(please specify)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 4: DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

4.1 Have you ever carried out development research studies?
   Yes ........................................ 1
   No ........................................ 2

4.2 Have you ever searched for information in the field of development research studies?
   Yes ........................................ 1
   No ........................................ 2
   IF YES, please specify subject area(s):

4.3 Have you ever made management or policy decisions related to development research programmes?
   Yes ........................................ 1
   No ........................................ 2
   IF YES, please specify subject area(s):

4.4 Have you ever published articles on development-related subjects?
   Yes ........................................ 1
   No ........................................ 2
   IF YES, please specify subject area(s):

4.5 Have you ever taught development-related subjects?
   Yes ........................................ 1
   No ........................................ 2
   IF YES, please specify subject area(s):

SECTION 5: REACTIONS TO OECD DEVELOPMENT CENTRE'S INFORMATION SERVICES

5.1a) Have you ever benefitted from the use of the OECD Development Centre's information services?
   Yes ........................................ 1
   No ........................................ 2
   Not applicable, never used services ... 8

b) If you have benefitted, please indicate in which specific ways you have benefitted? Circle as many answers as applicable.
   Time saved ........................................ 1
   Prevention of duplication of research .. 1
   Contributions to your programmes ...... 1
   Other ways (please specify) 

   Yes  No  Don't Know
   1  2  9
   1  2  9
   1  2  9
5.2 Briefly specify the other sources of information on ongoing research you use for the following types of research:

a) National level research

b) Regional level research

c) International level research

5.3 Briefly describe the other sorts of information pertaining to research institutes and research programmes which would be useful to you in your present work:

a) National institutes/programmes

b) Regional institutes/programmes

c) International institutes/programmes

5.4 Do you have any other comments or general reactions to the OECD Development Centre's information services, the data base, the directories and the registers?

5.5 Do you have any suggestions or recommendations for improvements to the existing information services?

Please place this questionnaire in the attached envelope and mail it as soon as possible.
ÉVALUATION DES SERVICES D'INFORMATION SUR LA RECHERCHE EN COURS DU CENTRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE L'OCDE

Questionnaire à l'intention des directeurs, des chercheurs et des responsables de politiques

L'information sur la recherche en cours constitue une importante ressource pour le développement. Les planificateurs et décideurs, les directeurs et bailleurs de fonds des programmes de recherche et de développement, et les chercheurs individuels ont tous besoin de se tenir au courant de ce qui se passe ailleurs en matière de recherche.


L'information ainsi recueillie a été publiée dans une série de répertoires. Elle est aussi accessible sous forme de base de données au Centre de Développement de l'OCDE à Paris. Étant donnée l'importance de ce type d'information, le Centre de Recherches pour le Développement International subventionne, à la demande de l'OCDE, une évaluation de sa base de données sur la recherche et ses services d'information sur le développement international.

Nous vous invitons à contribuer à cette étude et, par là, à une meilleure gestion des services mentionnés ci-dessus. Nous vous prions de bien vouloir répondre à ce questionnaire et nous le faire parvenir dans l'enveloppe de retour ci-jointe. Nous vous assurons que toute réponse sera traitée de façon strictement confidentielle.

Nous vous remercions à l'avance de votre précieuse collaboration.
SECTION 1: RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX

L'information que vous donnez sera traitée de façon strictement confidentielle, que vous choisissez ou non d'inscrire votre nom. Veuillez répondre aux questions dans cette section du point de vue de votre emploi actuel.

1.1 Nom (facultatif):

1.2 Formation professionnelle:

1.3 Institution d'appartenance:

1.4 Poste actuel:

1.5 Langue de communication préférée (cercler le chiffre approprié).

- anglais ........................................ 1
- français ...................................... 2
- espagnol ..................................... 3
- autre (spécifier) ......................... 4

1.6 Veuillez indiquer le pourcentage de temps accordé, dans votre emploi actuel, aux activités suivantes. Ces catégories n'étant pas mutuellement exclusives, ni exhaustives, elles ne doivent pas totaliser 100% nécessairement.

- Collecte et utilisation de l'information .......................................................... [ ][ ][ ]
- Activités pédagogiques ................................................................. [ ][ ][ ]
- Recherche ......................................................................................................... [ ][ ][ ]
- Planification/formulation de politiques pour les études sur le développement ........................................ [ ][ ][ ]
- Planification/formulation de politiques en matière de programmes de recherche ........................................ [ ][ ][ ]
- Autres activités (spécifier) ............................

1.7 Veuillez identifier vos besoins d'information en cerculant les réponses appropriées. L'expression "région" se rapporte aux grandes régions suivantes: Afrique, Asie/Pacifique, Amérique latine, Europe, Asie occidentale.

- Qui effectue la recherche dans un domaine particulier ................... 1 2
- Qui effectue la recherche dans votre région .................................. 1 2
- Qui effectue la recherche dans d'autres régions ......................... 1 2
- Qui parraine la recherche dans un domaine particulier ............. 1 2
- Qui parraine la recherche dans votre région ............................ 1 2
- Qui parraine la recherche dans d'autres régions ......................... 1 2
- Renseignements précis sur les instituts ou chercheurs dans un domaine particulier .......................... 1 2
- Renseignements précis sur les instituts ou chercheurs dans votre région ........................................... 1 2
- Renseignements précis sur les instituts ou chercheurs dans d'autres régions ........................................... 1 2
- Quelle est la recherche en cours dans un domaine particulier ........ 1 2
SECTION 2: UTILISATION DES SERVICES D'INFORMATION DE L'OCDE

2.1 Avant de recevoir ce questionnaire, connaissez-vous l'existence de la base de données, des répertoires des instituts de recherche et de formation et des répertoires des projets de recherche en matière de développement? Cerclez la réponse appropriée.

Oui ................. 1
Non ................. 2  SI NON, PASSER A LA SECTION 3

2.2 Comment avez-vous appris l'existence des services d'information de l'OCDE?
Cerclez tous les chiffres appropriés. Les associations régionales sont les suivantes: CODESRIA, Dakar; CLACSO, Buenos Aires; ADIPA, Kuala Lumpur; AICARDES, Tunis; EADI, Tilburg.

Sans objet/ Oui Non Pas certain
OCDE ......................... 1 2 9
Votre association régionale .......... 1 2 9
Autres associations régionales:
CODESRIA .......................... 1 2 9
CLACSO .......................... 1 2 9
ADIPA .......................... 1 2 9
AICARDES .......................... 1 2 9
EADI .......................... 1 2 9
Autres sources (spécifier)

2.3 Trouvez-vous, à partir de votre expérience personnelle, que les répertoires des instituts de recherche et de formation, et les répertoires des projets de recherche en matière de développement de l'OCDE fournisent des renseignements utiles? Veuillez cercler le chiffre approprié sur l'échelle qui va de 1 (très utile) à 5 (toute à fait inutile).

1 2 3 4 5 8 9
Très utile Parfois Toute à fait inutile
Sans objet, Pas certain
utile, par- fois inutile
fois inutile utilisées

Si vous pensez que la base de données et les répertoires sont le plus souvent inutiles, veuillez expliquer pourquoi:

2.4 Combien de fois avez-vous utilisé ces sources d'information au cours des douze derniers mois? Si vous ne vous en êtes pas servi, inscrire "00" dans la case.

fois dans les 12 derniers mois
Si votre institution ou vos projets figurent dans l'un ou l'autre des répertoires de l'OCDE, êtes-vous satisfait(e) de la description que l'on en fait ? Veuillez indiquer votre niveau de satisfaction en cochant le chiffre approprié sur l'échelle qui va de 1 (très satisfait) à 5 (très insatisfait).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Très satisfait</td>
<td>Ni l'un, ni l'autre</td>
<td>Très insatisfait</td>
<td>Sans objet</td>
<td>Pas certain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 3: LES ASSOCIATIONS REGIONALES ET LA TRANSMISSION DES RENSEIGNEMENTS

3.1 L'organisme où vous travaillez appartient-il à votre association régionale ?

Oui ........................................ 1
Non ......................................... 2
Pas certain ................................. 9

3.2 Veuillez identifier l'association régionale à laquelle il appartient :

- CODESRIA .................................. 1
- CLACSO .................................... 2
- ADIPA ....................................... 3
- AICARDES .................................. 4
- EADI ......................................... 5
Sans objet, l'organisme n'est pas membre de l'association régionale . 8
Pas certain ................................. 9

3.3 L'organisme où vous travaillez entretient-il une relation suivie avec votre association régionale, c'est à dire, envoie-t-il des participants aux réunions ou conférences de l'association, reçoit-il ou est-il abonné à ses publications, correspond-il avec elle ?

Oui ........................................ 1
Non ......................................... 2
Sans objet, l'organisme n'est pas membre de l'association régionale . 8
Pas certain ................................. 9

3.4 Avant de recevoir ce questionnaire connaissiez-vous l'existence d'associations régionales autres que la vôtre ?

Oui ........................................ 1
Non ......................................... 2

3.5 Etiez-vous au courant des liens existant entre les associations régionales et le Comité international de coordination des associations de recherche sur le développement (ICCDA) ?

Oui ........................................ 1
Non ......................................... 2

3.6 Fournissez-vous des données concernant les activités de votre organisme à :

Oui  Non  Pas certain

L'OCDE (Centre de Développement) . 1  2  9
Votre association régionale ........... 1  2  9
D'autres organisations (Unesco, INFOTERRA, PNUD, etc):
lesquelles ? ___________________
SECTION 4: ACTIVITES EN MATIERE DE DEVELOPPEMENT

4.1 Avez-vous déjà effectué des études en matière de recherche sur le développement?
Oui .................................................. 1
Non .................................................... 2

4.2 Avez-vous déjà cherché de l'information ayant trait à la recherche sur le développement?
Oui .................................................. 1
Non .................................................... 2
SI OUI, dans quel(s) domaine(s) ou discipline(s):

4.3 Avez-vous déjà pris des décisions sur la gestion ou les politiques des programmes de recherche sur le développement?
Oui .................................................. 1
Non .................................................... 2
SI OUI, dans quel(s) domaine(s) ou discipline(s):

4.4 Avez-vous déjà publié des articles, etc. traitant du développement?
Oui .................................................. 1
Non .................................................... 2
SI OUI, dans quel(s) domaine(s) ou discipline(s):

4.5 Avez-vous déjà donné des cours traitant du développement?
Oui .................................................. 1
Non .................................................... 2
SI OUI, dans quel(s) domaine(s) ou discipline(s):

SECTION 5: REACTIONS AUX SERVICES D'INFORMATION DU CENTRE DE DEVELOPPEMENT DE L'OCDE

5.1a) Avez-vous déjà tiré des avantages de la consultation des services d'information offerts par le Centre de Développement de l'OCDE?
Oui .................................................. 1
Non .................................................... 2
Services jamais consultés ....................... 8

b) SI OUI, veuillez préciser, en cerclant toutes les réponses appropriées:

Sans objet/ Oui Non Pas certain

Economies de temps ............................... 1 2 9
Double-emploi évité .............................. 1 2 9
Enrichissement de vos programmes .......... 1 2 9
Autres (spécifier) ________________________
5.2 Quelles autres sources d'information consultez-vous pour avoir des renseignements sur la recherche en cours:

a) Recherche au niveau national

b) Recherche au niveau régional

c) Recherche au niveau international

5.3 Décrivez brièvement les autres types d'information sur les organismes de recherche et les programmes de recherche qui vous seraient utiles dans l'accomplissement de vos fonctions?

a) Instituts/programmes nationaux

b) Instituts/programmes régionaux

c) Instituts/programmes internationaux

5.4 Avez-vous d'autres commentaires ou réactions à faire à l'égard des services d'information, de la base de données, ou des répertoires du Centre de Développement de l'OCDE?

