

# **CALL FOR PROPOSALS**

## **CENTER FOR POLICY STUDIES**

### **INTERNATIONAL POLICY FELLOWSHIPS, 2004**

All applications must be submitted online application form by August 1, 2003.

Fellowships will begin in January of 2004.

- 1) After carefully reading the application description and requirements, applicants should complete the online application form.
- 2) Applicants will receive a unique application identification (ID) number, which must be used to log into the form again as well as in all correspondence with the IPF program.
- 3) Following an initial application review and selection process, candidates short-listed as Finalists will be asked to submit further information to complete their applications (including budget, timeline, recommendation letters, etc).
- 4) Finalists will participate in telephone interviews at the expense of IPF. Successful applicants will be notified in November or December 2003 and no later than January 15, 2004. The term of the fellowship will approximate January 2004 through March 2005.

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The Central European University Center for Policy Studies (CPS) is calling for proposals for its year 2004 International Policy Fellowships (IPF) program, which is affiliated with the CPS and the Open Society Institute-Budapest. Broadly speaking, an open society is characterized by a reliance on the rule of law, the existence of a democratically elected government, a diverse and vigorous civil society, and respect for minorities and minority opinions. Launched in late 1999, the CPS works with a broadening circle of policy analysts and institutions to promote the development of policy center networks throughout Central and Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, and Mongolia, as well as countries in South and Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and North Africa. The Center undertakes policy research and advocacy that furthers the open society mission and disseminates quality analyses in accessible formats.

The CPS International Policy Fellowships are intended to support the analytical policy research of open society leaders and to provide these Fellows with professional policy training. The program aims to improve the quality of analysis in countries where the Soros foundations work by ensuring that these leaders are able to conduct research in their home region while maintaining local affiliations and a high degree of mobility and intellectual freedom. Fellows participate in four training seminars in Budapest over the course of the fellowship year conducted by professors of public policy from around the world and gain vital skills including how to write professional policy documents, identify appropriate policy instruments, and effectively advocate policies-skills that are underdeveloped in countries where the Soros foundations work. Good policy analysis is characterized by elements including a reliance on well-researched data; comprehensive, non-ideological assessment of relevant factors and options; explicitly stated criteria for assessing options; consideration of the interests and groups affected; and the clear presentation of feasible recommendations for action as well as how these recommendations should be communicated and implemented.

Outstanding Fellows from Eastern Europe may be nominated to participate in additional training and research opportunities including a three-month International Junior Public Policy Scholar Fellowship in Washington, D.C. in affiliation with the Woodrow Wilson Center's East European Studies program. The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, the United States' official memorial to President Wilson, was established by congressional legislation in 1968. Meant to reflect and continue Woodrow Wilson's commitment to a deeper understanding of issues crucial to global peace and stability, the Center serves as an international, interdisciplinary, non-partisan scholarly institute which fosters scholarship in the humanities and social sciences and encourages dialogue between the academic and policy communities. East European Studies, housed at the Woodrow Wilson Center, provides a non-partisan forum for bringing historical and contemporary understanding of the former communist states of Eastern Europe and the Baltics to the nation's capital and throughout the country. For more details on the Wilson

Center and its East European Studies program, please see further details at the end of this announcement and visit the Center's website at [www.wilsoncenter.org](http://www.wilsoncenter.org).

Applicants are encouraged to submit individual, practical and policy-oriented research proposals in the following subject areas. The product of each fellowship will be a detailed analysis of a major issue to be published in English and translated into other languages:

### **2004 Fellowship Issue Areas**

#### **1. Administrative Remedies**

The fall of communism in 1989 focused the attention of academics and policymakers on constitutional issues. The new democracies in Central and Eastern Europe urgently needed liberal basic laws for the protection of individual rights and for the creation of government accountable to the people. A decade after the start of the reforms, there is a growing awareness that the constitutional framework alone cannot guarantee the protection of rights and governmental accountability; other areas of legal regulation and practice are also of key importance for the achievement of these goals.

One such area is the administrative process. Observation of procedural rules, limitation of judicial discretion, democratic oversight of the administration, and citizens' participation in the decision-making process will contribute to the quality of democracy in the post-communist region. To achieve all this, of special importance is the principle that there should be remedies for violations of citizen's rights in the administrative process. These remedies could come in the form of judicial review of administrative action, through internal and external forms of administrative appeal, or through a complaint procedure to bodies such as the ombudsman. Further, one may speak of "systemic" remedies, strengthening the accountability of the administration through increased democratic oversight, or through mechanisms of citizen's participation in the decision-making process.

