

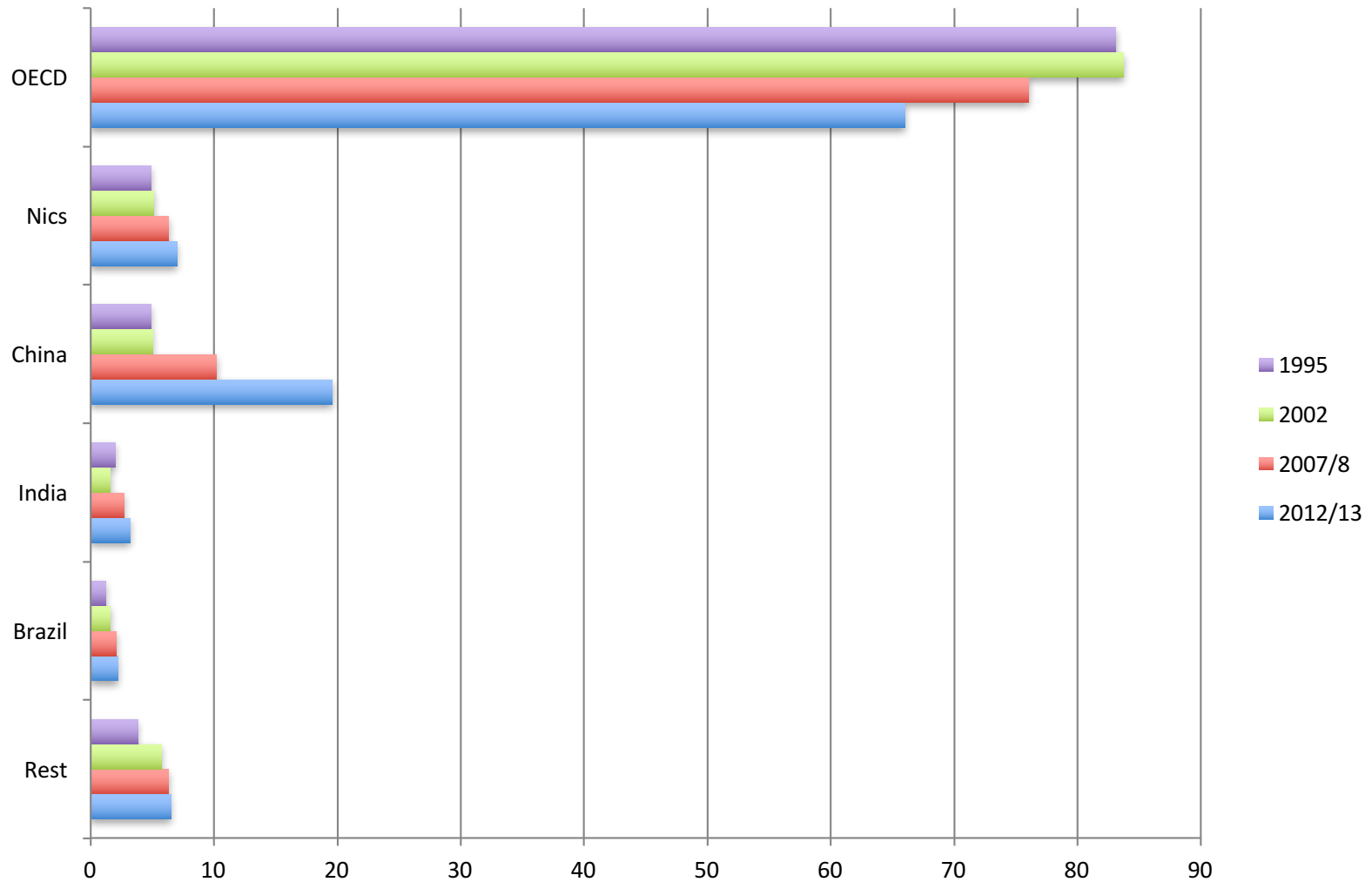
Guidelines for equitable research partnerships

