This report was prepared by Navnita C. Behera and Kristina Hinds, acting as the co-chairs of the ISA Task Force on the Global South. The report was submitted March 6, 2018 for the 2018 Governing Council meeting in San Francisco.

FULL REPORT

PREAMBLE

Recognizing the growing expanse and diversity of IR scholarship across the globe and the imperatives for the International Studies Association (ISA) to keep pace with it, the Global South Task Force, instituted by the ISA Governing Council in 2017, is hereby making some recommendations for making ISA a more inclusive and globally representative academic body especially by extending its outreach to IR scholars in the Global South. The Task Force is proposing certain specific measures for due consideration and approval by the ISA Governing Council, which in turn, are framed within a broader set of recommendations for the wider circle of ISA’s stakeholders including its President, incoming President, members of Executive Committee, program chairs, journal editors, governing councils of all Sections, Committees, Caucuses and Regions and, its Executive Director along with the core team at ISA Headquarters. The proposals offer both immediate steps and a long-term strategy to be implemented through new structures, programs and practices to ensure this becomes a sustainable venture.

I. BACKGROUND

ISA was founded in the United States in 1959 to promote research and education in international affairs and to create a platform for academic exchange. Initially, the association was largely focused on US-based institutions and scholars. But, over the years, particularly from the 1970s onwards, ISA has become more global in its orientation and has grown exponentially to include academics and practitioners from all geographic regions and perspectives. Currently, though totals remain small, an increasing percentage of ISA membership corresponds to individuals of non-US origin or residence and in recent years multiple internal efforts have been made aimed at globalizing the scope, activities and focus of ISA. Examples of these efforts include the founding of the Global South Caucus in 2010, the series of Global South Dialogue events in annual ISA meetings, and the launch of the Global South Task Force (GSTF) in 2016, among others.

The GSTF was convened by past ISA President T.V. Paul (2016-17) under Article VIII.2.H of the International Studies Association (ISA) constitution to “propose programs and policies designed to advance the best interests of the association.” ISA is, by definition, global in terms of nature and purpose. According to its Charter, its objective is to promote international understanding and support the following goals:

1. Provide opportunities for communications among educators, researchers, and practitioners in order to continually share intellectual interests and meet the challenges of a changing global environment;
2. Develop contacts among specialists from all parts of the world in order to facilitate scientific and cultural change;
3. Provide channels of communication between academics and policy makers to promote a successful link between the production of knowledge and its utilization;
4. Improve the teaching and dissemination of ideas, concepts, methods, and information in the field of International Studies;
5. Publication of knowledge through its six journals, compendium, and other publications;
6. Maintain a World Wide Web Page on the Internet.¹

In spite of this global orientation, however, the majority of the association’s current membership, conference participation and publications rely heavily on Global North contributions (only about 10% of present ISA members are from the Global South). Thus, ISA leadership felt a closer look into the issues facing Global South (GS) scholars of international studies disciplines was warranted to make ISA a more inclusive and globally representative academic body.

The Governing Council (GC) of ISA at its meeting in Atlanta in March 2016, unanimously approved the creation of a presidential Task Force on the Global South, in collaboration with the Global South Caucus (GSCIS), to complement and expand on the work of the GSCIS. At its meeting in Baltimore in February 2017, the GC approved the members of the GSTF, the issues for its consideration, proposed tasks and scheduled timeframe (see Appendices 1 and 2).

II. METHODS

Throughout late 2016 and early 2017, the GSTF worked through three subcommittees focusing on:

2. Subcommittee II: Specific Regional/Country Challenges and Contributions for ISA Participation;
3. Subcommittee III: Long-range Issues: Scholarship, Scholarly Engagement and Mutual Understanding of Scholars from Global South and Global North.

These three subcommittees gathered and analyzed information from the following sources: internal ISA data and reports; insights gained from internal ISA stakeholders; two reports of the Global South Dialogues held in 2016 and 2017; and notes on best practices gleaned from wider consultations with similar internationally-oriented professional associations (e.g. the Latin American Studies Association (LASA), African Studies Association (ASA), American Political Science Association (APSA), World International Studies Committee (WISC) and Asian Political and International Studies Association (APISA)), and an online survey results obtained from current and potential ISA members in the GS regions.

The survey was designed to capture awareness and knowledge about the ISA in terms of its conferences, research and professional development programs, the ISA journals and avenues for publishing therein, among the GS scholars. The main target respondents were GS scholars who were not ISA members. The survey was translated into French and Spanish for a much wider dissemination though efforts to add the Portuguese version did not materialize. The task of having the survey and its results translated into multiple languages was undoubtedly challenging albeit equally rewarding and useful.

The survey was disseminated using the networks of the GSTF members as well as those of the Global South Caucus. Despite the inherent limitations of doing so, this survey was able to provide useful insights especially about obstacles to GS scholars’ participation in ISA activities. The three sub-committees drew on the descriptive data gathered from the 358 respondents (251 in English, 9 in French and 98 in Spanish) to the survey to inform their reporting. The survey questionnaire and its results are enclosed in (see Appendix 3) this report.

The GSTF also sought input from ISA Committees, Sections and Caucuses. In addition, the ISA’s report on Travel Grant Awards for ISA Annual Conventions in Atlanta 2016 and Baltimore 2017; consultations with the Professional

¹ See the ISA website, www.isanet.org, for details on the ISA mission and vision.
Development Committee as well as the information provided by ISA headquarters on conference attendance and workshops informed the work of the GSTF.

From these inputs, each subcommittee produced a report (see Appendix 4 for full reports of the subcommittees) and a follow-up meeting was held in Montreal on September 15-16, 2017 with the following participants:

- GSTF Co-Chairs: Navnita Chadha Behera (Delhi University) and Kristina Hinds (University of the West Indies)
- Subcommittee I Coordinator: Arlene Tickner (Universidad del Rosario)
- Subcommittee II Coordinator: Jayati Srivastava (Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi)
- Subcommittee III Coordinator: Amitav Acharya (American University)
- Ex-Officio Members: Past/present Presidents, T.V. Paul (McGill University), Ashley Leeds (Rice University), Patrick James (University of Southern California) and; ISA Executive Director Mark Boyer, and staff members, Jennifer Fontanella, and Lembe Tiky
- Rapporteurs of Final Report: T.V. Paul (McGill University) and Nanette Svenson (Tulane University)

The Montreal meeting produced:

1. an outline for this GSTF final report; and,
2. a series of ISA GC proposals on the following key issues: membership; travel grants; conferences/workshops/events; scholarship and publishing; data tracking; and funding structures (endowments, donations and grants).

III. AREAS FOR FUTURE EXAMINATION AND ACTION

Based on the major findings detailed in the three GSTF subcommittee reports (see the appendices for copies of the full reports), the following critical areas are highlighted for further examination and action by the ISA:

- Membership
- Travel Grants/Support
- Conferences/Workshops/Events
- Scholarship
- Publishing
- Data tracking
- Endowment/Donations/Grants

These areas set the parameters for the discussion at the Montreal meeting and the resolutions included in the GSTF’s proposals for the Governing Council’s consideration. Objective goals associated with each of these areas are summarized as follows.