Applicants interested in this area are encouraged to propose comparative projects covering two or three countries with similar institutional arrangements and history. Projects should have both a strong research component and potential to have policy impact.

Group Mentor: Denis Galligan (CEU, Center for Policy Studies)

#### **2. Church-State Relations: Regulation, Establishment and Discrimination**

The status and the political role of churches is relevant for the functioning of democracies across post-socialist Europe and Asia. The increased political influence of religion and churches in the respective regions, the reliance of a number of governments on the political support of particular churches and the ongoing reconstruction of national identities along religious lines justify the analysis of church-state relations in relevant countries. Proposals are invited to integrate the analysis of church-state relations into the analysis of democratization and state-building. This aim is justified by the fact that church-related government policies shape the resources of political actors. These policies are also good indicators of the state's attitude toward values such as equality, tolerance, pluralism, neutrality and freedom of religion.

Recent inquiries on church-state relations have been dominated by legalistic or normative approaches. Therefore, studies that center on the exercise of power and view church-state relations as organically linked to the character of the democratic regime and to party politics are more difficult to come across. While the final structure of the dependent variable could be defined by the inter-correlation of collected empirical indicators, the proposed projects are encouraged to begin by hypothesizing four major dimensions: (1) discrimination (2) privileges attached to church-status (3) accessibility of church status (i.e. the criteria a voluntary organization must meet in order to be registered as a church) (4) the autonomy of churches. Projects should have both a strong research component and potential to have policy impact.

Group Mentors: Zsolt Enyedi (CEU, Political Science Department)

#### **3. Corruption in Revenue Collection and Budget Expenditure**

The collection and expenditure of public funds is an area especially susceptible to the development of corrupt practices. Money from the extraction of natural resources or the collection of customs duties, for example, may be used for corrupt purposes: for the personal enrichment of particular officials, as hidden forms of political funding,

for "public" investments in projects with little public value but likely to benefit some officials or politicians, etc. Unfortunately such forms of corruption appear to be widespread; in countries without consolidated democracies, where the accountability mechanisms are not fully developed, political elites may be especially prone to taking a "predatory" position with regards to the state in the promotion of their private interests. These forms of corruption could be particularly dangerous for economic development and the elimination of poverty.

Applicants are encouraged to offer projects that will either develop innovative policies for fighting these forms of corruption or undertake an evaluation of the efficiency of currently existing anti-corruption policies in this area. Projects should have both a strong research component and a potential for policy impact.

Group Mentor: Daniel Smilov (CEU, Center for Policy Studies) in cooperation with the OSI Justice Initiative

#### **4. Cultural Policies and Cultural Heritage**

After more than a decade of transition, cultural and artistic institutions and activities in Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus continue to lack clearly defined national and regional cultural policies. Culture is not a separate sphere within society but is rather inclusively incorporated in all sectors and strongly connected to political, economic and social issues. Nevertheless, culture is neglected as a way of stimulating economic growth and entrepreneurship activities in transition societies. In recent years, the situation with regard to cultural heritage issues has become exceedingly complex due to a host of factors including religious and political aspects, increasing economic possibilities (particularly with regard to tourism and the heritage "business"), and ongoing educational concerns, such as the role of cultural heritage materials in education. However, these changes have made little impact on governmental cultural policies and on the policies of heritage institutions. On the other hand, NGOs have taken on an extremely important role in the emergence of local, regional and minority heritage policies and have striven to play a more important role in the decision-making process. The development of a hierarchy of heritage sites (world heritage, national heritage, local heritage, etc.) has also produced very contradictory practices concerning ownership, institutional control, public control and scholarly research possibilities. The future of transition societies and countries depends to a large extent on the ways in which their unique cultures and cultural heritage are preserved, stimulated and developed in a long-term perspective.