5.5 Avez-vous des suggestions ou recommandations visant une amélioration des services actuels?

Veuillez nous retourner ce questionnaire dès que possible, dans l'enveloppe ci-jointe.

MERCI DE VOTRE AIMABLE ATTENTION ET DE VOTRE COLLABORATION.
EVALUACIÓN DE LOS SERVICIOS DE INFORMACIÓN
SOBRE INVESTIGACIONES EN CURSO DEL CENTRO DE
DESARROLLO DE LA OCDE
Cuestionario para Directores, Investigadores y Responsables de Políticas

La información sobre investigaciones en marcha constituye un recurso valioso para el desarrollo. Las personas que planifican, dirigen, subvencionan, y llevan a cabo programas de investigación y desarrollo, necesitan enterarse del trabajo de sus colegas.


Reconociendo la importancia de este tipo de información y a pedido del Centro de Desarrollo de la OCDE, el Centro Internacional de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo está apoyando una evaluación de la base de datos y los servicios de información sobre desarrollo internacional del Centro de Desarrollo.

Le invitamos a contribuir a esta evaluación y a la mejor gestión de estos servicios de información en la manera siguiente. Le rogamos llenar este cuestionario y devolverlo, debidamente llenado, en el sobre incluido lo antes posible. Por supuesto, las respuestas serán tratadas en forma absolutamente confidencial.

Desde ya, agradecemos su valiosa ayuda en esta empresa.

SEE OTHER SIDE FOR ENGLISH/INGLES AL REVERSO
SECCION 1: INFORMACIONES GENERALES

La información que usted dé será considerada estrictamente confidencial, tanto si usted decide dar su nombre o no. Sirvase responder a las preguntas que aparecen en esta sección desde el punto de vista de su empleo actual.

1.1 Nombre (opcional): ________________________________________________________________

1.2 Formación profesional: ____________________________________________________________

1.3 Institución a la que pertenece: _______________________________________________________

1.4 Cargo actual: _________________________________________________________________

1.5 Idioma de comunicación preferido (encierre en un círculo el número apropiado).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Idioma</th>
<th>Número</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inglés</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>francés</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>español</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otro (especifique)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.6 Sirvase indicar el porcentaje de tiempo destinado, en su empleo actual, a las actividades siguientes. Dado que estas categorías no se excluyen mutuamente, ni son exhaustivas, el total no será necesariamente 100%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actividad</th>
<th>Porcentaje</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recolección y utilización de la información</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actividades pedagógicas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigaciones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planificación/formulación de políticas para los estudios sobre el desarrollo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planificación/formulación de políticas para los programas de investigación</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otras actividades (especifique)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.7 Sirvase identificar sus necesidades de información encerrando en un círculo las respuestas apropiadas. La expresión "región" se refiere a las grandes regiones siguientes: Africa, Asia/Pacífico, América Latina, Europa, países árabes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periódico de Información</th>
<th>Si</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quién está realizando investigaciones en un campo específico</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quién está realizando las investigaciones en su región</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quién está realizando investigaciones en otras regiones</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quién patrocinan las investigaciones en un campo específico</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quién patrocinan las investigaciones en su región</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quién patrocinan las investigaciones en otras regiones</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Información precisa sobre los institutos o investigadores en un campo específico</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Informaciones precisas sobre los institutos o investigadores en su región .............................................................. 1 2
Informaciones precisas sobre los institutos o investigadores en otras regiones .............................................................. 1 2
¿Qué investigaciones se están realizando en un campo específico ........... 1 2
¿Qué investigaciones se están realizando en su región ...................... 1 2
¿Qué investigaciones se están realizando en otras regiones ............... 1 2
Otras informaciones (especifique) ..............................................

SECCIÓN 2: UTILIZACIÓN DE LOS SERVICIOS DE INFORMACIÓN DE LA OCDE

2.1 Antes de recibir este cuestionario, ¿sabía usted de la existencia de la base de datos, de los inventarios de institutos de investigación y de capacitación, y de los registros de proyectos de investigación sobre desarrollo de la OCDE? Encierre en un círculo el número correspondiente a la respuesta apropiada.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sí</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Si su respuesta es NO, pase a la Sección 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 ¿Cómo se enteró usted de la existencia de los servicios de información de la OCDE? Encierre en un círculo todos los números apropiados. Las asociaciones regionales que aparecen a continuación son las siguientes: CODESRIA, Dakar; CLACSO, Buenos Aires; ADIPA, Kuala Lumpur; AICARDES, Tunis; EADI, Tilburgo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Si No</th>
<th>No está seguro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 2 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Otras asociaciones regionales:
- CODESRIA .............. 1 2 9
- CLACSO ................ 1 2 9
- ADIPA ................... 1 2 9
- AICARDES ............... 1 2 9
- EADI ..................... 1 2 9

Otras fuentes (especifique) ..............................................

2.3 A partir de su experiencia personal, ¿considera usted que la base de datos de la OCDE, los inventarios de institutos de investigación y de capacitación, y los registros de proyectos de investigación sobre desarrollo proporcionan informaciones útiles? Sírvase encerrar en un círculo el número apropiado en la siguiente escala que va desde 1 (muy útil) a 5 (totalmente inútil).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Muy útil</th>
<th>A veces útil</th>
<th>Totalmente útil</th>
<th>No es pertinente</th>
<th>No está seguro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Si usted considera que la base de datos, los inventarios y los registros son generalmente inútiles, sírvase explicar por qué:

____________________________________________________________________________________

2.4 ¿Cuántas veces ha utilizado usted estas fuentes de información en el transcurso de los últimos 12 meses? En caso de no estar seguro, escriba "00" en la casilla.

______ veces en los últimos 12 meses
2.5 Si su institución o sus proyectos han sido incluidos en los inventarios y los registros de la OCDE, ¿está usted satisfecho de la descripción que aparece en los mismos? Sirvase indicar su nivel de satisfacción encerrando en un círculo el número apropiado en la siguiente escala que va desde 1 (muy satisfecho) a 5 (muy insatisfecho).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muy satisfecho</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Muy insatisfecho</td>
<td>No es pertinente</td>
<td>No está seguro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECCION 3: LAS ASOCIACIONES REGIONALES Y LA TRANSMISION DE LAS INFORMACIONES

3.1 ¿El organismo en que usted trabaja pertenece a su asociación regional?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sí</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>No está seguro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2 Sirvase identificar la asociación regional a la que pertenece:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Código</th>
<th>Asociación</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CODESEIA</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLACSO</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADIPA</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AICARDES</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BADI</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No es pertinente, el organismo no es miembro de la asociación regional</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No está seguro</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3 ¿El organismo en que usted trabaja mantiene relaciones activas con su asociación regional? Esto quiere decir que el mismo envía participantes a las reuniones o las conferencias de la asociación, recibe o está abonado a sus publicaciones o mantiene correspondencia con ella.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sí</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>No está seguro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 Antes de recibir este cuestionario, ¿sabía usted de la existencia de otras asociaciones regionales además de la suya?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sí</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.5 ¿Estaba usted al corriente de los lazos existentes entre las asociaciones regionales y el Comité internacional de coordinación de las asociaciones de investigación sobre el desarrollo (ICCDA)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sí</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.6 ¿Envía usted datos relativos a las actividades de su organismo a alguna de las siguientes organizaciones?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organización</th>
<th>Sí</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>No está seguro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centro de Desarrollo de la OCDE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Su asociación regional</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otras organizaciones (UNESCO, INFOTERRA, PMUD, etc.) (Especifique)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECCIÓN 4: ACTIVIDADES RELATIVAS AL DESARROLLO

4.1 ¿Ha realizado usted anteriormente estudios relativos a investigaciones sobre el desarrollo?

Sí .......................... 1
No .......................... 2

4.2 ¿Ha buscado usted anteriormente información relacionada con las investigaciones sobre el desarrollo?

Sí .......................... 1
No .......................... 2

Si su respuesta es SÍ, especifique en qué campo(s) o disciplina(s):

4.3 ¿Ha tomado usted decisiones anteriormente sobre la gestión o las políticas de algún programa de investigación sobre el desarrollo?

Sí .......................... 1
No .......................... 2

Si su respuesta es SÍ, especifique en qué campo(s) o disciplina(s):

4.4 ¿Ha publicado usted anteriormente artículos sobre temas relacionados con el desarrollo?

Sí .......................... 1
No .......................... 2

Si su respuesta es SÍ, especifique en qué campo(s) o disciplina(s):

4.5 ¿Ha ofrecido usted cursos anteriormente sobre desarrollo?

Sí .......................... 1
No .......................... 2

Si su respuesta es SÍ, especifique en qué campo(s) o disciplina(s):

SECCIÓN 5: REACCIONES A LOS SERVICIOS DE INFORMACION DEL CENTRO DE DESARROLLO DE LA OCDE

5.1) ¿Se ha beneficiado usted anteriormente de la consulta de los servicios de información que ofrece el Centro de Desarrollo de la OCDE?

Sí .......................... 1
No .......................... 2
Nunca he consultado los servicios .......................... 8

b) En caso de que su respuesta haya sido afirmativa, sírvase precisar, encerrando en un círculo el número correspondiente a la respuesta apropiada:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Servicio</th>
<th>Sí</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>No está seguro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ahorro de tiempo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evitación de duplicación de</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>investigaciones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribuciones a sus programas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otros (especifique)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2 Especifique brevemente cuales son las otras fuentes de información que usted consulta para documentarse sobre sus investigaciones actuales:

a) Investigaciones a nivel nacional

b) Investigaciones a nivel regional

c) Investigaciones a nivel internacional

5.3 Describa brevemente los otros tipos de información sobre los organismos de investigaciones y los programas de investigación que le resultarían útiles para llevar a cabo su trabajo actual:

a) Institutos/programas nacionales

b) Institutos/programas regionales

c) Institutos/programas internacionales

5.4 ¿Tiene usted otros comentarios o reacciones generales respecto a los servicios de información, la base de datos, los inventarios y los registros del Centro de Desarrollo de la OCDE?

5.5 ¿Tiene usted alguna sugerencia o recomendación para mejorar los servicios de información existentes?

Sírvase remitirnos este cuestionario tan pronto como sea posible en el sobre adjunto.