1. MEMBERSHIP

In 2017, 743 of all 6,727 ISA members, or 11%, correspond to what may be considered as the GS (generally non-OECD countries) scholars. With regard to ISA’s annual convention submissions and acceptances, the ISA HQ data for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 show that the GS members account for slightly lower percentages, 810%, and only 7-8% of convention participants. In light of the relatively low GS membership base and conference participation, the GSTF recommends the following:

a) Intensify membership, convention and other association activity campaigns via ISA partner organizations.
b) Create a ‘targeted international membership’ category for which annual membership is offered at an even more reduced rate than the $40 currently available to those earning an income of less than $40,000, similar to what the American Political Science Association currently offers.

c) Encourage the creation of geographically based sections or regions within ISA to boost membership and institutionalize regular ISA-sponsored conventions outside North America—a process that is already underway.

2. Travel Grants/Support

The ISA 2017 Travel Grant Report showed a 181% increase in total applications over 2016, and while awards for 2017 totaled $218,000, the increased applications led to a significantly lower approval rate. Only 51% of applicants received some type of assistance in 2017 as against 86% in the previous year, though award rates for GS applicants were relatively higher than the average. For both 2016 and 2017, GS applicants received 24% of the total travel awards. GS applicants also received higher than average travel grants and account for 32% of the funds disbursed. Nevertheless, the average disbursements of $531 in 2016 and $320 in 2017 are still significantly insubstantial compared to the total average cost of travel to the US from the GS regions.

ISA currently has little systematized methodology for determining travel grant distribution that tends to put undue stress on headquarters staff for the final decision making. Basing selection on assessed need and participation; and employing criteria that weigh the selection criteria, would increase the transparency and efficiency of the process. Introducing travel grants at the level of $1,000 - $2,000 for Global South applicants would increase the feasibility of conference attendance for individuals coming from locations from which it is particularly costly to travel to ISA conventions and for Global South applicants who face severe financial and other structural constraints to participate in the ISA conferences. Allocating a certain proportion of travel grants for individuals coming from the Global South at these levels would ensure that some priority is given to such applicants. This approach to travel grants would still allow for many travel grants to be allocated at lower levels, particularly in the $200-$500 range, and would continue to assist those needing support at lower funding levels, particularly graduate students.

Accordingly, the GSTF recommends amending the current ISA Convention and Conferences Travel Grant Awarding/Eligibility Guidelines as follows:

Travel grants are intended to supplement other sources of funding for individuals attending the convention/conference. They are not meant to cover all the expenses involved. Due to limited resources and large numbers of requests, awards made by the Association almost always are for less than the total cost of program participation.

a) Travel grants are only provided to individuals who are on the program for the convention/conference, however, please be aware that you will need to apply for a travel grant before you are notified of your acceptance to the program. Typically, the application deadline is prior to an applicant’s acceptance to the preliminary program; this is done so that notifications of acceptance to the program and notifications about grants can proceed quickly in order to allow potential participants time to assess whether or not they can fulfill their obligations to the program by coming to the convention/conference and presenting their work.

b) Final decisions regarding requests for funding are made by the executive office of ISA, acting under guidelines approved by the GC of the Association and based on information provided by the Program Chair.

c) You need to be a member of ISA at the time of the convention or conference to be awarded a travel grant.

d) Key principles guiding priority consideration for financial support include:
   i. Must be on the program for the annual meeting;
   ii. Support for junior scholars and senior graduate students;
   iii. Support for scholars from the Global South;
   iv. First-time attendee; (i.e., aimed at recruiting new scholars to ISA);
v. Accepted for inclusion one of the ISA specialized programs, such as the Junior Scholar Symposium, Pay-It-Forward and Emerging Global South Scholars Workshop (subject to GC approval)

vi. Support for applicants who have not received funding from ISA during the past two years (except for those falling under the above-mentioned category – see 2.d.v).

e) Following on is the more directly operational consideration for award selection: Candidates’ degree of need, to be determined by ISA HQ’s estimates for total cost of transport involved for conference attendance.

f) The Executive Director shall attempt to offer amounts for grant awards at different allocation levels as follows:

   i. Larger grants (Up to $2,000) should be used to encourage the participation of scholars from Least Developed countries (LDCs) as defined by the UN (See UN definition: https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/ldc_list.pdf). However, larger grants are not reserved only for applicants coming from LDCs.

   ii. Since there is wide variation in the applicant pool each year, these figures provide very broad guidance only. The numbers below reflect what the allocation might look like based on the current budget of $225,000:

       • Up to $500 (more than 300 awards based on current budget)
       • Up to $1,000 (about 40 awards based on current budget)
       • Up to $2,000 (about ten awards based on current budget)

   g) In view of the desire for increasing participation from GS countries and the difficulties that scholars face in traveling to our conference sites, the ISA should aim towards devoting at least a third of available funds to scholars from these regions (understanding that the exact allocation varies significantly according to the size and composition of the applicant pool each year). As noted above (see 2.f.i), special emphasis should be placed on identifying and encouraging participation of scholars from LDCs.

By including general norms and concrete selection criteria, as per sections 2.d and 2.e preceding, the GSTF seeks to improve on the transparency and efficiency of the travel grant selection process. By including the provision of a small number of larger awards, the guidelines aim to increase feasibility of conference attendance for ISA members from the GS with demonstrated need, on account of travelling greater distances and facing severe financial and other structural constraints (understanding that the exact allocation is determined significantly by the size and composition of the applicant pool each year). It is worth noting that those traveling from the GS to the USA have to incur high visa costs in addition to the cost of travel that range from $160 to $190. In some cases, those coming from the GS must incur the additional costs of traveling to another city within the same country (for instance, from Mizoram/Assam/Sikkim to Kolkata in India; Mombasa to Nairobi in Kenya; Barnaul to Vladivostok in Russia) or, to a neighboring country as is the case with some Caribbean states (e.g. from Grenada or St. Lucia to Barbados), to apply for a US visa.

3. Conferences/Workshops/Events

In many GS countries, financial and technical support for developing professional skills in academic publishing, teaching and research methods tends to be limited, inconsistent and/or difficult to access. To the extent that ISA can facilitate access to the support required to develop these skills, it will become an important partner for GS scholars. The GSTF recommends exploring, developing and championing more ISA conferences, workshops and events that specifically address this aim. Numerous possibilities exist for execution of related objectives in line with this goal.