Priority will be given to "macroregional" comparative projects with outcomes relevant to two or more countries from one region (e.g. Caucasus, Central Asia, Central Europe, Balkans, etc). For example, how cultural heritage is managed in different countries and an evaluation of the success of different elements of management in different areas may be examined. Fellowships will be awarded for research that stimulates structural change in the field of cultural and cultural heritage policies and presents innovative new ideas for transition societies. Topics are suggested such as: Comparative analysis of legislation and fiscal policy in the field of culture (related to various issues such as copyright law, heritage protection, non-profit legislation, etc.); Comparative analysis of state support (national, regional and local) and alternative sources of funding for arts, culture and cultural heritage projects; Instruments that improve policymaking and decision-making processes in arts, culture and cultural heritage; The influence of public administration reform (national and regional) related to arts, culture and cultural heritage; The decentralization and regionalization of cultural policies; Institutional and community control of cultural heritage sites (site selection, protection, management policy); Various means and methods of the privatization of culture and the possible role of private enterprise in cultural heritage policy; The impact of globalization on new cultural policies; Management and entrepreneurship models for transforming existing cultural institutions and cultural heritage sites into new flexible structures and innovative spaces; Policy implications of the practices surrounding the ownership of cultural heritage sites and monuments; Cultural economics and cultural industries in a changing society (money for culture and culture for money); The influence of cultures of minorities and immigrants on 'mainstream' cultures and the involvement of minority populations in cultural heritage issues; The misuse of heritage resources, damage to cultural heritage properties from tourists, and "nationalist" abuses of heritage resources.

Group Mentors: Jozsef Laszlovszky (CEU, Medieval Studies) in cooperation with the OSI Arts and Culture Program

#### **5. Diversity and Transparency in Education.**

The OSI Education Support Program is encouraging projects with country-specific or cross-country comparative analysis investigating the degree to which political party platforms influence education policy regarding equity and

diversity in education. Fellows are encouraged to consider the following topics related to diversity and transparency in education:

- What policies exist on national and local levels for ensuring equity while maintaining diversity in education, and how are these policies enacted in practice? What are the systemic barriers inhibiting or conduits enabling policies for equity and diversity on national and local levels? Fellows are encouraged to conduct in-depth analysis of this topic focusing on equity for minorities, gender, or other disadvantaged groups using case studies when applicable.
- What approaches are being utilized to assess change in learning outcomes and teaching practice in post-communist transition countries, especially with respect to learning about ethics and values?
- What policies exist for drop-out prevention and "second chance" programs in education? How useful are policies that do exist and what impact have they made? What policies exist outside the region that could offer useful lessons for transition countries?
- Fellows are encouraged to contribute to understanding the challenging issue of transparency and monitoring the degree to which the delivery of public education is transparent, nondiscriminatory, and nonselective. Fellows may analyze the transparency of public administration in education; open access to information and the transparent use of funds; "hidden curricula"; "shadow education"; hidden costs; and gender aspects of public administration in education.

Fellowship research is encouraged that examines relational impacts/implications of transparency in education on society and produces practical policy recommendations promoting transparency in education.

Group Mentors: Jana Huttova, Terrice Bassler, Christina McDonald and Virginija Budiene (OSI Education Support Program)

## **6. Electoral Reforms, Minority Representation, and Democratic Accountability**

The idea of replacing proportional representation in national parliaments with some kind of majoritarian electoral system gained great salience and popularity in several Eastern and Central European countries recently. There is a high probability that the spread of anti-party and anti-corruption sentiment, which led to the emergence of these proposals in Moldova, Poland and Romania, will create a similarly receptive atmosphere for such proposals in other countries of the region as well.

The IPF program invites project proposals offering a combination of original research and effective advocacy regarding (A) the technical alternatives to such reforms as well as (B) their motivation and (C) the likely or observed effects of such reforms in particular national contexts. Projects are expected to address, through analysis of specific Eastern and Central European cases, broader questions such the following: How can electoral reforms improve popular representation and democratic accountability? What trends can be observed in the development of Eastern and Central European electoral systems, if any? Can any systematic differences be identified between the electoral systems of new democracies and those of long-established democracies and if so, why? How have electoral systems affected political developments in post-communist countries? How might particular reforms impact the representation of both politically strongly mobilized minorities and less organized groups such as women, Roma, and various ethnic minorities in the former Soviet republics, for instance? What kind of minority representation, if indeed any, is desirable and why? How can electoral reforms influence the electoral prospects of currently dominant parties and the competitiveness of elections? How can the direct political accountability of representatives to the people be improved? How can electoral systems succeed or fail in providing the necessary democratic legitimacy for representatives of both minorities and majorities? How could this legitimacy be improved and what effects might such a change have on the political process?