AGRADECEMOS SU AMABLE ATENCIÓN Y SU COLABORACIÓN.
ICCDCA Guidelines for the Meeting of Information Officers of ICCDA

1. ICCDA fully accepts option 3 of the Oswitch Report.

2. Each Regional Association should develop the necessary infrastructure needed to strengthen its information base, taking into account the particular needs of each region.

3. Each Regional Association, in the development of its databases, should adopt a system that is compatible with that of each of the others.

4. In developing the information system, the Regional Associations should take into account the databases already in existence and develop links with these databases.

5. The Information Meeting should come out with guidelines on the latest and most efficient methods to be used in the collection of information and in the preparation of outputs from the databases, whether in the form of publications or using other methods.

6. The type of information to be collected and the services offered by the Regional Associations should include the following:
   - Profile of Institutions
   - On-going Research Projects
   - Specialists
   - Research Publications
   - Referral Service

7. In the implementation of option 3, the Information Meeting should determine the priorities of each Regional Association, plan the specific steps to be taken, determine the time-frame, and make estimates of resources (budget and personnel) that would be required.

8. In the design of a common questionnaire on specialist profiles, the data elements should concentrate on scientific details rather than personal details so as to take into consideration the legal and political implications to the specialist.
Report to the Members

Preamble

The information officers of ICCDA welcome the opportunity to address the need felt by all the Regional Associations to take a more active role in developing their information services and strengthening the cooperation between the regions, aiming at the creation of a common information system in support of the development process.

This meeting has provided the unique opportunity to agree on a common framework for inter-regional cooperation in accordance with the guidelines defined by the Executive Secretaries of ICCDA (as reproduced above).

In deliberating the issues and concerns for inter-regional cooperation, the following recommendations are herewith submitted to the Executive Secretaries for their consideration:

1. Policy issues
2. Technical aspects
3. Organizational aspects
4. Individual regional programs
5. Financial implications

1. Policy Issues

This cooperative information activity would not only need ICCDA's immediate commitment, but also have long-term policy and financial implications.

This information activity should be part of the on-going programs of the Regional Associations, with each Regional Association responsible for its own program policy within the framework of the overall ICCDA program. Each Association should therefore also provide for appropriations within its annual budget to ensure the functioning of such information activities as described below.

As the programs have inter-regional implications for cooperation, ICCDA would have a continuing responsibility for coordinating overall policy decisions, fund-raising, and other support initiatives. As agreed during the ICCDA meeting in Madrid in September 1984, projects may adopt a bilateral or multilateral approach.

In a wider perspective, this activity falls within the DEVSIS concept sponsored by IDRC. It is coordinated with the work carried out in the same field by other international organizations, in particular
Unesco. The overall ICCDA information project and each regional effort will therefore be related to this wider international endeavour.

2. Technical Aspects

The recommended system to achieve the necessary level of compatibility is the ISIS/MINISIS family of software developed by Unesco and IDRC which offers flexibility and user-friendliness and which also accommodates various kinds of information applications such as:

- Profile of institutions
- On-going research projects
- Specialists
- Research publications
- Referral services

Moreover, this system has already been widely accepted and used by organizations at the regional and international level.

3. Organizational Aspects

The implementation of such a cooperative network requires the following commitments and procedures:

- a minimum set of common working procedures and standards for data collection, processing and retrieval;

- a supporting node at the operational level to tackle the necessary practical and technical support. This support could most effectively be provided by the OECD Development Centre in view of its expertise, experience and existing database resources.

4. Individual Regional Programs

The Regional Associations are at different stages regarding their information activities. It is recommended that, taking into account individual Association's own priorities and time-schedules, the system chosen should allow for individual regional needs and inter-regional cooperation.

The group recommends that first priorities be given to the collection, processing and dissemination of Profiles of Institutions and On-going Research Projects. Files on specialists and research publications and the provision of referral services can be considered within each individual Association's time-schedule and priorities.

It is recommended that the Regional Associations actively seek to cooperate with existing information activities within their respective regions.
It is recommended that a joint plan of action taking into account each region's individual priorities, needs, and resources be drawn up and regularly updated. This could most usefully be accomplished by continuing the dialogue begun successfully here in Dakar, through further regular meetings of the information officers of ICCDA. This would provide on-going feedback on the progress of the information activities and their relevance to the full program of the Associations.

5. Financial Implications

It is recommended that requests for funding be pursued by ICCDA on a collective basis for this integrated inter-regional project.

It is estimated that initial investment costs for hardware per Association will amount to between $17 000 USD and $25 000 USD, depending on the final choice of system configuration. It is assumed that software costs will be minimal due to the availability of software packages from international organizations.

Detailed operational budgets for each Association will have to be worked out based on the following considerations:

- workload (type of information and size of database);
- staffing level (number of staff and wage levels);
- outputs (nature of publications, user service, and distribution policy);
- time-schedule.

An estimate of the operational costs for 1 000 entries (institution profiles or project descriptions or specialists) would include staff time as follows:

- data collection (trained documentalist with clerical assistance) (3 man-months)
- data analysis and verification (trained documentalist) (12 man-months)
- input of data on the computer and corrections (keyboard operator) (6 man-months)
- coordination (senior officer) (6 man-months)

Regarding other operating costs (including computer maintenance, stationery, postage, telecommunications, travel and general overheads), one can assume from experience that 30% of the salary costs should be adequate.

The costs of output (publications of different nature) will depend in each case entirely on the specific internal facilities of each
Association. Ad hoc arrangements with outside publishers can be envisaged, depending on the product.

The time span for this example of an updating cycle would come to an approximate period of 18 to 24 months.

5. Conclusions

To make information activities an effective tool for development, the element of continuity is considered unanimously as crucial. For this reason, the group of information officers of ICCDA would like to strongly stress that the individual Associations as well as ICCDA as a whole should make a long-term commitment to ensure the success of projects.