Co-sponsorship of conferences with other academic associations is one such possibility and an option that is already being utilized by certain ISA sub-groups. External examples of this type of activity also exist within other academic groups, such as the African Studies Association’s work with the American Anthropological Association and other renowned African associations.
Establishing an annual Emerging Global South Scholar Workshop that would rotate between the annual ISA convention and at other co-sponsored/partnered ISA conferences in different regions on an alternate year basis is another means to promote and support junior Global South scholarship and networking. This is because consistent access to financial and technical support for developing professional skills in academic publishing, teaching and research methods tends to be limited in many GS academic institutions. Institutionalizing such a forum at the ISA would provide sustained professional support to a particularly underserved segment of the ISA. Designed broadly along the lines of ISA’s ‘Pay It Forward’ program, this workshop will provide a forum for discussing research; writing academic journal articles; publication strategies such as proposal writing for books; and networking skills and career development for early/mid-career scholars from the Global South. Facilitators of these workshops should be drawn from North and South, should reflect the ISA’s emphasis on diversity and should have scholarly experience and in-depth understanding of academic/research environments in the GS locations. The Committee on the Status of Engagement with the Global South (subject to approval of the Governing Council) may be given the mandate for organizing such workshops. This proposal implies a new budget line item of $2,500 per year.2

The GSTF also recommends a revision of the ISA guidelines for its Research and Workshop Grants to include a specific provision: “Submission of proposals led by and/or comprising of Global South scholars are specially encouraged.” The ISA’s ‘Workshop Proposal Evaluation Scheme’ should also be amended, under the section entitled “Contribution to ISA’s mission (10 percent)” to include weightage for “projects led by and/or comprising of Global South scholars and, those having a good mix of Global South and Global North participants.”3 ISA workshops offer an excellent platform with great potential for fostering scholarly engagement and collaborative work between scholars of Global North and Global South. However, currently few workshop proposals come from GS scholars. There is a need to rectify this situation. The suggested changes will help to send a clear and promising signal to GS scholars to apply for these grants. Further, according extra weightage to those proposals that help to create and sustain such networks and research partnerships between scholars from the Global South and the Global North could further ISA integration of GS members and also provide foundations for better ISA support of GS academics.

4. Scholarship

In recent years, there has been much discussion about the persisting northern bias or dominance in the disciplinary knowledge structures of international relations and the need to strengthen the voices and according due recognition to the GS scholarship. Efforts to rectify the status quo have been led by many scholars within IR, including many from and working in the Global South, by delving into international histories, drawing insights from feminist, de-colonial and post-colonial thought, forging new sites of knowledge creation, offering alternate understandings of core concepts of IR and decolonizing the methodologies. This has contributed to a greater awareness of GS ideas, intellectuals, issues and agency as well as the injection of greater diversity into the broader field of international studies and its related disciplines.

Ideas for propelling this inclusivity include those mentioned in the preceding section on conferences/workshops/events and in the following section on publishing. Further recommendations suggested by the GSTF include:

a) Organization of workshops and other events within ISA conventions and meetings that prioritize exploration of common ground among different IR theories, practices and schools of thought and, more such regional meetings in the South especially in regions like Africa where scholars are less aware of ISA;

2 The figure of $2,500 per year is the estimate obtained from ISA headquarters for allocations for similar events in the ISA annual conference programming.
3 See the ISA website: https://www.isanet.org/Help/Knowledge-Base/ID/75/Workshop-Proposal-Evaluation-Scheme
b) Better representation of GS scholars in the Governing Council, ISA journals’ editorial boards and ISA committees;

c) Promotion of more web-based resources including web seminars, virtual networks, online discussion forums, easier access to online journals and ebooks to reach out to a wider audience and as additional tools to facilitate more dialogue and interactions between scholars across the globe;

d) Intensifying ISA partnership with area studies associations and interdisciplinary efforts; and

e) Exploration of diversifying the working language of ISA beyond English to include Spanish and French.

5. Publishing

The dominance of US and other Global North (GN) academics in peer-reviewed journals alongside the relative absence of GS scholars has been another issue of increasing concern in academia. Factors potentially influencing the minimal GS participation include the geographic location of an author’s institution, the institution’s global ranking, authors’ doctorate granting institution, and language, among others (Wæver 1998; Tickner 2013; Kristensen 2015; Bruening et. Al. 2017).

Additionally, even the economic rise of certain GS countries such as Brazil, China and India has not necessarily led to increased visibility for their authors. Bibliometrics (Kristensen 2015) indicate that between 1966 and 2010 GS participation in the ten leading IR journals (including one ISA publication, *International Studies Quarterly*) remained at roughly three percent.

While some GS scholars have little interest in publishing in international publications, universities worldwide are increasingly adopting universal indicators and standards as a means of competing in the global knowledge market. As a result, global ranking systems, participation in international publications, and international exchange programs assume new importance for institutions everywhere (Altback and Knight 2007) and, are influencing national funding schemes as well as professorial incentives and promotion parameters.

Publications in peer-reviewed ISA journals also show rather low GS representation. The data collected on articles submitted to *Foreign Policy Analysis* at the meeting of the ISA-Global South Caucus Dialogue in Baltimore in 2017 reflects this trend. Since 2010, 1,041 submissions to *Foreign Policy Analysis* came mostly from GN scholars with only 20% from GS countries. Compounding this, the rate of desk rejection for GS submissions is higher, averaging 54% of all manuscripts, in contrast to a 17% rejection rate for the Global North (GN). A similar pattern is observable in other ISA journals: GS scholars (as well as women) submit considerably fewer articles than GN men and the desk rejection rate for GS articles is much higher (around 50-60%).

Recommendations discussed by the GSTF for promoting measures to address international representation in academic publishing include the following:

a) Promotion of journal and book series with joint GS-GN editorial leadership to foster greater north-south collaboration and more diversified output, such as some journals (*Third World Quarterly*, *Alternatives* and others) are already doing.

b) Organization of joint workshops on ‘how to get published’ with GS institutions, journal editors and ISA publication editors within ISA conferences, the goals of which would be to:
   i. increase submissions from GS-based scholars to top-rated ISA journals;
   ii. improve quality of submissions from GS-based scholars; increase revise and resubmission rates from GS-based scholars;
   iii. improve GS access to the ISA journals; and,
   iv. increase participation of GS scholars in the review processes and editorial boards. Information resulting from such workshops could also be shared online through the ISA website.
c) Exploration of joint special issues between ISA journals and key regional IR/IS journals.
d) Publication of research articles in all ISA journals in English, translated from other languages, as the IPS already does.
e) Encouragement of more expanded and diversified methodological and theoretical orientations in ISA journals.
f) More extensive data monitoring of GS submissions and publications (see the following section).
g) Increased access to ISA publications and academic databases for GS institutions. An example of such activity includes the Taylor & Francis STAR initiative (supporting authors in emerging regions) that helps scholars in certain GS countries gain free access to the journal’s contents. Alternative types of article submissions as other academic associations such as American Political Science Association (APSA) and Comparative and International Education Society (CIES) have developed.
h) Mentoring schemes to increase likelihood of GS publications. Examples of this type of activity include the ‘Pay it Forward’ program by the ISA Committee on the Status of Women’s; the Journal of Global Security Studies pre-submission exchange; and in African Affairs, which is affiliated with the Royal Africa Society and published by Oxford University Press like the ISA publications.
i) Development of a new ISA journal (online or conventional) dedicated to GS issues.