Fellows could make a significant contribution to ongoing and future debates on electoral system design through seminars and publications in terms of:

- Raising awareness among political representatives of relevant groups of their possible gains and losses in electoral reforms, as well as the best international practices and the arguments that may advance their cause;
- Exploring little known technical alternatives that can provide efficient solution in the given national context; and
- Bringing public attention to the likely unintended effects of various reform proposals.

Applicants are encouraged to attach a sample of their previous published and unpublished writings on the topic to their proposal. Projects should have both a strong research component and potential to have policy impact.

Group Mentor: Gábor Tóka (CEU, Department of Political Science)

## **7. Equal Opportunity Policies: Putting Equality Into Practice**

In recent decades equality has come to be understood as much more than just being equal before the law. It not only means equal treatment of members of a political community; it involves the recognition of relevant differences, taking note of such differences and making necessary accommodations. Possible policy responses to the problem of inequality range from comprehensive anti-discrimination policies through equal opportunity policies and affirmative action to holistic approaches, such as gender mainstreaming. Research sought under this topic area will deal with possible ways in which equality can be realized in practice. Research can focus on the introduction of equality policies and their assessment and possible forms of such policies, sectoral-level policies or comprehensive state-level actions, or policies that address discrimination on any grounds but most importantly on the grounds of ethnicity, race, gender, disability, age, or sexual orientation. Inquiries on equality agencies responsible for defining and enforcing equality policies may also be addressed by this topic.

Proposals should briefly refer to existing research (state of art) in the related field and emphasize the novelty of the proposed investigation. General reviews of EU and other international standards will not be given high priority; instead, proposals should address the adoption, translation, and implementation of these standards in domestic or regional contexts (e.g. Southeast Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia). Projects should have both a strong research component and potential to have policy impact.

Group Mentors: Andrea Krizsan (CEU, Center for Policy Studies) in cooperation with the OSI Network Women's Program

## **8. Effective Policies for Addressing Environmental Liabilities**

Many environmental assets are "public goods" and hence encourage the "free rider" syndrome when they are used (or damaged) without providing proper compensation. Environmental economics has addressed this issue on a theoretical level, devising a number of schemes to calculate the costs of environmental goods and services and incorporate these into existing price mechanisms. Many national and international regimes have also introduced requirements for ensuring that compensation for environmental damage is provided. At the same time, coherent and effective policies for addressing liabilities for environmental damage are lacking in many countries. Such policies are urgently needed in order to address the looming environmental legacy of communism while at the same time encouraging new investment and economic development.

Research on this topic can take several routes. For example, it can address existing national and international regimes (such as the Lugano Convention) enabling enforcement of environmental liability, and review the feasibility of their application in particular countries. It may also analyze practical and management issues associated with environmental liability such as the establishment of a working risk assessment system linked to insurance mechanisms. Finally, a study could be conducted on the policy process surrounding the development of an environmental liability regime in a selected country. Projects should have both a strong research component and potential to have policy impact.

Group Mentor: Aleg Cherp (CEU, Department of Environmental Sciences and Policy)

## **9. Information Policy**

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) are important for economic, social and political development. However, technology is not neutral in itself; rather, the benefits societies will reap depend on the nature of the policies shaping the digital communications environment. Recent trends in ICT policymaking are antithetical to developing free and open societies; examples are increased restrictions on civil liberties post-September 11, widespread attempts to further privatize information through restrictive copyright laws, as well as policies reinforcing dependence by the developing world on western telecom operators. Action-oriented research can be a valuable contribution when addressing those issues.

The Information Policy Fellowships should examine one or more of the following areas:

- Civil liberties, in particular threats to those liberties posed by recent policy trends and developments of information and communication technologies
- Intellectual property/copyright issues, with an emphasis on open source/open content solutions (e.g. intellectual property conservancies) and open access publishing models
- ICT infrastructure, focusing on new solutions to improving access to infrastructure such as wireless networks, Internet Exchange Points (IXPs), etc

- ICT global governance, with an emphasis on perspectives from civil society as well as developing and transition countries
  - Technical standards setting, focusing on systemic barriers to the inclusion of a public interest voice in the design of information and communication technologies
- Applications from researchers connected to advocacy NGOs are particularly encouraged. Projects should have both a strong research component and potential to have policy impact.