A short history and some lessons learnt

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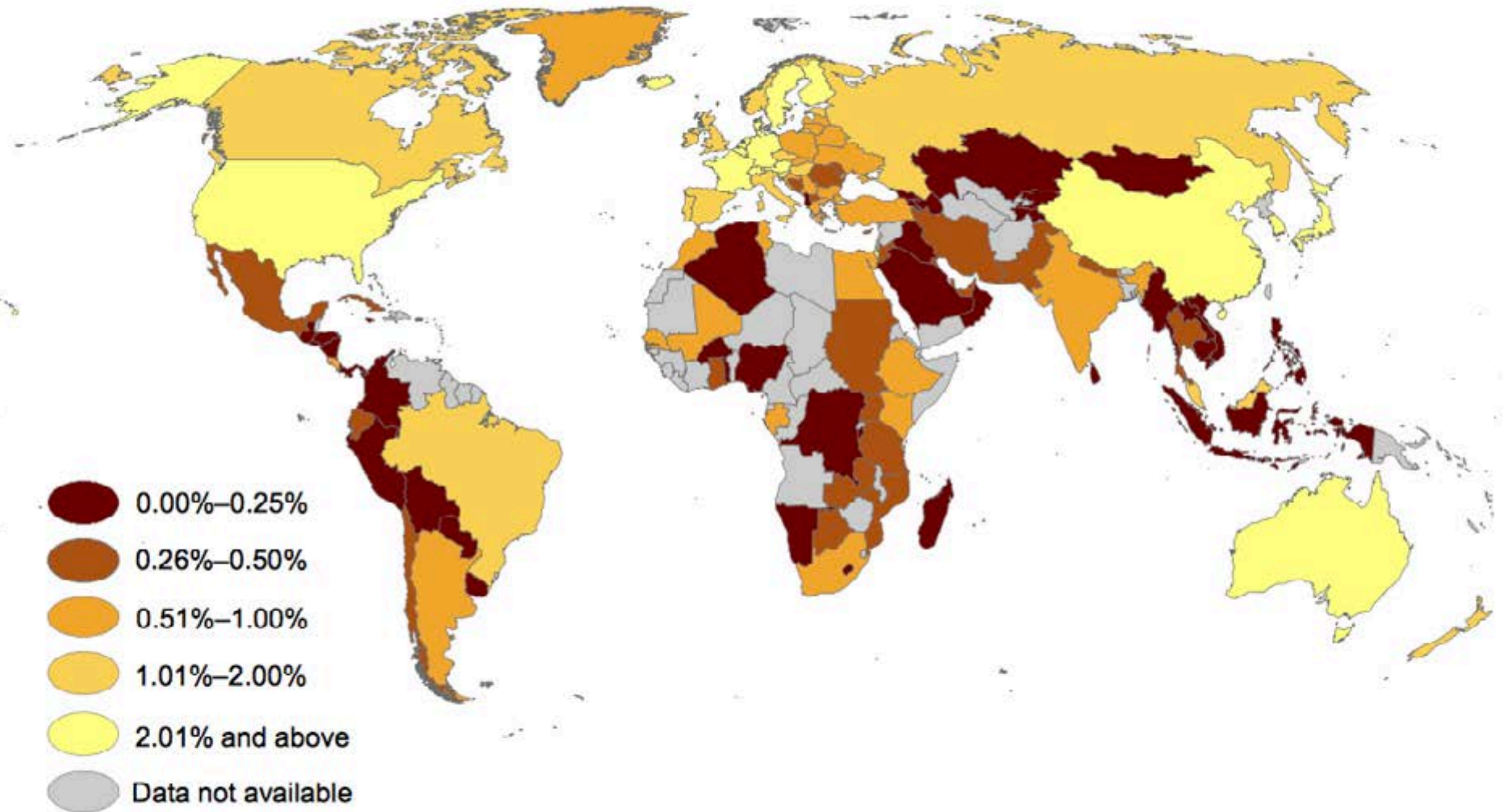
The Scientific Imbalance