6. Data Tracking
ISA doesn’t keep track of data on GS scholar membership, participation in conferences, or publications. However, more systematic registration, monitoring and analysis of statistics in these areas is important for better understanding of GS scholars’ involvement in the association. Tracking such data will be vital for monitoring GS scholars’ publication and participation trends over time and can be used by ISA to design strategies for addressing some of the gaps in the involvement and representation of GS participants in its activities.

The GSTF recommends the institution of a system for annual data tracking in the following areas:

a) The number of GS scholar publication submissions/responses/acceptances and the number of GS peer reviewers/editors by ISA journal; and
b) Figures on GS scholars’ ISA conference attendance; ISA governance participation; and receipt of ISA travel grant awards. This data should capture information for the GS in general and by region.
   i. These figures are to be included in the Executive Director’s Annual Report as a means of archiving and tracking historical data.
   ii. The Committee on the Status of Engagement with the Global South (subject to the approval of the Governing Council) may work out the feasibility, purview and modalities of this exercise with the Publications Committee and the ISA Headquarters.

Note: Numerous definitions exist for ‘Global South,’ but for these purposes, the GSTF suggests using the parameters specified by the United Nations, http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/wesp/wesp_current/2014wesp_country_classification.pdf. The current institutional location of scholars/ISA members may be used for this purpose.

7. Fundraising Structures
Additional funding through multiple vehicles is required for the promotion of GS related activities within ISA, particularly as GS scholars often must travel greater distances to participate; typically have access to fewer funding sources in their home countries; and may face other structural barriers to participation in ISA activities. Establishing sustainable fundraising designated for promoting GS involvement in the association will help the ISA cover some of the associated costs and will ensure that resources are dedicated specifically to GS oriented initiatives. Similar efforts have been implemented in other organizations (such as the Latin American and African Studies Associations) with great success and may be referenced for specifics.
GSTF recommends establishing fundraising and funding structures geared towards Global South members’ advancement within the ISA. Two different, albeit parallel, measures may be taken in this regard.

a) A Global South Fund to which ISA members can make donations. The option for members to donate to this fund should be facilitated via the ISA members’ portal (for example: when members join ISA, renew ISA membership, or register for ISA conferences/conventions). The current provision may be revised to specify the purpose or program for which donations are being sought along with an additional note on tax exemptions, if any, on such donations. As a first effort toward this, ISA could establish a specific donation category for GS travel grants; its specialized mentoring programs including Junior Scholar Symposium, Pay-it-Forward and Emerging Global South Scholars Workshop (subject to GC approval); and Research and Workshop Grants among others.

b) Establish a Global South Endowment with a corpus fund to allow for ongoing and sustainable funding for Global South involvement in the ISA. This is a longer-term strategy that would require that adequate funding be sourced. The Committee on the Status of Engagement with the Global South (subject to the approval of the GC) may be asked to explore avenues for generating corpus grants for the specific purpose of setting up this endowment. If ISA decides to establish a larger endowment for all of its programs at a later stage, then the GS fund may be incorporated within this broader program provided that a stipulated portion is explicitly allocated for the GS initiatives.

IV. NEXT STEPS

The first step, beyond this report, for carrying the GSTF conclusions forward is the presentation of the GSTF proposals and accompanying resolutions at the San Francisco ISA GC meeting in April 2018. The first resolution in this proposal calls for the creation of a permanent standing Committee on the Status of Engagement with the Global South to be executed in line with the parameters stipulated in Article XV of the ISA Constitution.

As noted earlier, ISA is a predominantly Global North oriented organization and stands to gain by adopting a broader and consistent outreach strategy to fulfill its mandate of “developing contacts among specialists from all parts of the world in order to facilitate scientific and cultural change.” Thus, the GSTF believes that creation of this committee is warranted as a means of continuing to focus the ISA’s attention on the GS scholars’ issues referred to here and in the GSTF final report and, working towards making ISA a truly global academic body. With regard to specific parameters for the committee:

a) The mission of this committee will be to pursue objectives designed to increase the participation, status and visibility of GS scholars in ISA, working jointly with the GSCIS, the Global Development section and pertinent other ISA sub-groups.

b) Seven committee members, nominated by the ISA president-elect, will serve two-year, staggered terms. The first term for the Chair and two of the other four members will extend a third year to promote institutionalization and allow for subsequent staggering of terms.

c) The chairs of the GSCIS and Global Development Section shall be ex-officio members of this committee. The committee members will contribute to the implementation and oversight of the other relevant resolutions passed by the ISA Governing Council.

d) The responsibilities of the committee will include continual review of the status of Global South scholars in ISA regarding membership, participation and publications, along with preparation of recommendations to the ISA.

4 See the ISA website, www.isanet.org, About Us – Purpose.
e) The Committee shall help identify sources for the proposed Global South Scholars fund (See Resolution 6).

This committee establishment embodies the primary means for detailing, reviewing and monitoring the subsequent steps mentioned in both this report and the GSTF’s proposals for the due consideration of the Governing Council. Similar activities have also been pursued by the ISA Global South Caucus over the past decade and the Caucus would continue to be a valuable partner alongside the Committee in the implementation of these GSTF recommendations.

REFERENCES


APPENDICES

1. ISA Governing Council Meeting Agenda Item on the ISA Task Force on the Global South, Baltimore, February 21, 2017
2. Amended Global South Task Force Membership.
3. Global South Task Force Survey Questionnaire and Synthesis of Findings
4. Global South Task Force Three Subcommittee Reports
**Proposed Resolutions**

**Background:**

The Global South Task Force (GSTF) was convened by past ISA President T.V. Paul (2016-17), under Article VIII.2.H of the International Studies Association (ISA) constitution, to “propose programs and policies designed to advance the best interests of the association.” Despite the ISA’s global nature and purpose, the majority of the association’s current membership, conference participation and publications rely heavily on Global North contributions (only about 10% of present ISA members are from the Global South). In an effort to make ISA a more inclusive and globally representative academic body, the Association’s leadership felt that an examination into the issues facing Global South (GS) scholars of international studies disciplines was warranted.

At its meeting in Atlanta in March 2016, the Governing Council (GC) of ISA unanimously approved the creation of a presidential Task Force on the Global South, in collaboration with the Global South Caucus (GSCIS), to complement and expand on the work of the GSCIS. At its meeting in Baltimore in February 2017, the GC approved the members of the GSTF; the issues for its consideration; proposed tasks; and scheduled timeframes (see Appendices 1 and 2).