The report of the Information Officers of ICCDA was unanimously accepted and endorsed by all Regional Association representatives. The "hard questions" about commitment to the financial and organizational implications of the program mentioned in Paris would seem to have been addressed most positively. The OECD Development Centre's supporting organizational role was accepted, and the Centre staff were asked to open discussions with Unesco and the OECD Computer department on possible technical options.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>COMMENTS RECEIVED (INSTITUTE)</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARGENTINA</td>
<td>Thanks on behalf of the Council for the support for the co-publications of the Register of Development Research Projects in Latin America and the Directory of Development Research and Training Institutes in Latin America. These publications will be of special utility for the development of social sciences in the region. (CLACSO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thanks for the publications especially in view of the importance of the material and the quality of the work carried out. (Facultad de Ciencia Politica y Relaciones Internacionales, Universidad Nacional de Rosario)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thanks for the gift of these two volumes which will be of the greatest interest and use by students, since the library has no other work of this type. (Facultad de Arquitectura y Urbanizao, Universidad Nacional de Tucuman)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thanks for the gift. (Instituto Nacional de Investigacion y Desarrollo Pesquero, Ministerio de Economia)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Congratulations on the high quality of the publication. (Centro de Estudios Historico-Arquitectonicos, Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Both volumes are of great interest for our teaching staff and students in that they offer a global panorama of development research projects and allow us to enter into contact with other institutes undertaking projects similar to those carried out in this Faculty. They have also permitted the exchange of publications. It is also interesting to learn of financial sources. Facultad de Economia y Administracion, Universidad Nacional de Comahue)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This work is of great value not only to researchers but also to university and secondary school teachers and students. Congratulations and thanks for this material which will be of very great use to us. (Centro de Investigaciones en Ciencias Sociales)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY</td>
<td>COMMENTS RECEIVED (INSTITUTE)</td>
<td>REMARKS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARGENTINA cont'd</td>
<td>Very good reports which are useful and clearly done. Suggest that they be updated bi-annually with the same characteristics. (Centro de Estudios de Poblacion)</td>
<td>This institute failed to reply to the survey questionnaires, and therefore did not appear in the registers. They do not seem to realize that data collection depends on the collaboration of respondents... They have been invited to send us information and have been informed that we are aware of the difficulties of good coverage and continuing updating, and are studying how these can be improved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOLIVIA</td>
<td>Positive and favourable comments on the effort made to publish these registers inasmuch as they facilitate communication with and knowledge of institutes engaged in development projects. (Instituto Argentino de Eficiencia Aplicada)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Special thanks for this information. (Fundacion Bariloche)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very well done. Periodical updating should be envisaged (if possible annual). (Centro Nacional de Documentacion Cientifica y Tecnologica, Universidad Mayor de San Andres)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The data for Bolivia are very incomplete. On what basis were they selected? There are many more projects and institutes than those appearing in the directories, which are already out of date. It is admittedly extremely difficult to keep track of a very unstable and changing institutional situation in Bolivia. (Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Economica y Social)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>It would be interesting to note when projects were begun - length of study and when expected to be finished. (Instituto de Recursos Humanos, Fundacao Getilvio Vargas)</td>
<td>Attention was drawn to the fact that this information is given in the field entitled &quot;Dates&quot;, and that this is explained on pp.XX/XXI the introduction to the registers.</td>
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<td>COUNTRY</td>
<td>COMMENTS RECEIVED (INSTITUTE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>Excellent publications; they will be of great utility to researchers at the Central Library of the University of Santa Ursula. (Biblioteca Central, Universidad Santa Ursula)</td>
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<tr>
<td>cont'd</td>
<td>Thanks for the excellent publications, (Biblioteca Central, Universidad Federal do Parana)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thank you for the excellent publications, which will be most useful for the projects, and research carried out by this institution. (Fundação do Desenvolvimento Administrativo)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>We appreciate very much the treatment of this organization with respect to the collection and analysis of information contained in the publications of the Fundação SEADE as well as that of other institutes in our country and elsewhere. The close co-operation which has been developed between the OECD and these institutes has enabled the publication of a work which honours and renders a service to a team of researchers which has been provided with a wide range of information on Latin America. (Biblioteca &quot;M.A. Teixeira de Freitas&quot;, Fundação Sistema Estadual de Analise de dados - SEADE, Secretaria de Estado da Economia e Planificação do Estado de Sao Paulo)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thank you for the two important registers published by the OECD. We immediately found information in them on studies under way which aroused our interest and which will certainly lead us to work more closely with the institutes in which they are being undertaken. The OECD has once again lent its support to social and scientific culture, particularly in regions where these needs are most pressing. We suggest that a supplementary volume in which the various specific topics were given along with their entry numbers in the other volumes covering the other continents would be extremely useful. This would enable knowledge of research in progress to be extended world wide. (Instituto de Direito Publico e Ciencia Politica, Fundação Getulio Vargas)</td>
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</table>
| BRAZIL cont'd        | Thank you for the registers published by the OECD. These publications constitute an important contribution to the EIAP. We hope that the cooperation which has been established will continue successfully.  
(Escola Interamericana de Administracao Publica, Fundacao Getulio Vargas) |         |
|                      | Our compliments to the OECD for these publications. There is a need to update this information continuously in view of the changing situation of research in this field.  
(Instituto de Ciencias Humanas e Socials, Universidad Federal rural do Rio de Janeiro) |         |
|                      | Both publications are very well prepared. We congratulate the OECD Development Centre for this job.  
(Escola de Pos-Graduacao en Economica, Fundacao Getulio Vargas) |         |
|                      | Thank you for these volumes. We will announce these publications in our newsletter and inform our researchers about them.  
(Associacao Brasileira de Tecnologia Educacional) |         |
|                      | The Directory and Register are extremely well done and useful.  
(Programa de Estudios Conjuntos para la Integracion Economica Latinoamericana - ECIEL) |         |
|                      | Excellent publications that have been of great value in the research work of the experts of the Inter-American Centre.  
(Biblioteca, Centro Interamericano de Comercializacion, Fundacion Getulio Vargas) |         |
|                      | These volumes were of great utility to our Centre, which has been recently created. We would like to be included in future issues.  
(Centro Brasileiro de Documentacao e Estudos da Bacia do Prata, Universidad Federal do rio Grande do Sul) |         |
|                      | Our congratulations for this valuable and important publication.  
(Faculdade de Saude Publica, Universidad, Universidad de Sao Paulo) |         |
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<tr>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>These registers are very useful in promoting exchanges. We did not clearly understand the criteria adopted for the language (French or English) in which the project summary is written. In addition, there is a project summary which has been included twice, with two different descriptions. (Departamento de Economia, Fundação Joaquim Nabuco)</td>
<td>They were informed that the language selected corresponds to the language provided by the individual researchers. The project mentioned was included in error, as two different descriptions were received. If you let us know which is the correct version, we rectify this in the data base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cont'd</td>
<td>We would like to know how to update the information in the registers and how to include new research projects. (Instituto de Estudios Socials Politicos e Economicos)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We thank you for the registers and for the references concerning IBAM, which are correct. (Instituto Brasileiro de Administracao Municipal)</td>
<td>They were informed that no new survey was planned for Latin America at present. However, we would be pleased to receive information for inclusion in the database; this would be accessible to on-line searches and would appear on the resultant computer print-outs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thank you for these publications, which are of great interest, especially for the teaching staff. (Escuela de Derecho, Universidad Catolica de Valparaiso)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thank you for sending these registers, which are of great utility for the centres. We especially appreciate the research notes of CIEPLAN. (Biblioteca, Corporacion de Investigaciones Economicas para Latinoamerica - CIEPLAN)</td>
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<tr>
<td>BRAZIL cont'd</td>
<td>Thank you for the gift, which will be of great help and particular interest to the users of this library. (Biblioteca, Centro Interamericano de Ensenanza de Estadistica)</td>
<td>Interest and practical information which should be updated constantly in order to be a really practical research tool. (Biblioteca, Instituto de Estudios Urbanos, Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILE</td>
<td>Thank you for these publications, which are of great interest, especially for the teaching staff. (Escuela de Derecho, Universidad Catolica de Valparaiso)</td>
<td>Thank you for sending these registers, which are of great utility for the centres. We especially appreciate the research notes of CIEPLAN. (Biblioteca, Corporacion de Investigaciones Economicas para Latinoamerica - CIEPLAN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thank you for the gift, which will be of great help and particular interest to the users of this library. (Biblioteca, Centro Interamericano de Ensenanza de Estadistica)</td>
<td>Interesting and practical information which should be updated constantly in order to be a really practical research tool. (Biblioteca, Instituto de Estudios Urbanos, Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sincere thanks for these volumes. This information increases that existing in our institution, and is available to all the scientific community. (Comision Nacional de Investigacion Cientifica y Tecnologica, Presidencia de la Republica)</td>
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<tr>
<td>COLUMBIA</td>
<td>Thank you for these volumes, which will facilitate awareness of research institutions and of projects under way. We suggest that you send out new questionnaires to update the projects registers, so that the publication remains up to date, since we think that each centre has an interest in disseminating its research. (Centro de Investigaciones Economicas, Universidad de Antioquia)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Both volumes constitute valuable documents which are very useful for scientists and public and private entities involved in development research. Thank you for sending this valuable material. (Facultad de Sociologia, Universidad Santo Tomas)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thank you for sending these works, which are of great importance for our Research Centre. (Biblioteca, Departamentao Nacional de Planeacion)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Our acknowledgement and congratulations for these two publications, which constitute indispensable tools for research work in the social sciences. (Centro de Investigaciones, Facultad de Ciencias Humanas, Universidad de Antioquia)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Congratulations and many thanks for these publications, which are of great utility and have been very carefully prepared. (Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Pedagogica Nacional)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Thank you for this valuable contribution. Excellent reference works. We would be grateful if you could send us the last available edition of the OECD Macrothesaurus. (Fondo Colombiano de Investigaciones Cientificas y Proyectos Especiales &quot;Francisco Jose de Caldas&quot; - COLCIENCIAS, Ministerio de Educacion Nacional)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>These two volumes will be of great utility for all the organizations working in the field of development in Latin America. We will be pleased to announce the work carried out by you in our next bulletin. We would like to update the information on CODECAL in the next edition, and would be grateful if you would inform us of this in advance. (Corporacion Integral para el Desarrollo Cultural y Social)</td>
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<tr>
<td>COLUMBIA</td>
<td>Thank you for sending these volumes. We would like to continue receiving your publications. (Centro de Investigaciones y Documentacion Socio-Economica, Division de Ciencias Sociales y Economicas, Universidad del Valle)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cont'd</td>
<td>Thank you for these publications which we are certain will be an excellent instrument for exchange for the Centre and its researchers. It would be interesting to use a loose-leaf binder to add documentation periodically or allow for institutional changes. (Centro de Investigaciones Multidisciplinarias en Tecnologica y Empleo, Universidad del Valle)</td>
<td>We would like to congratulate the OECD Development Centre for compiling this large amount of very useful information, which will be of vital importance and assistance in our research and academic work. (Departamento de Ciencia Politica, Universidad de los Anades)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLUMBIA</td>
<td>Thank you very much for sending these two books. They have been placed in the School's Library, where we hope that researchers and teachers will use them appropriately. We found them very informative and useful. (Departamento de Medicina Social, Centro Universitario de Investigaciones Sobre Poblacion, Universidad del Valle)</td>
<td>Thank you very much for sending these two books. They have been placed in the School's Library, where we hope that researchers and teachers will use them appropriately. We found them very informative and useful. (Departamento de Medicina Social, Centro Universitario de Investigaciones Sobre Poblacion, Universidad del Valle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSTA RICA</td>
<td>These publications are of great interest in that they provide information on research units and topics in Latin America and constitute a means of establishing links in the scientific field. (Instituto de Cooperativismo, Universidad Santo Tomas)</td>
<td>Thank you very much for sending these two books. They have been placed in the School's Library, where we hope that researchers and teachers will use them appropriately. We found them very informative and useful. (Departamento de Medicina Social, Centro Universitario de Investigaciones Sobre Poblacion, Universidad del Valle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thank you for these registers, which seem to us of great interest for our institution. (Departamento de Investigaciones Socio-Demograficas, Asociacion Demografica Costarricense)</td>
<td>Thank you for these registers, which seem to us of great interest for our institution. (Departamento de Investigaciones Socio-Demograficas, Asociacion Demografica Costarricense)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We consider these publications to be of the greatest utility for our own research activities. In the next issue for our bulletin, FLACSONDITICIAS, we will mention them among the &quot;New Acquisitions&quot; in order to make them more widely known. (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales)</td>
<td>We consider these publications to be of the greatest utility for our own research activities. In the next issue for our bulletin, FLACSONDITICIAS, we will mention them among the &quot;New Acquisitions&quot; in order to make them more widely known. (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales)</td>
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<td>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</td>
<td>These publications are most useful for research institutions in Latin America. They enable them to be identified and contacts to be made when appropriate. (Biblioteca, Universidad Catolica Madre y Maestra)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECUADOR</td>
<td>Thank you for sending these volumes. We congratulate you on the contents and selection of information and its presentation. We would be grateful if you would send us future publications, as we feel that they will be of great importance. (Instituto de Investigaciones Economicas, Universidad Tecnica Particular de Loja)</td>
<td>These are excellent publications. (Instituto de Investigaciones Economicas y Politicas, Universidad de Guayaquil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAMAICA</td>
<td>Very useful work. (Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of West Indies)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MEXICO</td>
<td>Excellent publications. They will be of great utility for the researchers. We shall announce them in our Research Bulletin which is circulated on a national level. (Programa de Investigacion Educativa, Universidad de Monterrey)</td>
<td>We consider that both of these works are of great utility for social science institutions and researchers; those of special interest to use are those which deal with economic development. It seems important that they be updated in a short space of time, particularly the Register of Development Research Projects - Latin America. (Instituto de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad Juarez del Estado de Durango)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Thank you for sending these books. We would like to Catalogue of publications and receive information on the &quot;Liaison Bulletin&quot; series notices on bulletins sent, and on the other publications of the Development Centre. (Direccion de Planeacion, Universidad de Coahuila)</td>
<td>Catalogue of publications and notices on bulletins sent.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PANAMA</td>
<td>Important contribution to the awareness of the Latin American dimension of research. (Centro de Ciencias de Mar y Limnologia, Universidad de Panama)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>We would be very grateful if you consider including our institution in the next directory. (Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales)</td>
<td>This Centre was contacted three times, but no reply was received to questionnaires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>These are extremely valuable and interesting publications which will be added to our documentation and information centre for the use of teachers, researchers and students of economics. We will also include them in our next Bibliographic Bulletin. Thank you very much. (Instituto de Investigaciones Economicas, Universidad Nacional de San Marcos)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Examination of these publications shows that they contain valuable information which will be of the greatest utility to us in the preparation of the various studies undertaken periodically by our General Secretariat. Would it also be possible for you to let us have a copy of the publication New Forms of International Investment in Developing Countries recently published by the OECD? We are most grateful for your valuable collaboration. (Centro de Documentacion, Asociacion Latinoamericana de Instituciones Financieras de Desarrollo - ALIDE)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Very useful and serious information. Do you plan to update the information in the Register of Development Research Projects? Many projects are already concluded, and other new ones are beginning.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>We do not understand why we are not included in the registers. We are members of CLACSO. (Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo y la Participacion)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Informed that they were not included because no reply was received to our questionnaire survey, which included all of the members of CLACSO. Also informed that if</td>
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<tr>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>These publications are of great utility to our Documentation Centre. (Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena)</td>
<td>they wished to send information now, it could be added to the data base, where it will be available for on-line search and retrieval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL SALVADOR</td>
<td>These publications are of great interest and their content is of vital importance for the documentation users of documentation centres. (Asociacion Demografica Salvadorena)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRINIDAD</td>
<td>A very useful and timely reference tool. These documents will be cited in our monthly &quot;Current Awareness Bulletin&quot;. (Caribbean Documentation Centre, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URUGUAY</td>
<td>Thank you for the publications. They constitute a valuable addition to our reference collection. (Biblioteca, Instituto de Estadistica, Facultad de Ciencias Economicas y Administracion, Universidad de la Republica)</td>
<td>Both directories constitute information sources of great utility for the studies and research carried out in our Centre. In particular, the indexes in the two volumes facilitate information retrieval. (Centro de Investigaciones Economicas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thank you for these excellent publications. (Centro Nacional de Documentacion Cientifica, Tecnica y Economica, Biblioteca Nacional)</td>
<td>Thank you very much for sending these documents and for your co-operation. (Centro Interamericano de Investigacion y Documentacion sobre Formacion Profesional - CINTEFOR, Oficina Internacional del Trabajo)</td>
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| VENEZUELA | Thank you very much for sending these publications, which will be of great utility for the activities of this Institute.  
(Instituto de Investigaciones de Arquitectura y Sistemas Ambientales, Universidad del Zulia) | |
| | We consider these volumes to be of great assistance to those involved in development research in Latin America, as are other OECD publications.  
(Centro de Investigaciones Educativas, Universidad Simon Bolivar) | |
| | Thank you for sending these two registers. This effort undertaken by the OECD is of great importance not only for the institutions included in the survey, but also for individual researchers and teachers working in the field of economic and social development. We would like to order another copy of each volume (cheque enclosed). These volumes are of most valuable and importance and will be of great utility for the users of the library of this Centre.  
(Centro Interamericano para el Desarrollo Regional) | |
| | Congratulations. Please note our new telephone number.  
(Centro de Investigaciones en Ciencias Sociales) | Change made in database. |
Development related information searches, specific subjects mentioned.