Group Mentor: Jerzy Celichowski (OSI Information Program)

## **10. Land Reform**

Despite a reputation as one of the failed development policies of the 1960s, land reform has recently re-emerged as a major policy instrument for economic development and institution-building. Reforming land ownership has huge implications for domestic food security and the development of new markets. They can also have a lasting impact on relations between public institutions and populations. Where reforms are mismanaged or perceived to be unfair, trust in public institutions can be seriously undermined. In some countries, the land reform process has been lengthy, costly and marred by near intractable legal disputes. Yet, where reforms have been well organized and particularly where they coincided with related economic and administrative reforms, the benefits have been substantial. As demonstrated in parts of Central and Eastern Europe, land reforms can combine complex questions of historic justice with lasting improvements to the rural economy.

Although land reforms involve enormous transfers of resources, and raise numerous moral and political issues, the issue has only recently begun to attract the attention of researchers and policymakers. This topic area aims to stimulate applied research which will address some of the fundamental policy questions raised by land reforms. Applicants are encouraged from those countries where land reforms are ongoing or where they are imminent. Applicants are also encouraged to consider how far they can draw lessons from countries that have recently 'completed' their land reforms.

Specific issues that proposals might address include one of the following: land reform and food security, fairness and accountability in the reform process, managing land-related conflicts, establishing effective land markets, collective ownership and the property rights of groups, and the environmental impact of land reform-in particular its consequences for vulnerable landscapes. Projects should have both a strong research component and commitment to concrete policy questions.

Group Mentor: Andrew Cartwright (CEU, Center for Policy Studies)

## **11. Scaling Up Microfinance to Increase Access to Financial Services**

Microfinance (MF) and other related financial services are increasingly viewed as effective ways to intermediate financial services to the underserved, that is to the working poor in developing and transition countries who have little or no access to formal financial services. But increasingly mature microfinance institutions (MFIs) are providing diverse products-housing loans (primarily improvements, repair and maintenance), insurance (both health and life insurance), and private pensions. MFIs come in many shapes and sizes: specially licensed financial institutions that cannot legally mobilize savings; NGOs transformed into commercial banks (a process known as scaling up); commercial banks downscaling into MF, postal banks, or credit unions increasingly serving the poor in developing countries; and consumer finance houses crossing over to serve micro-enterprises through credit cards, installment loans and other consumer type credit, agricultural cooperatives, etc.

There are many reasons for scaling up MF, but the following are the overarching reasons: (1) Without functioning and integrated financial markets that service the poor, other interventions to alleviate poverty may be less effective or even fail; (2) despite the initial successes of microfinance, outreach to the poor is still very limited; it is estimated that only 10 percent of the world's poor have access to formal financial services; (3) MFIs serve micro-enterprises which are often indistinguishable from the family units that operate these businesses. As the business generates surplus cash, this cash goes into the home to provide food, education and for savings to shelter the family against a rainy day; (4) commercialized MFIs generally mobilize savings. It is clear that the poor not only need loans, but in fact may even need a safe and convenient place to serve more than loans; (5) by providing financial services to the working poor, MFIs plant the seeds for potential growth in low income countries; (5) finally, from observation we

know that MF works as a vehicle for economic development. MF is unique in that it started in developing countries and has spread as a grassroots movement around the world with donor but very little government support and intervention.

The question for researchers is how we should approach the issue of scaling up microfinance while still adhering to the social purposes of reaching the working poor who have little or no other access to financial services. Is that how we can create viable MFIs without substantial mission drift? Projects should have both a strong research component and potential to have policy impact.

Group Mentor: Ira Lieberman (OSI, Senior Economic Advisor)

## **12. Migration and Citizenship Policy**

Research conducted for this fellowship area can be divided into two issue areas:

- 1) policies and legislation related to citizenship and immigration, especially governing admission, naturalization, employment, educational opportunities, social services and social inclusion
- 2) policies and legislation related to asylum seekers and refugees, including social services, employment rights, permanent resettlement/naturalization of long-term refugees, integration and cultural rights. Research could include the role of inter-governmental organizations such as the UNHCR and IOM in implementing government policies. The distinction between 'immigrants' and 'asylum seekers' is one found widely in state policies, national legislation, and international treaties. In reality this distinction is often blurred or not meaningful, and research may cut across the above questions to encompass both groups.