The distribution of worldwide spending for research (in %)
(UNESCO Science Reports 1998, 2005 and 2010 & 2015)

FIGURE 3. A SNAPSHOT OF R&D INTENSITY

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D as a percentage of GDP, 2013 or latest year available



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, October 2015



Cartoon by Karl Herweg, CDE - Univ. of Bern

Asymmetries / Power imbalances

- Conceptual
- Financial
- Access to knowledge, scientific lit.
- Roles / Responsibilities
- Ownership of data/samples etc.

Danger

- > Global South serves as a laboratory
or as data provider

Power over...		Science													Fulfilment of KFPE Principles	
		North						South						SH		
		Fun	PhD		Postdoc		Prof		Prof		Postdoc		PhD			
	SS	NS	SS	NS	SS	NS	NS	SS	NS	SS	NS	SS	NS	SS		
1) Setup	Initiation and rule-setting	■														⊗ P1 - Set the agenda together
	Project conceptualisation				●	●	●	●	■	■	■	■			■	⊗ P2 - Interact with stakeholders
	Distribution of responsibilities				●	●	■	■	■	■	■	■				⊖ P3 - Clarify responsibilities
2) Resources	Final project composition	■						■	■							⊖ P3 - Clarify responsibilities
	Coordination and finances				●	●	●	●								⊗ P4 - Account to beneficiaries
	Project members		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	✓ P6 - Enhance capacities
3) Discourses	Kick off meetings				●	●	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	⊖ P1 - Set the agenda together
	Workshops organisation	■			●	●	●	●	■	■	■	■				⊖ P5 - Promote mutual learning
	Workshop attendance		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	✓ P6 - Enhance capacities
4) Outputs	Publications			■	■	■			■	■	■			■		⊖ P5 - Promote mutual learning
	ITR/North-South first authors			■	■	■			■	■	■			■		⊖ P7 - Share data and networks
	SH products	■	■	■	●	●	■	■	■	■	■	■				✓ P8 - Disseminate results
5) Steering	Official decision structures	■			●	●	●									⊖ P3 - Clarify responsibilities
	Everyday communication				●	●	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	⊗ P4 - Account to beneficiaries
	Drivers of ITR				●	●	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	⊖ P5 - Promote mutual learning