Administracion publica, Intervencionismo del Estado.
Administrative reform, management of public enterprises, rural development and project management.
Adult Education, Health, Cultural, Development.
African Sociology.
African systems of land tenure.
Agricultural economics rural development, agrarian studies.
Agricultural economics, agronomy, soils.
Agricultural and rural development, nutrition, food economics.
Agricultural development and problems of technology transfer in agriculture.
Agricultural planning / socio-economic aspects of small scale fisheries - role of fisherwomen / nutrition situation of fisherfolk.
Agriculture, health, technology, emancipation, international dimensions.
Agricultural, sustainability.
Agrobusiness, transnational corporations, disarmament and development.
Agropecuario, alimentacion, economica.
Aid, migration education.
Alternative energy.
Amenagement des quartiers d'habitat spontane.
Analisis economico de inversiones publicas, desarrollo economico, desarrollo agricola, desarrollo rural.
Anthropology, Sociology, Economics.
Applied Technology/Evaluation Studies.
Appropriate technology, water pollution control policies.
Arabic studies, Middle East questions.
Banking; trade; industry.
Base line studies on industrialisation and project evaluation.
Basic needs and rural development related areas.
Block level planning, management or resources.
Bureaucracies, regional development.
Cambio tecnologico; regulacion estatal; sector informal.
Chimie and biochimie alimentaire.
Ciencias de la Salud - Agroindustria.
Comercializacion, educacion.
Comercio internacional, pilieres de certains produits - donnees sur la production de certains produits.
Commercial utilisation of indigenous resources for rural development.
Communication and development.
Community development, organizational and mobilization of rural populace.
Comparative analysis between Japan and other contemporary developing countries.
Comunicacion ambiental de arquitectura y ciudad - disciplinas: AUP.820 - sistemas de busqueda por el lenguaje del dibujo - AUP.826 - Mensajes visuales integrados.
Country studies, (Costa Rica, Nicaragua), third world tourism.
Cultura; change and development.
Culture, industrie culturelle, informatique documentaire, economie de la culture.
Demographic studies, economic development, labour.
Demographic (migration).
Demography (data collection, fertility, mortality).
Desarrollo del nordeste brasileño, empleo en el sector informal, evaluacion del programa nacional de alcohol.
Desarrollo agrícola.
Desarrollo Area Metropolitana de San Jose, Costa Rica.
Desarrollo de la comunidad, evaluación de proyectos.
Desarrollo de la ganadería lechera en el Valle del Mantaro (Junin) Peru.
Desarrollo económico - medio ambiente y desarrollo - desarrollo alternativo.
Desarrollo económico y social de Centroamérica y teoría general.
Desarrollo económico, desarrollo rural, policía económica.
Desarrollo histórico nacional.
Desarrollo industrial.
Desarrollo pesca artesanal antropología de la pesca.
Desarrollo regional y movimientos sociales.
Desarrollo regional, urbanismo, migración.
Desarrollo rural y desarrollo cultural urbano y rural.
Desarrollo rural y empleo.
Desarrollo social (salud, educación, pobreza crítica, alimentación), sistemas de información; indicadores sociales; macrothesauros (OCDE).
Desarrollo urbano, regional, ambiental, comunal.
Desarrollo urbano, televisión, regalías.
Desarrollo y población; modelos de desarrollo en los países del tercer mundo.
Development administrations and administrative reform.
Development aid policies, transfer of technology, natural resources.
Development cooperation; technology transfer: exchange of knowledge / training.
Development economics in general, South Asian countries in particular.
Development finance.
Development planning, management, training.
Aid, mobilisation of resources, investment criteria.
Development policy formulation, development administration, project evaluation method, regional development, transport.
Développement de l'élevage et allocation agriculture - élevage.
Développement rural, gestion des petites entreprises - cooperatives.
Développement rural, formation, corruption.
Diffusion of agricultural innovation; farm decision-making; customary land and agricultural development.
Dinamica de la pequeña empresa; distribucion del ingreso; informatica documental.
Disponibilités, potentialités, ressources forestières - Mobilisation du ressources.
Domaine des cultures vivrières (cereales, tubercules).
Droit du commerce international - branche droit du développement.
Droit du développement.
Economia (cuentas nacionales).
Economic development in Latin America, etc.
Politics of economic policy.
Economic development of the Third World, Economic cooperation between CMEA countries and the developing ones.
Economic planning - project planning - quantitative methods for planning.
Economic, science politique, droit.
Economics of Multi-National Corporations.
Adult education.
Agriculture and food nutrition.
Economics of Education, Nutrition.
Energy.
Management development, fiscal policies.
Economia del trabajo.
Economia industrial, economia internacional, planificacion del desarrollo, politica economica, etc.
Economia internacional.
Teoria del desarrollo economico, politicas de empleo, etc.
Administracion, tecnologia.
Eduacion y desarrollo.
Eduacion, sociologia de la educacion, educacion de adultos.
Eduacion, sociologia rural y urbana, investigacion - accion.
Education & development.
Education des adultes, alphabetisation, vulgarisation des nations de base du developpement rural.
Education et planification.
Education, communications, rural integrated development projects.
Education employment.
Education, training, energy, human development, aquaculture.
Education, work, training, statistics, demography.
Educational administration training.
Educational, international trade, development theory and models.
Empleo - Sector informal urbano.
Employment creation, international economic policy.
En el campo de la poblacion.
En el campo especifico de las comunicaciones.
Endettement des pays en developpement particulierement le Zaire.
Energy policies, especially in Third World Countries - conversion projects in Third World Countries - migration.
Energy, appropriate technology, pollution control.
Energy, transport, water and information sectors.
Enseignement de l'histoire et de la sociologie.
Entomologie medicale.
Entrepreneurship Development, Potentially Viable Industries, State-of-the-Art Surveys on SMI, Subcontracting Activities of SMI, Marketing Factors of SMI.
Environment / developing (e.g. impacts of pesticides / etc.).
Environmental management; and urban and regional planning.
Epidemiology.
Especialmente biotecnologias, informatica y telecomunicaciones.
Estado y politica exterior, educacion.
Estrategias de desarrollo.
Estudios Regionales; estudios sobre agroindustria.
Etudes monetaires et financieres.
Etudes sectorielles.
Evaluation and employment; education program evaluation; Child labour; transfer and skills.
Evaluation of training.
Evaluation studies, development project management, regional development.
Evaluation, planning, multilateral institutions, like-minded countries on, etc.
Faisabilite economique des projects.
Family planning, population policies, rural development.
Financiamiento del desarrollo relaciones financierm internacionales, encaudamiento externo.
Finanzas, politica de Banca Central.
Fiscal policy, agro-economic systems.
Fisheries resource use & allocation; fisheries marketing; food systems studies.
Fishing science, fisheries.
Food and nutrition development researchers.
Food self sufficiency & technological autonomy in Africa.
Forestry, agroforestry.
Health.
Higher education.
Human settlements, economic development.
Hydro-electric projects and social effects.
Ideological conflict in theories of development.
Implementacion de sistemas de alimentacion animal en base a recursos regionales - alimentacion animal.
Income distribution poverty: agricultural policy, etc.
Incomes, public finance.
Indian rural economy, nutrition, etc.
Industrial development, etc.
Industrial organization, policy planning, project planning.
Industrializacion, comunicacion (industria de la).
Industrialization and technology.
Inflation / industrialisation.
Informal sector studies; Agric, agro-ind and ind. information.
Information systems.
Institution building, especially educational and general development problems.
Integrated rural development, international development.
Integration of nutrition in health and agriculture.
Internal migration, population distributin.
International trade and industry, macro-economics.
International cooperation.
International development organizations, state in developing countries, the role of natural resources in development.
International trade (specifically Asia-Pacific) and role of service sector.
Irrigation efficiency.
Issues affecting both the US and Mexico such as trade and investment, immunization, labour, communication, technology transfer, energy, foreign policy, etc.

L'intégration regionale.

La Investigación Interdisciplinar y su participación en el desarrollo.

La plupart des domaines du développement.

Labor force, agriculture economics, international trade, regional economics.

Labour relations & development - income & employment - social development - impact of development poverty - income social policy - productivity bargains.

Labour studies, women and development.

Lack of psychological motivation as indicator(s) for marginality (among youth in particular).

Language and education.

Library activities and information network.

Management development and social welfare policy.

Management planning, performance evaluation.

Marketing systems in developing countries.

Mass poverty, economic adjustment programmes, exchange rate policies, income inequalities.

Maternal - infant nutrition.

Medical services; women & development; land reform; construction of dams; resettlement.

Metal working.

Metallurgical studies including industry; use of radioactive isotopes and radiation.

Migration, mortalité infantile fecondité, démographie sociale en général.

Mining - economic history.

Monétaire en financière, coopération sous-régionale et régionale Africaine.

Natural resources, agriculture, environment.

Natural resources, environment remote sensing.

 Necesidades básicas; aspectos financieros y del Sector Real.

Right to work - trade union rights.

North-South cooperation, industrial cooperation, planning in DC, project planning + evaluation construction.

Nutrition, medicina, sociología, antropología, comunidades indígenas.

Nutrition - alimentation - santé publique.

Participacion popular - movimientos populares - la mujer Bienestar Social.

Pastoralism, cultural research, rural development, small towns, food systems.

Pays en développement, ("international relations"), les relations internationales.

Paysiane - Chimie.

Planeación regional.