Over the past year, the GSTF has worked through its three subcommittees on gathering and analyzing information. The GSTF used the following sources: internal ISA data and reports; insights gained from internal ISA stakeholders; two reports of the Global South Dialogues held in 2016 and 2017; notes on best practices gleaned from wider consultations with similar internationally-oriented professional academic associations; and, survey (administered in English, Spanish and French) results obtained from 358 current and potential ISA members in GS regions (see complete details in the appendices of full GSTF report available on ISA website). From these inputs, each sub-committee produced a report and a follow-up meeting was held in Montreal, Canada from September 15-16, 2017 with the following participants:

GSTF Co-Chairs: Navnita Chadha Behera (Delhi University) and Kristina Hinds (University of the West Indies)

- **Subcommittee 1**: Coordinator: Arlene Tickner (Universidad del Rosario) - *Issues of ISA Membership, Conference Participation, Journal Publication, Funding, and Workshops.*
- **Subcommittee 2**: Coordinator: Jayati Srivastava (Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi) *Specific Regional/Country Challenges and Contributions for ISA Participation.*
- **Subcommittee 3**: Coordinator: Amitav Acharya (American University) - *Long-range Issues: Scholarship, Scholarly Engagement and Mutual Understanding of Scholars from Global South and Global North.*
- **Ex-Officio Members**: Past/present Presidents, T.V. Paul (McGill University), Ashley Leeds (Rice University), Patrick James (University of Southern California) and; ISA Executive Director, Mark Boyer and staff members, Jennifer Fontanella, and Lembe Tiky.
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5 According to the ISA website, [www.isanet.org](http://www.isanet.org), the ISA purpose is to promote international understanding and support the following goals:

- Provide opportunities for communications among educators, researchers, and practitioners in order to continually share intellectual interests and meet the challenges of a changing global environment
- Develop contacts among specialists from all parts of the world in order to facilitate scientific and cultural change
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- Improve the teaching and dissemination of ideas, concepts, methods, and information in the field of International Studies
- Publication of knowledge through its six journals, compendium, and other publications
The Montreal meeting produced an outline for the GSTF’s Final Report and a series of proposals on the following issues: membership; travel grants; conferences/workshops/events; scholarship and publishing; data tracking; and funding (endowments, donations and grants). The resolutions are presented for consideration below and are based on a combination of the GSTF subcommittee reports and the Montreal meeting discussions. These represent the policy recommendations for ISA on these issues.

**RESOLUTIONS:**

1. Create a permanent standing **Committee on the Status of Engagement with the Global South** to be executed in line with the parameters stipulated in Article XV of the ISA Constitution.

   a) The mission of this committee will be to pursue objectives designed to increase the participation, status and visibility of GS scholars in ISA, working jointly with the GSCIS, the Global Development section and pertinent other ISA sub-groups.

   b) Seven committee members, nominated by the ISA president-elect, will serve two-year, staggered terms. The first term for the Chair and two of the other four members will extend a third year to promote institutionalization and allow for subsequent staggering of terms.

   c) The chairs of the GSCIS and Global Development Section shall be ex-officio members of this committee. The committee members will contribute to the implementation and oversight of the other resolutions presented here.

   d) The responsibilities of the committee will include continual review of the status of Global South scholars in ISA regarding membership, participation and publications, along with preparation of recommendations to the ISA Governing Council, President, Executive Director and the HQ on ways to track and improve the status and visibility of GS scholars in the profession.

   e) The Committee shall help identify sources for the proposed Global South Scholars fund (See Resolution 6).

**Justification:** As noted in the background section above, ISA Global South Dialogue reports, and the rationale for forming the GSTF, ISA is a predominantly Global North oriented organization and stands to gain by adopting a broader and consistent outreach strategy to fulfil its mandate of “developing contacts among specialists from all parts of the world in order to facilitate scientific and cultural change.”

Thus, the GSTF believes that creation of this committee is warranted as a means of: (1) continuing to focus the ISA’s attention on the GS scholars’ issues referred to here and in the GSTF final report; and (2) working towards making ISA a truly global academic body.

2. Amend the current **ISA Convention and Conferences Travel Grant Awarding/Eligibility Guidelines** as follows:

   Travel grants are intended to supplement other sources of funding for individuals attending the convention/conference. They are not meant to cover all the expenses involved. Due to limited resources and large numbers of requests, awards made by the Association almost always are for less than the total cost of program participation.

   a) Travel grants are only provided to individuals who are on the program for the convention/conference, however, please be aware that you will need to apply for a travel grant before you are notified of your acceptance to the program. Typically, the application deadline is prior to an applicant’s acceptance to the preliminary program; this is done so that notifications of acceptance to the program and notifications about grants can proceed quickly in order to allow potential participants time to assess whether or not they can fulfill their obligations to the program by coming to the convention/conference and presenting their work.

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6 See the ISA website, [www.isanet.org](http://www.isanet.org), About Us – Purpose.
b) Final decisions regarding requests for funding are made by the executive office of ISA, acting under guidelines approved by the GC of the Association and based on information provided by the Program Chair.

c) You need to be a member of ISA at the time of the convention or conference to be awarded a travel grant.

d) Key principles guiding priority consideration for financial support include:
   i. Must be on the program for the annual meeting;
   ii. Support for junior scholars and senior graduate students;
   iii. Support for scholars from the Global South;
   iv. First-time attendee; (i.e., aimed at recruiting new scholars to ISA);
   v. Accepted for inclusion one of the ISA specialized programs, such as the Junior Scholar Symposium, Pay-It-Forward and Emerging Global South Scholars Workshop (subject to GC approval)
   vi. Support for applicants who have not received funding from ISA during the past two years (except for those falling under the above-mentioned category – see 2.d.v).

e) Following on is the more directly operational consideration for award selection: Candidates’ degree of need, to be determined by ISA HQ’s estimates for total cost of transport involved for conference attendance.

f) The Executive Director shall attempt to offer amounts for grant awards at different allocation levels as follows: Up to $500; Up to $1,000; Up to $2,000.
   i. Larger grants (Up to $2,000) should be used to encourage the participation of scholars from Least Developed countries (LDCs) as defined by the UN (See UN definition: https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/ldc_list.pdf). However, larger grants are not reserved only for applicants coming from LDCs.
   ii. Since there is wide variation in the applicant pool each year, these figures provide very broad guidance only. The numbers below reflect what the allocation might look like based on the current budget of $225,000:
      iii. Up to $500 (more than 300 awards based on current budget)
      iv. Up to $1,000 (about 40 awards based on current budget)
      v. Up to $2,000 (about ten awards based on current budget)

g) In view of the desire for increasing participation from GS countries and the difficulties that scholars face in traveling to our conference sites, the ISA should aim towards devoting at least a third of available funds to scholars from these regions (understanding that the exact allocation varies significantly according to the size and composition of the applicant pool each year). As noted above (see 2.f.i), special emphasis should be placed on identifying and encouraging participation of scholars from LDCs.