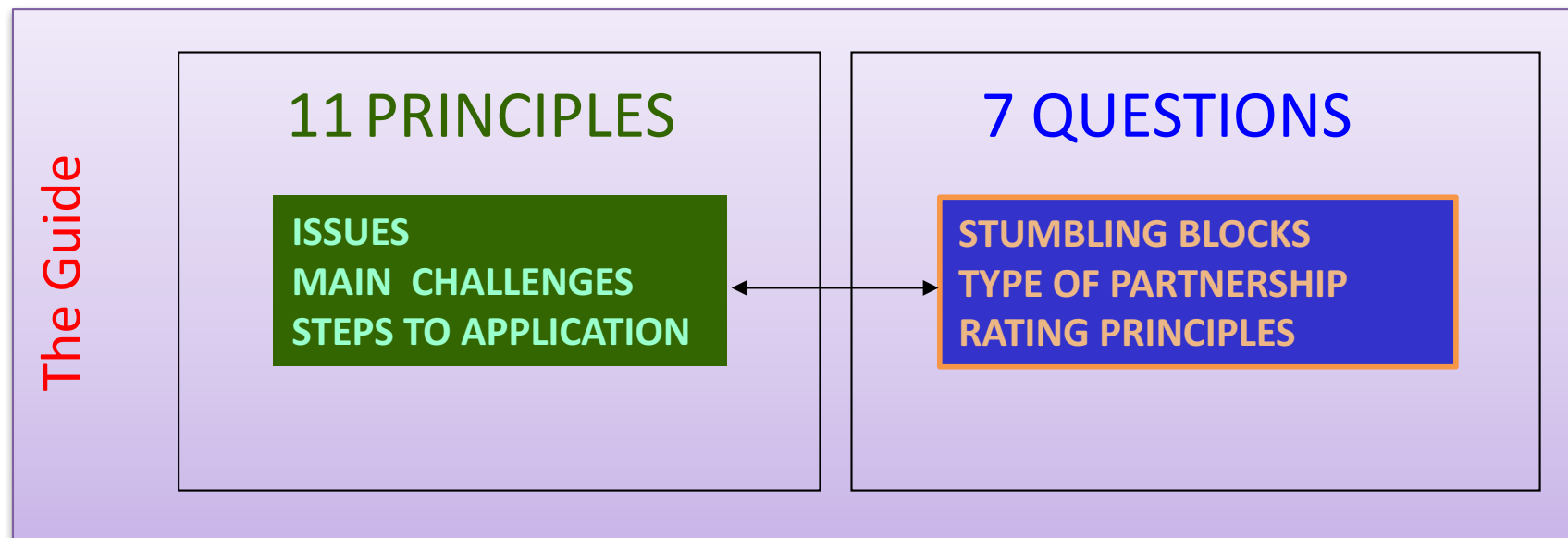
Power ■ Resistance ■ Former known core group ● general assignment to all - - -> KFPE principle fulfilled ✓
 Powerlessness ■ Quantity ■ Intensity of exercise □ direct assignment - ->● partly fulfilled ⊖
 not fulfilled ⊗

A very short history of the KFPE Guidelines

- 1996 International Conference of the KFPE in Bern:
Research Partnerships for Common Concerns → Basis of 11 principles
- 1998 First Version of the 11 principles in 3 languages
- 1999 Translation in Spanish, Portuguese and Russian for
the World Science Conference – wide dissemination
Integration in various research programs (SNSF-SDC, VW-
Foundation, EDCTP etc.)
- 2003 Chosen by the EU as example of excellence out of 65 ethical codes
of conducts for research
- 2005 Manual “Choosing the Right Projects”
- 2008 Decision of the KFPE to update the Guidelines completely
- 2012 Publication of the 11 Principles and 7 Questions
- 2014 Development of video-clips
- 2016 **11principles.org** -> video-clips and testimonials (and a youtube channel)

A Guide for Trans-boundary Research Partnerships

A completely updated version
2012



The 7 Key Questions

(stumbling blocks, main debates)

Why to work in partnership ?	Added value, Win-Win, Necessity (global issues)
How to ensure cohesion ?	Dividing Forces and Counterbalance
What form of collaboration ?	Project, Network, Programme, Alliances
Which foci and priorities ?	Research – Impact – Capacity Building
Who to involve ?	Peers, Beneficiaries, Donors, Intermediaries
Where to create relevance ?	3 Types of Knowledge, Social Embedment
When to consolidate outcomes ?	Transdisc. Interact., Instit. Consolidation

Joint Agenda setting process (P1 & P3)



Karl Herweg, CDE

Joint undertakings stand a better chance when they benefit both sides (Euripides)

Interact & exchange with stakeholders
(P2, P4, P6, P8, P10 & Q5, Q6, Q7)



Karl Herweg, CDE

We have two ears and one mouth so that we can listen twice as much as we speak (Epictetus)

Conclusions

For successful research partnerships, we need to understand:

- our scientific and non-scientific partner's motivations:
→ the official narrative and the hidden, the different objectives
- who wins in the partnership? ... and who loses? ... and who decides? Etc
→ RFI as a compliance report
- the expectations from the application side but also from the funding agencies
- ways to make the partnership grow into an enduring relationship
→ go for a balanced equilibrium and an institutional partnership

Some additional important ingredients:

- Creative listening
- Respect and interest for the roots of the others (background, culture, history etc.)
- Mutual learning (for change)

Thank you

www.kfpe.ch