Planeamiento educativo, administración educativa, sistemas de información.

Planificación / desarrollo regional.

Planificación económica, regional y urbana; sistemas políticos.

Proyectos de desarrollo.

Planificación urbana y diseño urbano.

Proyecto de productos, tecnología Adecuada.

Planificación socio-económique et domaine monétaire.

Planification, Aide Exterieur, Commerce Exterieur, Recherche Bibliographique.

Planning methodology (agricultural sector).
Poblacion (estudios sobre variables demograficas).
Poblacion - desarrollo - integracion - economia internacional.
Poblacion y desarrollo.
Poblacion y desarrollo, Sociologia de la poblacion, mercados de trabajo, 
trabajo femenino, fuentes secundarias sobre caracteristicas economicas de la 
poblacion.
Political development - Latin America, especially Parties, elections, etc.
Political economy of natural resources.
Politique economique et developpement regional.
Politiques de developpement, decisions, administrations publiques.
Politica cientifica / tecnologias para el desarrollo.
Politica economica, tecnologia y ciencia.
Politica Fiscal, Finanzas publicas, bienes y Servicios Bnicos.
Politicas comparadas de otros paises (comerciales, cambiarias).
Politicas y planificacion del desarrollo regional y urbano, situaciones re-
gerionales.
Pollution, control energy saving, hides quality improvement.
Population / housing, family.
Population labor market, income distribution, social services, social strati-
fication.
Population programs studies and alternatives technology application.
Population, community development, women, labor in development.
Populismo, Ideologia e desenvolvimento.
Post harvest technology.
Project design, evaluation methods, sociological contributions to agricultural 
research.
Public health.
Recursos humanos (empleo y desempleo, subutilizaciion) indicadores sociales.
Regional Development planning.
Regional development, economic development process: new dimensions.
Regional science, urban and regional planning, urban transportation modelling,
environmental protection modelling.
Research in agriculture.
Research in development economics.
Research of Africa - politics & economics.
Research projects with required foreign technical assistance.
Rural development / evaluation, planning, research and implementation of pro-
grammes for poor.
Rural development and agrarian reform in Latin America.
Rural development and rural institutions.
Rural development and social movements.
Rural development, energy sources and planning, appropriate technology.
Rural development, market potential and market development.
Rural development, project evaluation.
Rural development, rural industries, cooperatives, project planning and 
management.
Rural development, tourism development.
Rural sociology, agricultural economics and extension.
Rural studies.
Science & Technology human resources, S & T for development, information and 
documentation for development.
Salud publica - salud mental - planificacion.
Sante.
Sante communautaire et developpement social.
Science politique / cooperation economique et financiere afro-arabe.
Sciences du Milieu Natrue en Afrique Centrale.
Small-scale industries development, entrepreneurship development.
Social aspects of development, planning, integrated rural development.
Social change, social structure.
Social impact of development planning.
Social indicators covering education, health income, nutrition/rural develop-
ment and agrarian reform, participatory planning and research.
Social inequalities and health, health promotion.
Social institutional profile for Tanzania (Usaid Project).
Socio-economic issues such as integrated basic services, nutrition, women and 
rural development in African context, small-scale industry, vocational 
training, etc.
Sociologie de l'information.
Sociologie rurale, sociologie et economie industrielles, sociologie politique.
Sociologie, antropologie, economie de developpement.
Sociologia des desarrollo, politicas urbanas.
Sociologia rural y economia agraria.
Sociologia urbana - Pobreza Urbana.
Squatting resettlement/housing projects, hawkers & vendors, pollution, nuclear 
power plant, hydroelectric power plant, labor, employment, education, women, 
youth, export processing zones, social work.
Strategic studies, nuclear arms, arms transfer, war in space, bacteriological 
& chemical warfare, research in arms development, etc.
Subjects related to food and nutrition.
Sur la population et le developpement en Mauritanie.
Systeme monetaire international.
Systemes agraires.
Taxation in developing countries; development research literature relevant to 
the U.K.
Technical development, science and technology policies, photovoltaics, rain-
water catchment, passive solar design.
Technology transfer; information technology.
Technology transfer, water supply, infrastructure theories.
Tecnologia, actores sociales, comunicacion.
Todo lo relacionado con la administracion y direccion de procesos de trabajo 
de unidades economicas que utilizan tecnologia intermedia.
Tous les aspects du developpement rural en Afrique centrale - Etudes speciale 
sur les technologies appropriees.
Tout ce qui interesse le developpement en general.
Trade and international finance; agricultural development; foreign and rural 
development.
Trade, industrial organization, export financing, food & ag. commodity mar-
kets.
Traditional healing; community health/primary health care; employment crea-
tion, small-scale business training; informal sector; church and develop-
ment.
Training.
Transformation de produits agricoles, projet d'usine et etudes de prefaisibi-
lite.
Urbain, Asie.
Urban economics.
Urban policy, development administration.
Urbanization.
Urbano y regional, politicas de vivienda.
USA, Africa, Israel.
Water & sanitation, pollution control.
Water resources, soil resources, energy, environment.
Water supply.
Work motivation & development; manpower development.
Responses from Planners, Policy Makers and Researchers to the question, in what subject areas you have made management or policy decisions related to development programmes.

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Access to administered services, local govt in Latin America;
Administracion, evaluacion y planificacion de la actividad cientifica de la Universidad de Chile;
Administration publique, formation;
Adult Education, Health, Cultural Development;
Agricultural economics, agronomy, soils;
Agriculture;
Agriculture health, technology, emancipation, international dimensions;
Agriculture, amenagement anti-erosifs, formation des techniciens du developpement, technologies appropries, emmission radio;
Agriculture, food and nutrition sciences, health sciences, social sciences and information sciences;
Agroalimentacion;
Alimentation;
All areas of social science research;
All research projects which require foreign assistance;
Annual research programme of our institute;
Banking; industry;
Biochemistry, biotechnology, science education;
Biomateriaux;
Chemical and metallurgical;
Ciencias Agropecuarias;
Ciencias Sociales;
Co-ordinated and participated in serveral research projects at national level in Malawi. In fact, we coordinate or participate in various research activities sponsored by government institutions and non-government institutions;
Comercio internacional de productos basicos - estrategias de desarrolla, problematicas de la deuda externa - comercio de contrapartida (trueque);
Commercial utilisation of indigenous resources for rural development;
Communication and development;
Community organization / development institution building;
Comparative analysis between Japan & contemporary developing countries;
Cooperation au developpement;
Decentralization, participation;
Desarrollo rural - estudios multidisciplinarios en universidad;
Desarrollo economico - medio ambiente y desarrollo - desarrollo alternativo;
Desarrollo regional y urbano;
Desarrollo rural integrel;
Desarrollo social; indicadores sociales;
Desarrollo urbano, regional, ambiental, comun;
Desarrollo y ciencias sociales;
Development finance;
Development of a comprehensive national food and nutrition policy;
Development planning;
Development culturel, banque de dones culturelles;
Developpement de l'elevage et allocation agriculture - elevage;
Developpement des ressources humaines, systemes de gestions;
Direction de travaux d'etudiants consultant en materie de enseignement et d'orientation de projects;
Documentation and information in the field of development and Third World Countries;
Domaines de la programmation de la recherche, de son fin et son suivi-
evaluation;
Economic development, management development;
Economie et sociologie de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation - developpement rural;
Economie, science politique, droit;
Economia internacional;
Educatacion;
Eduacion de adultos, desarrollo de las ciencias sociales;
Eduacion e investigacion - accion participativa;
Eduacion politica / Relaciones internacionales;
Education & development;
Education and unemployment;
Education, communications, rural integrated development projects;
Empleo rural y politicas publicas;
Empleo, politicas publicas, empresas publicas;
Employment; international economics;
Energy, appropriate technology;
Entomologie medicale;
Entrepreneurship development and small-scale industries;
Entrepreneurship Development, Potentially Viable Industries;
Environment / development (eg. impacts of pesticides / etc.);
Environmental management; social development: urban development; information systems, slums and squatter settlements; training in regional planning;
Epidemiology of non communicable diseases - mortality statistics;
Etudes sur le Milieu Naturel Centrafricain;
Evaluacion de impacto actividad cientifica;
Financiamiento del desarrollo;
Fiscal policy, agro-economic systems;
Fisheries and marine sciences;
Fisheries economics & related social science issues;
Fisherwomen extension activities;
Food and nutrition policy and survey analyses;
Food economics;
Forestry, agroforestry;
Formation de cooperants et information;
Foundation of social action programs;
Gestion tecnologica;
Gestion y direccion de procesos de trabajo urbanos y rurales en unidades económicas que utilizan tecnologia intermedia;
General;
Health;
Higher education;
Housing as a basic need, spatial organization of industrial activity;
Human resource development, agro-industrial development, statistical / institutional development planning methods and approaches, regional, rural and urban development, financial resource mobilization and expenditure;
Human settlements, economic development;
Hungary's economic cooperation with the Third World;
Implementacion de sistemas de alimentacion animal en base a recursos regionales - alimentacion animal;
Improvement of government apparatuses and government management consultancy;
Income distribution poverty, agricultural policy, etc.;
Indicadores sociales; informatica documental; familia y pequena empresa campesina;
Industrial research and planning;
Industry & urbanisation;
Informal sector studies in Indonesia; manpower planning and training programs;
productivity at the industry level;
Informal sector studies, agric, agro-ind and ind. information;
Information systems;
Information technology;
Installation of research officers in Latin American countries;
Institution building;
Institutional development (university);
Investigaciones demograficas;
Investigacion sobre desarrollo industrial en el Uruguay, especificamente complejos agroindustriales;
La mujer;
Labor, self management;
Land tenure and agrarian reform;
Language and education;
Language Policy;
Latin America;
Livestock dip construction and tick control;
Los recursos humanos y su influencia con el desarrollo;
Macro vs micro studies, quantity vs quality;
Management development and social welfare;
Mangrove resource civilization;
Marketing of fruits and vegetables;
Mass poverty, economic adjustment programmes, exchange rate policies, income inequalities;
Middle East;
Monetaire et financiere;
Nutricion, medicina, sociologia, antropologia, comunidades indigenas;
Oceanographie, geologie, geophysique, pedologie, hydrologie;
Orientation de programmes d'alphabatisation;
Overseas migration of situations for employment;
Own Centre's research priorities; advised the other development institutions on research priorities;
Pastoralism, cultural research, rural development, small towns, food systems;
Planeacion regional, desarrollo tecnologico;
Planificacion economica, regional y urbana; sistemas politicos;
Planificacion urbana y disenio urbano;
Projecto de productos, tecnologia adecuada;
Planification socio-economique et domaine monetaire;
Planning research on culture and development;
Planning, administration, finance and industrialisation;
Planning, policy appraisal, project-appraisal;
Poblacion y desarrollo;
Poblacion, economia, sociologia, ciencia politica, ciencias sociales en general;
Political science, policy studies;
Politica cientifica y tecnologica en Mexico;
Politica de vivienda en Centroamerica y en pobreza critica;
Politicas de comunicacion;
Politicas para el nordeste, sector informal, pro alcohol;
Politicas Publicas de vivienda;
Politicas urbanas;
Politicas y planificacion regional y urbana;
Population policy;
Post harvest technology;
Programa reindustrializacion de America Latina ILET - Mexico;
Project planning;
Public administration and development management training;
Raw material import of Hungary from the developing countries;
Redemocratisation;
Reforma agraria (CENCIRA);
Regional transport policing;
Regional y urbano;
Renewable energy, food, science and technology;
Research of the African continent;
Research project on technology transfer from Finland to East Africa;
Rural & urban development;
Rural development / evaluation, planning, research and implementation of programmes for poor, rural electrification, area planning, largely at the level of study design, project planning and project direction;
Rural energy;
Rural sociology, agricultural extension and rural sociology;
Sante communautaire et developpement social;
Science and technology, energy;
Science de l'information, documentation, bibliotheconimies, archives, communication;
Sciences agricoles;
Services for small farmers in developing countries;
Social administration;
Social change & structure;
Social development;
Social sciences;
Socio-economique (etude de base socio-economique, routes rurales Mauritiennes);
Sociologie et economie industrielles;
Sociologia rural, sociologia urbana, economia agraria, desarrollo regional;
Sociologia urbana;
Technologie du bois;
Technology policy;
Tecnologia;
Tecnologias para el desarrollo;
Television, regalias;
Tengo la responsabilidad de desarrollar la base de datos del CSUCA en educacion superior;
Third world conflict studies;
Trabajo social;
Trabajo urbano;
Trade & protectionism;
Trade and international finance; agricultural development; foreign and rural development;
Training;
Urbain, Asie;
Urban Development Programs/Education;
Urbanization, wage educational development;
US - Mexican relations;
Water & sanitation, pollution control;
Water resources, soil resources, energy, environment;
Women and development.
Subjects of articles on development-related subjects, written by the 69.9% of planners and researchers who have published on the subject.