Rationale: By including general norms and concrete selection criteria, as per sections 2.d and 2.e preceding, the GSTF seeks to improve on the transparency and efficiency of the travel grant selection process. By including the provision of a small number of larger awards, the guidelines aim to increase feasibility of conference attendance for ISA members from the GS with demonstrated need, on account of travelling greater distances and facing severe financial and other structural constraints (understanding that the exact allocation is determined significantly by the size and composition of the applicant pool each year). It is worth noting that those traveling from the GS to the USA have to incur high visa costs in addition to the cost of travel that range from $160 to $190. In some cases, those coming from the GS must incur the additional costs of traveling to another city within the same country (for instance, from Mizoram/Assam/Sikkim to Kolkata in India; Mombasa to Nairobi in Kenya; Barnaul to Vladivostok in Russia) or, to a neighboring country as is the case with some Caribbean states (e.g. from Grenada or St. Lucia to Barbados), to apply for a US visa.

3. Establish an annual Emerging Global South Scholar Workshop that would rotate between the annual ISA convention and at other co-sponsored/partnered ISA conferences in different regions on an alternate year basis. Designed broadly along the lines of ISA’s ‘Pay-it-Forward’ program and, to promote and support junior Global South scholarship and
networking, this workshop would provide a forum for discussing research; writing academic journal articles; publication strategies such as proposal writing for books; and networking skills and career development for early/mid-career scholars from the Global South. The Committee on the Status of Engagement with the Global South, subject to the GC’s approval will be given the mandate for organizing such workshops and, this implies a new budget line item of $2,500 per year.7

Justification: Consistent access to financial and technical support for developing professional skills in academic publishing, teaching and research methods tends to be limited in many GS academic institutions. Institutionalizing such a forum at the ISA’s Annual Convention and, at other co-sponsored/partnered ISA conferences in different regions, would provide sustained professional support to a particularly underserved segment of the ISA. Facilitators of these workshops should be drawn from North and South, should reflect the ISA’s emphasis on diversity and should have scholarly experience and in-depth understanding of academic/research environments in the GS locations.

4. ISA’s guidelines for its Research and Workshop Grants be revised to include a specific provision: “Submission of proposals led by and/or comprising of Global South scholars are specially encouraged.” The ISA’s “Workshop Proposal Evaluation Scheme” should also be amended, under the section entitled “Contribution to ISA’s mission (10 percent)” to include weightage for “projects led by and/or comprising of Global South scholars and, those having a good mix of Global South and Global North participants.” (See: https://www.isanet.org/Help/Knowledge-Base/ID/75/WorkshopProposal-Evaluation-Scheme)

Justification: ISA workshops offer an excellent platform with great potential for fostering scholarly engagement and collaborative work between scholars of Global North and Global South. However, currently few workshop proposals come from GS scholars. There is a need to rectify this situation. The suggested changes will help to send a clear and promising signal to GS scholars to apply for these grants. Further, according extra weightage to those proposals that help to create and sustain such networks and research partnerships between scholars from the Global South and the Global North will help to achieve the aforementioned objective.

5.Institute a system for annual data tracking of the following:

   a) The number of GS scholar publication submissions/responses/acceptances and the number of GS peer reviewers/editors by ISA journal; and

   b) Figures on GS scholars’ ISA conference attendance; ISA governance participation; and receipt of ISA travel grant awards. This data should capture information for the GS in general and by region.

      i. These figures are to be included in the Executive Director’s Annual Report as a means of archiving and tracking historical data.

      ii. The Committee on the Status of Engagement with the Global South (subject to the approval of the Governing Council) may work out the feasibility, purview and modalities of this exercise with the Publications Committee and the ISA Headquarters.

Note: While acknowledging the deep pluralities and diversities that characterise debates on defining ‘Global South, for the purposes of data collection, the GSTF suggests using the parameters of ‘developing economies’ and ‘economies in transition’ as specified by the United Nations. (Please see:

7 The figure of $2,500 per year is the estimate obtained from ISA headquarters for allocations for similar events in the ISA annual conference programming.

**Justification:** Tracking data will be vital for monitoring GS scholars’ publication and participation trends over time and can be used by ISA to design strategies for addressing some of the gaps in the involvement and representation of GS participants in its activities.

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6. Establish **fundraising and funding structures** geared towards Global South members’ advancement within the ISA. Two different, albeit parallel, measures may be taken in this regard.

a) A Global South Fund to which ISA members can make donations. The option for members to donate to this fund should be facilitated via the ISA members’ portal (for example: when members join ISA, renew ISA membership, or register for ISA conferences/conventions). The current provision may be revised to specify the purpose or program for which donations are being sought along with an additional note on tax exemptions, if any, on such donations. As a first effort toward this, ISA could establish a specific donation category for GS travel grants; its specialized mentoring programs including Junior Scholar Symposium, Pay-it-Forward and Emerging Global South Scholars Workshop (subject to GC approval); and Research and Workshop Grants among others.

b) Establish a Global South Endowment with a corpus fund to allow for ongoing and sustainable funding for Global South involvement in the ISA. This is a longer-term strategy that would require that adequate funding be sourced. The Committee on the Status of Engagement with the Global South (subject to the approval of the GC) may be asked to explore avenues for generating corpus grants for the specific purpose of setting up this endowment. If ISA decides to establish a larger endowment for **all** of its programs at a later stage, then the GS fund may be incorporated within this broader program provided that a stipulated portion is explicitly allocated for the GS initiatives.

**Justification:** Additional funding is required for the promotion of GS related activity within ISA, particularly as GS scholars often must travel greater distances to participate; typically have access to fewer funding sources in their home countries; and may face other structural barriers to participation in ISA activities. Establishing sustainable fund-raising designated for promoting GS involvement in the association will help the ISA cover some of the associated costs and will ensure that resources are dedicated specifically to GS oriented initiatives.

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**Advisory:** The Task Force calls upon all components of ISA, governing bodies, president, incoming president, program chairs, journal editors, section, caucus, and region governing bodies to consider initiatives on GS participation and representation as presented in the full GSTF Report along with the three subcommittee reports attached in its appendices. This is available on the ISA website.
APPENDIX 1

ISA Governing Council Meeting Agenda Item on the ISA Task Force on the Global South, Baltimore, February 21, 2017

ISA TASK FORCE ON THE GLOBAL SOUTH

BACKGROUND: The Governing Council of the International Studies Association (ISA) at its meeting in Atlanta on March 15, 2016 unanimously approved the setting up of a presidential task force on the Global South. The task force is to be constructed in collaboration with the Global South Caucus (GSCIS) and it will complement the useful work the Caucus has been performing for the past several years. The following topics have been identified as starting points to be considered by the task force. The issues facing the Global South at ISA involve all segments of the Association. Hence the need for a pan-ISA taskforce in which the voices of all constituent units will be adequately represented.