Research is encouraged along two lines. The first category is social scientific research proceeding either through comparative studies examining policies and laws across countries, or by considering historical trends in immigration and citizenship policy (including new legislation or policies precipitated by ratification of international treaties and/or EU accession). A second category of research concerns the construction of a normative foundation for immigration/refugee/citizenship policy, drawing on philosophical and/or legal thought. Projects should have both a strong research component and potential to have policy impact.

Group Mentor: Julia Harrington (OSI, Justice Initiative)

## **13. Public Health**

Mental Disability Advocacy Program (MDAP)

To assist and promote the work of MDAP in the areas of policy development and public awareness, MDAP would like to engage fellows to research and develop strategies which describe realistic and achievable steps for ensuring positive change in the following areas (1) Mental Disability and the Media - This should include a) Changes in mass media and information technology and their impact on people with mental disabilities and society; b) How media communications shape attitudes and behaviors toward people with mental disabilities; c) How the media can contribute to increased awareness of the rights of people with mental disabilities and the need to promote policies that ensure that people with mental disabilities can be fully integrated into society. (2) Policy analysis and strategy for positive change - This work will address the opportunities and obstacles for people with mental disabilities and mental disability NGOs in becoming involved in the policymaking process and must include a) An overview of the relevant law and policy in areas which are key to people with mental disabilities such as employment, housing, education and community based services, and b) Make recommendations based on the research as to how to develop an effective advocacy strategy to result in positive change in the substantive areas researched. Successful applicants will be required to choose whether to work on issues affecting people with intellectual disabilities OR people with mental health problems.

International Harm Reduction Development Program

The countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union now face the fastest growing HIV epidemic in the world. Heavily concentrated among injecting drug users (IDUs), nearly 1.5 million people have already been infected in Russia and Ukraine alone. In order to assist and promote the work of IHRD in advocating for just, effective responses to drug use and HIV, IHRD wishes to engage Policy Fellows to research and develop strategies which describe realistic and achievable steps for ensuring positive change in the area of drug policy and HIV

prevention. This work should include: (a) analysis of how drug laws and policies in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union impact that region's growing HIV epidemic; (b) review of alternatives to current law and policy in the region, and (c) assessment of what routes are available for legislative or policy change, with recommendations for the development of effective advocacy strategies.

Palliative Care Program of Open Society Institute

The burgeoning aging population coupled with the increase in cancer incidence and the growing HIV/AIDS epidemic in the region make it critically important to develop health care policies and systems of care for these vulnerable populations. The goal of the OSI Palliative Care Initiative is to advance hospice and palliative care development in the region and to integrate hospice and palliative care into the national health care policies and systems of care in each of the countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The Palliative Care Policy Initiative would like to engage Policy Fellows to research and recommend strategies for the following issues: analysis of the economics and financing of hospice and palliative care, analysis of existing national cancer control and AIDS control programs for the inclusion of palliative care, the development of national hospice and palliative care standards, analysis of laws and regulations governing delivery systems for end of life care, analysis of how national drug control laws, regulations, and restrictions governing opioid analgesic prescribing practices impact pain management for terminally ill patients, and an analysis of national systems of care for the elderly, as well as children with life-limiting illness.

Group Coordinator: Krisztina Bakos (IPF and OSI Public Health Program)

#### **14. The Policy Process and the Policymaking Environment**

In addition to specific policy issues, the IPF scheme is inviting proposals to investigate the policy process in post-socialist contexts and other emerging democracies. Proposals may address, among others, the following problems: Democratic polities vary considerably with respect to the relationship between politics and administration. In post-socialist countries and societies emerging from authoritarian rule, the boundaries must be renegotiated and redrawn. In this process, however, policymaking can become captured by ideologues and politicians playing the card of identity politics. Proposals would evaluate the performance of national governments and policy machinery to avoid the stalemates of identity politics and formulate effective policy decisions by encouraging stakeholders to appreciate the limits and consequences of polarizing decision-making processes by activating identity and ideology. What strategies and institutional structures have been most effective in consolidating workable boundaries between the political and administrative functions of democratic governments?