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Adult Education;
Africa;
African Sociology;
Agricultural economics: agricultural and rural development and tenure and agrarian reform;
Agricultural economics, agronomy, soils;
Agrarian policies in Peru, population problems in Peru & Latin America;
Agrarian problems;
Agricultural development;
Agriculture, élevage, alimentation;
Agriculture, resource management;
Agrobusiness, transnational corporation, disarmament and development;
Agroindustria - economía agrícola;
Agropecuario, alimentación, economía;
Analisis economico de inversiones en programas de asistencia tecnica agropecuaria;
Anthropology;
Applied anthropology;
Arts and social sciences;
Aspectos metodologicos sobre los estudios regionales, desarrollo regional de la Agroindustria en el Ecuador entre otros;
Ayuda al desarrollo;
Basic needs, Research and Development, population, foreign trade & industrialization, etc.;
Bibliografias especializadas;
Bienestar social, agricultura;
Bureaucracy, access to administered services, urban policy, shelter, local government;
Canadian foreign policy, canadian food aid, development assistance;
China-Asian relations;
Comercializacion de alimentos, educacion;
Comercio internacional, estrategias de industrializacion;
Commercial utilisation of indigenou resources for rural development;
Communication and development;
Communication, educational broadcasting/nutrition/information technology;
Competitividad externa de los productos del complejo textil lanero uruguayo;
Comunicaciones;
Comunicacion ambiental de arquitectura y ciudad - disciplinas: AUP.820 - sistemas de busqueda por el lenguaje del dibujo - AUP.826 - Mensajes visuales integrados;
Cooperatives, income distribution, evaluation;
Cooperation economique et financiere afro-arabe;
Credito, fundaciones de desarrollo;
Cuestiones urbanas;
Demografia;
Demographie (effects des plans de developpement et la migration interieur en Mauritanie);
Derecho economico;
Desarrollo de la comunidad, evaluacion de proyectos, reforma agraria;
Desarrollo de la industria de la comunicacion;
Desarrollo economico;
Desarrollo industrial y ocupacion (nordeste - Brasil);
Desarrollo regional;
Desarrollo rural;
Desarrollo social y cultural urbano;
Desarrollo urbano, regional, ambiental, comunal;
Desenvolvimento agrícola - economia rural;
D'etudiant sur la production fruitiere et gestion technoico - economique des cooperatives au Senegal;
Deuda externa - poblacion y desarrollo;
Development aid policies, transfer of technology, natural resources;
Development - disarmament;
Development - disarmament - peace - education - energy worldwide;
Development cooperation / various subjects / regions;
Development economics, regional analysis, agricultural economics;
Development finance;
Development management, training;
Development of hides and skins uses and valorization;
Development of higher education;
Development planning - regional planning;
Development planning and administration;
Development strategy of Korean Agriculture toward 2000;
Developpement de l'elevage et allocation agriculture - elevage;
Developpement rural;
Documentation and information in the field of development and Third World countries;
Documents non livres, banque de dones, developpement culturel, systeme d'information, artisanats et developpement economique et culturel;
Domaine de la recherche, particulierement l'amélioration variétale;
Droit du commerce international - branche droit du developpement;
Droit du developpement (en particulier transferts de technologie);
Droit et sciences politiques;
Droit international du developpement;
Dutch development assistance, European development studies;
Economia agraria;
Economia Internacional y Desarrollo;
Economic development of the Third World, economic cooperation between the CMEA countries and the developing ones; Hungary's economic cooperation with the Third World; the impacts of them for the process of structural adjustment in the case of Hungary;
Economic development, population, food and nutrition policy;
Economics;
Economics of extractive industry;
Economie du developpement;
Economie et sociologie de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation - developpement rural;
Economie rurale;
Economie, relation Nord / Sud;
Economie, science politique, droit;
Economia industrial, politica economica, economia internacional, etc.;
Economia internacional, desarrollo economico de America Latina;
Economia mundial del banano - exportaciones tradicionales, nuevo orden monetario y comercio de contrapartida;
Economía regional;
Economía, empleo;
Economía, sociología;
Educación;
Educación de adultos;
Educación y desarrollo, economía política, educación no formal;
Educación y marginación; formación de científicos;
Educación & desarrollo;
Educación, comunicaciones;
Educación, Employment sociology;
Educación, work, statistics;
Educación/Rural Electrification;
Efectos de la apertura comercial sobre la producción industrial;
Empleo - Sector informal urbano;
Empleo en el sector manufacturero en México;
Empleo rural y mercados de trabajo;
Employment;
Endettement des pays en développement particulièrement le Zaïre;
Energy and information, transport sectors;
Energy, biomass;
Entomologie medicale;
Entrepreneurship development and small-scale industries development;
Entrepreneurship Development, Potentially Viable Industries, State-of-the-Art Surveys on SMI, Subcontracting Activities of SMI, Marketing Factors of SMI;
Environment / development (eg. Impacts of pesticides / etc.);
Environmental and agricultural information services;
1. Estado, irrigación y modernización rural. 2. Estado, grandes represas y desarrollo social;
Estado y políticas reformistas / Estado y programas habitacionales;
Etat du système éducatif et de son évolution en Mauritanie;
Etudes sectorielles;
Evaluación;
Evaluation of alumininum industry;
Evaluation of training;
Evaluation studies, development project management, regional development;
Evaluation, planning, multilateral institutions, like-minded countries;
Feasibility study on language of communication;
Financiamiento del Desarrollo, relaciones financieros internacionales, endeudamiento externo;
Fiscal policy, agro-economic systems;
Fisheries, energy, agriculture;
Fishing science, fisheries;
Food production, planning and plane implementation;
Food, monetization, marketed, surplus, internal migration, rural savings;
Foreign debt - Brasil - Chile, multinational corporations, etc.;
France;
Gestion tecnológica, políticas económicas;
Growth theory: new direction;
Hawkers and vendors, low-cost housing, Asian cities;
Health education in Tanzania;
Health; tourism; development in general;
Higher education;
Histoire, sociologie et économie publique;
Human resources, population studies;
Human settlements, economic development;
Implementacion de sistemas de alimentacion animal en base a recursos regionales - alimentacion animal;
In Thai languages on international development;
Income distribution;
Indian rural economy, nutrition, etc.;
Indicadores sociales; publicaciones "informe social" y "boletin situacion social";
Industrial policies, construction and building material, industrial cooperation, etc.;
Industrialization and petty commodity production and trade, women and development;
Industry in Mexico;
Infant mortality;
Informacion para el desarrollo;
Informal sector in Indonesia; manpower and employment in Indonesia, industrial - development in Indonesia;
Information / documentation feminist anthropology;
Information services;
Information technologies for development;
Innovation technologie, association paysannes, division du travaie, modeles de consomation;
Internal migration & population distribution;
International trade; macro-economics;
Intervencionismo estatal. Politica Cientifica y tecnologica;
Irrigation efficiency, hydrometry, water management;
Japan & the developing countries, Oxford: Blackwell, 1985;
Land reform and agrarian policy in Latin America, particularly in Chile, Peru and Bolivia;
Land reform; role of agricultural extension services in agricultural development;
Land tenure and agrarian reform;
Language teaching and research on language use;
Langues nationales et developpement (publie a travers l'organisme);
Livestock development strategies in post-independent Tanzania;
Low cost housing & low cost sanitation, land & rural related studies reports;
Management and employee development;
Measuring income & income differentials;
Media; Development Communications; Educational Administration in Third World;
Medio ambiente y desarrollo - desarrollo alternativo;
Metallurgy and chemical and metallurgical industry;
Migration, infant mortality, health social stratification;
Milieu Naturel Centrafricain cartes, notices et articles en pedologie, geographie, phytogeographie, geologie;
Mno's, elites, public administration, project evaluation;
Monetaire et financiere internationale et regionale;
Movimientos sociales - pobreza y marginalidad;
Nutricion, medicina, sociologia, antropologia, comunidades indigenas;
Nutrition and development, migration and nutrition;
On problems of world economy and economic integration;
On the attitude of British scholars on aid to the Third World;
On theories of development and causes of the failure of various programs to fight underdevelopment;
Overseas employment of situations - labour relations in development;
Participacion popular y desarrollo comun - Desarrollo aguida y capital transnacional; Parties, political development; Pastoralism, cultural research, rural development, small towns, food systems; Pedagogie du developpement, implantation du; Planeacion, educacion; Planificacion familiar; Planificacion urbana y diseno urbano; Planification socio-economique et domaine monetaire; Planning for project, implementation in Tanzania; Planning, policy - appraisal, project - appraisal, trade policy and theory; Pobreza y distribucion del ingreso; formacion continua en accion social; Political economy of natural resources; Political science policy studies; Politics of economic policy; Politica Economica; Politicas para el nordeste, sector informal, proalcohol; Politicas publicas, empresas publicas; Politicas y planificacion regional y urbana; planificacion; Population; Population and development; Population; health, labor, community participation; Post harvest technology; Potentialites Douglas, Epicea, Hetre, Chene en France; Productivite, emploi; economie monetaire, sciences sociales; Produits naturels; Psicologia, sociologia; Public finance in developing countries; trade and commodities; development economic generally; Public health; Public sector management; Regional development policy, urban growth and economic development, urban housing, industrial locational analysis; Regional development; informal sector; labour economics; a new conception of development; Regional economics; Regulacion estatal / sector informal; Research reports on industrialisation; Research study reports pertaining to agricultural sector & rural development; Resources; Revues africaines et europeennes; Role of fisherwomen - Andhra Pradesh, India (in progress); Role of IBRD, Jaounde and Lome conventions, least developed countries, Africa in the international system; Role of non governmental agencies in rural development; Rural development and allied areas; Rural development, farm input / output, pricing policies, irrigation, etc.; Rural development, fiscal policy & the poor, income redistribution, nutrition & food for the poor; Rural development, politics, planning; Rural development/agrarian reform/rural poverty; Rural energy, appropriate technology; Rural sociology; Rural technology;
Salud materna - salud publica;
Sante;
Sante communautaire et developpement social;
Science de l'information, documentation, communication;
Science education, science related industries;
Sector agrario;
Sectores urbanos de pobreza critica;
Sobre pedagogia en la educacion superior, investigacion comparativa en educacion superior, sistemas de informacion para la gestion educativa;
Social action programs in psychological development of less motivated Brazilian youth;
Social change, occupational structure, social policy, peasant culture;
Social consequences of dams;
Social development;
Social development in Latin America;
Social Inequalities in Health in Greece;
Social security;
Social welfare in the Third World;
Sociologie;
Sociologie rurale;
Sociologie politique, sociologie et economie industrielles;
Sociologia del desarrollo, integracion economica, desarrollo rural;
Special library in community health center; information network; the use of information;
Specificamente en el sector del Agro (granos basicos su problematica en Nicaragua, y alternativas de desarrollo);
Squatting, pollution, export processing zones, hawkers & vendors, nuclear power plant, hydroelectric power plant, social work, participatory research;
Strategic studies, nuclear arms, arms transfer, space, bacteriological & chemical warfare, research in arms development, should India go nuclear? areas of agreement for confidence building measures in the SARC region, Indian ocean as a zone of peace, and other related fields;
Sur l'ananas et les litchis vietnamiens, le miel mexicain, le thon du Cap-Verte, le cafe de Tanzanie, le rhum, le cafe et le sucre du Nicaragua, le sucre cubain, les epices du Sri Lanka, les noix de cajou de Mozambique, les vins d'Algerie, etc.;
Sur le role de la recherche universitaire et la relation universite - industrie;
Technical development, science and technology policies, photovoltaics, rain-water catchment, passive solar design, renewable energy, food, science and technology;
Technologie du bois, produits forestiers;
Tecnologia;
Teoria del desarrollo, problemas del desarrollo su America Latina;
Teoria politica; planificacion;
Theories of development, Middle East questions;
Tourism development, agrarism change, rural development;
Tourism, social inequality;
Trabajo Social Seguridad Social;
Trade and international finance; agricultural development; foreign and rural development;
Transferencia de Tecnologia, Industrializacion;
Transformation de fruits et legumes, conservation de fruits et legumes par le froid, technologie de fabrication de nouveaux produits; Transformation et valorisation des agro alimentaires; Urban management; environmental management; Urban transport, regional transport; Urbanization (Zambia); Vivienda, urbano, regional; Waste disposal, pollution control, reuse, information systems; Water resources, soil resources, energy, environment; Water, nutrition, health, integrated basic social services, evaluation reports, fuelwood plantations, rural growth centres in Malawi, Malawi housing, corporation traditional housing sites, etc.; Women & development; social consequences of dams; Women in development international trade; Women, development aid, employment - right to work - Latin America; Work motivation in a developing country.
APPENDIX VII