NOMINEE LIST

Co-Chairs: Navnita Behera (Delhi University) and Jacqueline Braveboy-Wagner (CUNY) (GSCIS) Subcommittee 1: Issues of ISA Membership, Participation in ISA Conferences, Journal Publication, Funding, and Workshops

Coordinator: Pinar Bilgin (Bilknet University) Audie Klotz (Syracuse University) Dan Nexon (Georgetown) (ISQ Editor) Mazhar Al Zoubi (Qatar University) (GSCIS) Aigul Kulnazarova (Tama University) (GSCIS)

Subcommittee 2: Specific Regional/Country Challenges, Possible Contributions in terms of ISA Participation

Coordinator: Arlene Tickner (Universidad de los Andes) East Asia: Sheping Tang (Fudan University) Southeast Asia: Mely Cabelloro-Anthony (RSIS Singapore) South Asia: Jayati Srivastava (JNU, New Delhi) East/Central Africa: Hassan Ahmed (University of Khartoum) (GSCIS) West/South Africa: Eric Degila (Graduate Institute Geneva) (GSCIS) Middle East: Bahgat Korany (American University in Cairo) (GSCIS) Latin America/Caribbean: Arlene Tickner (Universidad de los Andes) Eurasia (GSCIS)- Jason Strakes (OSCE Academy in Bishkek) (GSCIS)

Subcommittee 3: Long-range Issues: Scholarship, Scholarly Engagement and Mutual Understanding of Scholars from Global South and Global North


Ex-Officio Members: President; President-Elect; Immediate Past-President; GS Caucus Chair; Global Development Studies Section Chair; Executive Director; Jennifer Fontanella; and Lembe Tiky

Rapporteurs of Final Report: T.V. Paul (McGill University) and Nanette Svenson (Tulane University)
ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

Short-term/Medium-term Issues:

1. Greater number of participants, including women and minorities, from GS countries at ISA annual and other conferences organized by sections, regions, caucuses and affiliated organizations.
2. Increased amounts available for travel grants, generating travel resources through additional sources, e.g., endowments, private donors (national and international), and regional groups, among others.
3. Improved journal submission and acceptance rates for scholars from the Global South.
4. More training programs by ISA and affiliated sections/caucuses aimed at GS interests and needs,
5. through utilization of existing training programs (e.g. OUP’s programs) and formulation of new ones.
6. Improved representation of GS institutions and participants in ISA governing bodies.
7. Other relevant issues to be identified by the task force membership.

Longer-term Issues:

1. Greater cooperation among Northern and Southern scholars, e.g. through increased publishing in Southern journals and through Southern presses, joint publications and other activities, and examination of what ISA can do to promote this type of interactions.
2. Broader representation of scholarship, paradigms, pedagogy etc.
3. Attraction of more scholars, including women and minorities, who work on Global South issues within and beyond ISA memberships and Caucuses.
4. Bridging of language barriers.
5. Provision of greater networking opportunities.
6. Exploration of how to make ISA more globally-oriented, through the abovementioned activities and others.
7. Other issues to be identified by the task force membership.

Note: The taskforce is constituted under Article VIII-H of the ISA Constitution which states: The President shall: Propose programs and policies designed to advance the best interests of the Association. The task force mandate is also to promote a key stated objective of ISA: “to develop contacts among specialists from all parts of the world in order to facilitate scientific and cultural change.” http://www.isanet.org/ISA/About-ISA/Purpose.

PROPOSED TASKS

Co-Chairs

• Overall coordination of task force activities, preparation of a data-gathering questionnaire in collaboration with subcommittee coordinators and preface and executive summary to the final report, and presentation of the final report at the Governing Council meeting in San Francisco in March 2018.
• Coordination with headquarters for necessary data/information to be channeled to the various subcommittees.
• Provision of data from surveys conducted by other organizations such as TRIP and WISC to the three subcommittee chairs.

Coordinators of Three Subcommittees

• Preparation of a 5-page (single-spaced) report on the relevant subcommittee topic, with at least one page on actionable proposals for the Governing Council to adopt.
• Preparation of the subcommittee agenda along with questionnaire questions relevant to the subcommittee’s tasks. The latter will be combined into a single questionnaire and circulated among the task force at large, section, caucus and region chairs, editors of journals, current and previous
program chairs, past ISA presidents, and executive directors for their feedback and answers. The questionnaire may also be sent to other members of ISA familiar with Global South issues and the Global South Caucus members for feedback.

- Preparation of a list of informal advisors and consultation groups (not listed among the formal task force members) and coordination with them to gain further input on task force issues.

**SCHEDULE**

Summer/Fall 2016: Submission of proposed task force members and draft schedule by the President and Global South Caucus chair to the Governing Council Agenda for the meeting in Baltimore on Tuesday, February 21, 2017.

February 22 (Wednesday), 2017: Meeting of the task force members at the Baltimore Hilton: Room 2013- Guest Room Parlor, 1:30 to 2:30pm. Sub-committee chairs are encouraged to meet with their members separately during the conference. The same room can be made available for this purpose.

March 31, 2017: Subcommittee chairs develop agenda and questionnaires and submit these to the larger task force for approval. Immediately afterwards, the combined questionnaire is distributed among the interested parties listed above. Relevant data and information will also be sought from ISA HQ and through use of other methods such as focused groups and informal discussion sessions with knowledgeable individuals.

April-July 2017: Each subcommittee develops a 5-page draft report, including 1 page of actionable recommendations, following questionnaire tabulation and internal consultations on their respective themes. Subcommittee 1 may await subcommittee 2’s draft report to finalize theirs so the specific regional challenges can be brought into consideration.

August 2017: Subcommittee reports are distributed among the larger task force group for comments and recommendations.

August 15, 2017: Co-chairs prepare a 1-page draft preamble to the final report. T.V. Paul and Nanette Svenson will act as rapporteurs in the compilation of the final report. They will draw from the three subcommittee reports, which will also be submitted as an addendum for inclusion in the ISA governing council agenda for the 2018 San Francisco meeting.

September 16, 2017 (Saturday): One-day meeting of co-chairs, coordinators and ex-officio members in Montreal, subject to financial availability (Arrival on Friday, September 15 (evening) and departure on September 17, 2017 (morning), with dates subject to confirmation by participants).

September-October 2017: Circulation of final report draft among task force members for review and revision.


April 2018: --Presentation by task force co-chairs and the GSCIS chair of the final report at the ISA Governing Council meeting in San Francisco. Following approval, ISA HQ and other bodies will work to implement the proposals.

Town hall meeting at the ISA conference in San Francisco to discuss ways and means of implementing the task force report recommendations.

March 2019: ISA HQ reports to the Governing Council meeting in Toronto on concrete steps taken to implement the task force.
APPENDIX 2

AMENDED TASK FORCE MEMBERSHIP.