Transitional and consolidating societies are marked by the ubiquity of power and the frailty of political culture. While the general public may have high expectations about what the state can deliver, they have little respect for state institutions. Many people look to civil society institutions to bridge the socioeconomic gaps left by public institutions, but they have also experienced many disappointments as nongovernmental organizations struggle with overwhelming demands and limited resources. Inquiries would investigate how key institutions operate under weak or slowly developing rule of law and limited trust in public institutions, as well as how these institutions might rely on or resist ongoing informal social relations and networks that may serve both as a resource and obstacle of public action.

The art and science of policy analysis is emerging slowly in societies undergoing post-socialist transformations. Respect for policy advice is growing in some fields in some countries, but loyalty to particular political allies is still an important factor influencing what policy advice is sought and how it is received and utilized. Inquiries may focus on good and bad cases of building policy analysis capacity inside and outside government bodies. Studies might evaluate analytical capacities and how they are utilized, and/or assess the changing role and legitimation of think tanks as loci of knowledge production, advocacy, and monitoring. How is policymaking expertise being incorporated into the policy process? With what consequences for specific policy initiatives? Studies involving the impact of European Union accession on the policymaking process would also be of interest under this rubric. Projects should have both a strong research component and potential to have policy impact.

Group Mentor: Leslie Eliason (IPF Trainer; Monterey Institute, Program Head of International Policy Studies)

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Fellowships in the above subject areas may be awarded to applicants of any age to support significant full-time policy research focused on one country as well as research of a regional character. Fellows will be paired with mentors who will guide them in their work. The fellowship has no publicized budgetary limitations, but budget proposals must realistically reflect the financial requirements of individual, one-year research projects. Budgets will vary depending on the Fellow's country of residence and budgetary needs. This is a full-time research fellowship. In addition to completing full-time research projects, Fellows will be expected to attend at all seminars in Budapest over the course of the fellowship year, advise the CPS and Soros foundations network in developing strategies and policies, and write a brief policy paper in their area of expertise to supplement their longer research.

The program does NOT fund student scholarships. A relevant proposal associated with the final stages of a PhD dissertation may be considered if the applicant can demonstrate that the project will be undertaken on a full-time basis and would not be possible without fellowship funding.

### **Terms of the International OSI Policy Fellowship Award**

Fellows will be provided with a one-year stipend, expenses including travel, and needed communications equipment to work full-time on research of their design in one of the above areas. The amount of the award will vary depending on standards in the Fellow's country of residence and the budgetary needs of the proposal.

Fellows can choose to be based in their home countries, in another appropriate country in the target region, or to spend part of the year in Budapest in order to work more closely with the Soros foundations network. Fellows will be expected to travel to Budapest and other parts of the region as needed to participate in fellowship-related activities.

### **To Apply: Application Requirements and Procedures**

#### ***1. Affiliation and Residency***

To qualify for a fellowship, applicants must be affiliated with a relevant policy-making or research institution in their country of permanent residence (university, non-governmental organization, government agency, policy institute, etc). Applicants must be permanent residents of one of the following countries: Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran and other countries of the Middle East, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Mongolia, countries of North Africa, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Yugoslavia.

#### ***2. Language of Application***

All applications must be in English and applicants must have excellent English-language skills. The English skills of finalists will be evaluated during interviews to ensure that they can participate actively in discussions in English with the expert committees and others in the Soros foundations network about their area of expertise. However, it is not necessary that the project proposed by the applicant be one in which English is the language used. Thus, an applicant may propose a research and writing project in Polish, as long as the applicant is readily able to translate and discuss the project and related topics in English. 3. Application Process Applying for the IPF fellowship involves a process of four easy steps designed to simplify and speed up the selection process:

1) After carefully reading the application description and requirements, applicants should complete the online application form. This form requests personal data and a brief summary of the project as well as a resume/CV, short answer questionnaire, and fellowship research proposal (maximum 1500 words) focusing on one of the 14 topics advertised.

2) Once information has been entered into the online application form, applicants will receive a unique application identification (ID) number, which must be used to log into the form again to make additions or changes as well as in all correspondence with the International Policy Fellowships program.

3) Following an initial application review and selection process, candidates short-listed as Finalists will be asked to submit further information to complete their applications (including budget, timeline, recommendation letters, etc).

4) Finalists will participate in interviews at the expense of IPF. Successful applicants will be notified in November or December 2003 and no later than January 15, 2004. The term of the fellowship will approximate January 2004 through March 2005.