Development-related subjects taught by planners, policy makers and researchers.

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Adult Education;
Agricultural economics;
Agrarian change; social change; theories of development and underdevelopment;
Agrarian development, finance for development, development theory;
Agribusiness, farm mechanization, project development and crop production;
Agricultural and development economics;
Agricultural and rural development, agrarian studies, agricultural planning,
farm management, research methodology for development studies;
Agricultural development;
Agrobusiness, transnational corporation, disarmament and development;
Applied microeconomics for developing countries planning and evaluation methods
for developing countries;
Applied systems analysis with specific reference to transport, economic energy
and ecological systems;
Arab countries, Egypt;
Arts and social sciences;
Automatizacion de la informacion;
Broadcasting, development/development communication;
Canalizacion del credito;
Catedra de Desarrollo Economica;
Chemistry and Metallurgy;
Communication and development;
Comparative economics and development economics;
Comparative politics;
Comparative urban sociology, comparative education, sociology of West Africa;
Complejo agroindustrial lanero;
Comunicacion ambiental de arquitectura y ciudad - disciplinas: sistemas de
busqueda por el lenguaje del dibujo - Mensajes visuales integrados;
Consultancy related assignments within the university community & government
offices;
Cursos de macroeconomia, doctrinas economicas;
Desarrollo economico;
Desarrollo agricola;
Desarrollo economico;
Desarrollo regional y urbano;
Desarrollo rural;
Desarrollo urbano, regional, ambiental, comunal;
Development administration, sociology and politics of development, urban
problems and policy;
Development - disarmament - peace - education - energy worldwide - National
Colleges of Education / Teachers training institutes;
Development economics;
Development economics and development administration;
Development economics for development bankers;
Development economics, agricultural economics, political economy of Latin
America;
Development economics, choice of technology etc., etc.;
Development economics, construction economics;
Development finance;
Development management, public administration;
Development planning, sociology of development;
Development problems, institutions;
Development sociology;
Development theories, general development problems, conflicts in Africa,
    international development institutions;
Development theory, the role of the state in the Third World;
Development theory; economics of the public sector in developing countries;
Development de l'elevage et allocation agriculture - elevage;
Diagnostico agropecuario, analisis financiero y economico de programas de
    asistencia tecnica;
Diverses theories du developpement economique, politique monetaire et fiscale;
Documentation, developpement culturel;
Droit du commerce international - branche droit du developpement;
Droit du developpement;
Droit international du developpement;
Dual development, trade, aide environnement, migration, women's role;
Econometrics in development research;
Economia;
Economia Industrial;
Economic development;
Economic development and agricultural resources development;
Economic Development of Latin America;
Economic development policy;
Economics, statistics;
Economie du developpement;
Economie du developpement; Planification;
Economie et sociologie de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation - developpement
    rural;
Economie, relation Nord / Sud;
Economie, science politique, droit;
Economia internacional, planificacion;
Economia regional / desarrollo agrario;
Educacion;
Educacion de adultos, investigacion;
Educacion permanente y desarrollo curricular;
Education & development;
Education, communications;
Empleo - Mercado de trabajo - Distribucion del ingreso;
Empleo, agencias internacionales;
Empresas publicas, desarrollo de la comunicacion, evaluacion de proyectos,
    reforma agraria;
En droit;
Epidemiology - Infant mortality;
Estado y desarrollo, desarrollo rural;
Evaluacion de proyectos de desarrollo educativo, administracion de la
    educacion, sistemas de informacion para la gestion educativa;
Evaluacion de proyectos, evaluacion de impacto;
Evaluacion social de proyectos;
Evaluacion, contabilidad, credito;
Evaluation studies, development project management, regional development,
    development planning;
Fishery statistics;
Fishing science, fisheries;
Forest productos industry;
Formacion continua en accion social; evaluacion social de proyectos;
  sociologia de la familia; sociologia del desarrollo social;
Formulacion y evaluacion de proyectos;
General and sectoral and regional development theory, agriculture, forestry;
General theory & project evaluation;
Government administration improvement in Indonesia;
Health; tourism; development in general;
Higher education;
Histoire et sociologie;
Historia economica y social, economia politica;
Human resources development, economic development;
Human resources economics, defense economics;
Human settlements development;
Income distribution;
Industrial economics;
Internal migration & population distribution, demography;
International development 1969-1973 at Thammasart University, Thailand;
International economics and managerial economics;
International economics; development planning;
Intervencionismo estatal;
Introductory economics;
Irrigation efficiency, hydrometry, water management;
Issues of world economics;
"Japan's economic cooperation", "Primary commodity exports and economic
development";
Labor force, specially in informal sector;
Language (English) and education;
Latin American politics & economics;
Macro-economie;
Macroeconomia y teorias del desarrollo;
Management and employee development;
Media; Development Communications; Educational Administration in Third World;
Medio ambiente y desarrollo - desarrollo alternativo;
Modelos de empresa para un desarrollo economico y social alternativo al modelo
de empresa basado en la megatecnologia;
Monai de banque;
Non-align, international relations, information policy, zones of peace,
nuclear winter, etc.;
Nutrition - sante publique;
Nutrition and development, food economics;
On the impact of the armament race on the situation of the Third World mal-
development;
Pastoralism, cultural research, rural development, small towns, food systems;
Peasant movement/national development issues;
Pedagogie el philosophie du developpement;
Philippine business environment, planning, policy formulation;
Physique;
Planeacion, educacion, adaptacion tecnologica;
Planificacion economica;
Planificacion economica, planificacion sectorial, regional y urbana;
Planificacion en salud;
Planificacion urbana y diseno urbano;
Planificacion urbana y regional, projecto de productos, tecnologia adecuada;
Social Planning;
Social Policy;
Social stratification;
Sociologia del desarrollo, planificacion;
Sociologie du developpement;
Sociologie politique;
Sociologie rurale;
Sociologia de la educacion, empleo;
Sociologia del desarrollo;
Sociologia del desarrollo, integracion economica, desarrollo rural;
Sociologia urbana;
Sociology of Development;
Sociology of Education;
Sur l'ananas et les litchis vietnamiens, le miel mexicain, le thon du Cap-Vert, le cafe de Tanzanie, le rhum, le cafe et le sucre du Nicaragua, le sucre cubain, les epices du Sri Lanka, les noix de cajou de Mozambique, les vins d'Algerie, etc. - sur different aspects du commerce international et leur influence sur le processus de developpement;
Technology transfer;
Teorias del Desarrollo / Estado y desarrollo en Centroamerica;
Teorias del desarrollo latinoamericano;
Teoria del desarrollo economico, comercio y economia internacional;
Teoria del desarrollo y economia del nordeste;
Teoria Desarrollo Economico, Problemas de Mexico;
Teoria politica; planificacion;
Teoria y practica del desarrollo economico;
The social anthropology of development;
Theory economic planning;
Theory economic planning - quantitative methods for planning - project appraisal & planning;
Third World policies, Third World & international relations, etc.;
Trabajo social;
Trade & commercial policy;
Urban and regional planning; environmental management;
Urban anthropology;
Urban geography, Asian geography;
Urban sociology;
Urban, regional, social and economic;
Urbano y regional;
Water & sanitation, pollution control;
Water resources, soil resources, energy, environment;
Women and development;
World economy - economy of developing countries.
References:


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