All application submissions must be entered online directly into the IPF application database found at application form. Those who have no possibility to access the Internet (including from public libraries, Internet centers, or national Soros foundations) should send an e-mail to [fellows@osi.hu](mailto:fellows@osi.hu) or call the IPF offices at (36 1) 327-3863 to discuss the best alternate application solution (we can call you back immediately to reduce your long-distance telephone charge). Applications sent by mail, fax or e-mail will not be considered unless you received prior approval from IPF staff to use an alternative method of application.

### ***3 Application Contents***

Again, all applications are to be entered online into the application form on the IPF web site at application form. Applicants must provide personal contact information applicable through 2003 and early 2004 including e-mail address and fax number where possible and a brief summary of the project as well as a resume/CV, short answer questionnaire, and fellowship research proposal (maximum 1500 words) outlining policy research focusing on one of the topics advertised. The fellowship research proposal should describe the research project objectives and procedures for fulfilling the project, as well as explain how the results of the research might be utilized in the relevant country and, if appropriate, more broadly to the region as a whole. The online short answer section requests that you upload a document with the answers to the following seven questions (these questions will also be sent to you in the e-mail message confirming that you have begun the application process): 1) If you had the funding and any other supporting resources needed, what would your project accomplish in one year? In 5 years? 2) If awarded a fellowship, would you forego all other commitments for the period of the fellowship year? If not, what other commitments do you plan to undertake during the fellowship year? 3) In your area of interest, what do you consider to be the most important topics of debate and discussion (locally or internationally) within the media, your academic discipline, professional circles, and/or among politicians? 4) Briefly describe what you have done in the past as a professional, researcher, or activist which demonstrates your ability to carry out your proposed project. 5) What new resources that you do not now have full access to including individuals, organizations, libraries, archives, databases, technologies, etc. do you intend to utilize while carrying out your proposed project? 6) Briefly identify the audience you would most like to reach with the results of your research and the related policy proposals. How do you expect this audience to respond to your proposals? 7) What are your ultimate career goals?

**Those short-listed as Finalists in the fall of 2003 will be asked to send complete applications including:**

- 1) Time schedule,
- 2) To be considered for the International Junior Public Policy Scholar Fellowship at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, D.C., applicants must include a one-page synopsis detailing how a residency grant in the United States will help further their IPF research project,
- 3) Resources available (in particular, if other funding sources have been approached or provided),
- 4) Resources needed including a detailed budget,
- 5) Transcript from the highest level of school completed,
- 6) Two letters of recommendation, and
- 7) One original, officially certified copy of English translations of the transcript and letters of recommendation.

### ***4 Application Deadline***

The fellowship application must be submitted online and received by August 1, 2003 to be considered. IPF will not accept late applications.

### **International Junior Public Policy Scholar Fellowship, The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars**

Each fellowship year, the East European Studies program of the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, D.C. sponsors and hosts one to two outstanding young IPF Fellows from Eastern Europe to carry out a proposed three-month research project as an International Junior Public Policy Research Scholar in residence at the Center. The fellowship, carrying a \$9,000 stipend and requiring on-site residency for the duration of the grant, is limited to scholars from countries covered by the Wilson Center's East European Studies Program—namely the former communist bloc including the Baltic states and former Yugoslavia but not the NIS states, Ukraine or Germany. This grant will count as the final three months of the International OSI Policy Fellowship award and is only valid during

the specific award year. Final selection of the nominated scholars is made by the Woodrow Wilson Center's East European Studies program.

The Wilson Center provides access to research facilities and libraries (the Library of Congress, university libraries, the National Archives, etc.) and relevant faculty as needed. The Center also helps arrange introductory visits to relevant actors and organizations in Washington, D.C. influencing policy, including the U.S. Congress and Senate. Incoming scholars are also provided with administrative assistance and information regarding affordable housing, health care, and processing of required documentation. However, housing and visa arrangements are the ultimate responsibility of the selected scholars.

To be considered for a Woodrow Wilson Center scholarship, finalists of the International OSI Policy Fellowships program who are short-listed and requested to submit a full application must describe how this grant will further their IPF research project. The Woodrow Wilson Center is especially interested in sponsoring scholars focusing on the following issues: international governance (regionalization, decentralization); the rule of law; public administration; civil society and institution-building and the role of non-governmental organizations; media; minority rights; economic reform and management; Southeast Europe Stability Pact projects; organized crime; and north-south tier development issues including strategies for closing the gap.