ISA Task Force on the Global South

**Co-Chairs:** Navnita Behera (Delhi University) and Kristina Hinds (University of the West Indies) (GSCIS)

**Subcommittee 1:** Issues of ISA Membership, Participation in ISA Conferences, Journal Publication, Funding, and Workshops  
Coordinator: Arlene Tickner (University del Rosario) (GSCIS)  
Audie Klotz (Syracuse University)  
Dan Nexon (Georgetown) (ISQ Editor)  
Mazhar Al Zoubi (Qatar University) (GSCIS)  
Aigul Kulnazarova (Tama University) (GSCIS)

**Subcommittee 2:** Specific Regional/Country Challenges, Possible Contributions in terms of ISA Participation  
Coordinator: Jayati Srivastava (JNU, New Delhi)  
East Asia: Shiping Tang (Fudan University)  
Southeast Asia: Mely Caballero-Anthony (RSIS Singapore)  
East/Central Africa: Hassan Ahmed (University of Khartoum) (GSCIS)  
West/South Africa: Eric Degila (Graduate Institute Geneva) (GSCIS)  
Middle East: Bahgat Korany (American University in Cairo) (GSCIS)  
Eurasia (GSCIS)- Jason Strakes (OSCE Academy in Bishkek) (GSCIS)

**Subcommittee 3:** Long-range Issues: Scholarship, Scholarly Engagement and Mutual Understanding of Scholars from Global South and Global North  
Coordinator: Amitav Acharya (American University)  
Global North: Andrew Hurrell (Oxford)  
Global North: G. John Ikenberry (Princeton)  
Global South: Folashade Soule-Kohndou (Sciences Po Paris) (GSCIS)  
Global South: Imad Mansour (Qatar University) (GSCIS)

**Ex-Officio Members:** President; President-Elect; Immediate Past-President; GS Caucus Chair; Global Development Studies Section Chair; Executive Director; Jennifer Fontanella; and Lembe Tiky

Rapporteurs of Final Report: T.V. Paul (McGill University) and Nanette Svenson (Tulane University)
APPENDIX 3

ISA GLOBAL SOUTH TASK FORCE QUESTIONNAIRE

The Global South Task Force of the International Studies Association (ISA) is conducting a brief survey and would be grateful for your assistance. All responses will remain anonymous and no information collected will be shared. Thank you for agreeing to assist the ISA.

1. Are you a member of any professional association?
   a) No
   b) Yes (specify)...

2. Do you attend conferences organized by any professional association?
   a) No
   b) Yes (specify)...

3. Had you heard of the International Studies Association (ISA) before agreeing to complete this questionnaire?
   a) Yes
   b) No

   *If yes, continue. If no, skip to Q 11.*

4. Have you ever been a member of ISA?
   a) Yes, I used to be a member
   b) Yes, I am currently a member
   c) No

5. On average, how often do you attend ISA conferences?
   a) Annually
   b) About once every 2-3 years
   c) About once every 4-6 years
   d) Less frequently than once every 6 years
   e) I have never attended an ISA conference

   *If answer is “e” go to Q 10*

6. Which ISA conferences do you attend/have you attended? (select all that apply)
   a) ISA Annual Convention
   b) ISA Regional Conference (e.g., ISA-Midwest; ISA-Asia Pacific; ISA-Northeast)
   c) ISA International Conference (e.g., Ljubljana 2016 or Hong Kong 2017)
   d) Other meeting/workshop (please specify)

7. Your association/involvement with ISA has helped your career by resulting in (choose all that apply):
   a) Collaborative projects
   b) Job interview
   c) Paper publication
   d) Other (please specify)

8. What are the primary reasons you see for participating in ISA programs? (Select up to 3)
   a) Networking
b) Dissemination/publicizing/platform to present one’s research

c) Generates research collaborations

d) Opens avenues for publications

e) Provides/helps develop innovative tools for teaching and research
f) Learning about latest scholarship in the field.

g) Other (Specify)...  

9. How can ISA become an even more inclusive organization? (OPEN ENDED)

10. What is the primary reason why you don’t participate in ISA conferences? (OPEN ENDED)

11. Which among the following do you think should be the most important criteria for selecting individuals to receive travel grants to attend conferences of professional associations? (Select up to 3)
   a) Acceptance of paper on the program
   b) Graduate students
   c) Early career professionals/scholars
   d) First time applicants
   e) Those who have not received travel grants in the past two years.
   f) Those selected for junior scholars/professionals programs/workshop.
   g) Priority to be given to individuals located in the Global South
   h) Recommendations coming from within the professional association
   i) Don’t know

12. Which of the following ISA journals do you know of? Select all that apply.
   a) International Studies Quarterly
   b) International Studies Review
   c) International Studies Perspectives
   d) Foreign Policy Analysis
   e) International Political Sociology
   f) International Interactions
   g) Journal of Global Security Studies
   h) I don’t know of any of these

13. How often do you read articles in ISA journals?
   a) Every week
   b) Every month
   c) About once a year
   d) I don’t read any ISA journals
   e) I can’t access ISA journals

14. Which ISA journal(s) do you find most valuable? Select all that apply
   a) International Studies Quarterly
   b) International Studies Review
   c) International Studies Perspectives
   d) Foreign Policy Analysis
   e) International Political Sociology
f) International Interactions

15. Do you face any constraints in publishing in peer reviewed International Relations/Studies journals? If yes, please specify the main challenges faced. **(OPEN ENDED)**

**Demographic Information**

16. Gender
   a) Female
   b) Male
   c) Other
   d) Would rather not say

17. In which age cohort do you fit?
   a) 18 – 24
   b) 25 – 34
   c) 35 – 44
   d) 45 – 54
   e) 55 – 64
   f) 65+

18. Which of the following would you classify yourself as?
   a) Student
   b) Researcher
   c) Lecturer/Professor (up to 5 years of experience)
   d) Lecturer/Professor (6-10 years of experience)
   e) Lecturer/Professor (More than 10 years of experience)
   f) Other (specify)

19. Are you full time or part-time in the position specified?
   a) Full time
   b) Part time
   c) Other contractual arrangement

20. In which geographical region of the world is the institution that you are affiliated with located?

21. How long have you lived in the Global South?
   a) Your whole life
   b) Less than a year
   c) 1- 5 years
   d) 5-10 years
   e) 11-15 years
   f) More than 15 years
   g) I have never lived in the Global South

22. Please provide your email address - This will not be shared with any other institution or body.
**Q1. Are you a member of any professional association?**

- Yes (please specify): 262
- No: 94
- Skipped: 2

**Q4. Have ever been a member of ISA?**

- Yes, I used to be a member: 55
- Yes, I am currently a member: 94
- No: 136
- Skipped: 73

**Q2. Do you attend conferences organized by any professional association?**

- Yes (please specify): 271
- No: 85
- Skipped: 2

**Q5. On average, how often do you attend ISA conferences?**

- Annually: 131
- About once every 2-3 years: 78
- About once every 4-6 years: 59
- Less frequently than once every 6 years: 29
- I have never attended an ISA conference: 37
- Skipped: 24

**Q3. Had you heard of the International Studies Association (ISA) before agreeing to complete this questionnaire?**

- Yes, I am currently a member: 285
- No: 72
- Skipped: 1
Q6. Which ISA conferences do you attend/have you attended?

- None
- ISA Annual Convention
- ISA Regional Conference (e.g., ISA-Midwest; ISA-Asia Pacific; ISA-Northeast)
- ISA International Conference (e.g., Ljubljana 2016 or Hong Kong 2017)
- Other meeting/workshop (please specify)

Q7. Open-ended responses

- Networking: 14
- Awareness of latest: 7
- Paper feedback: 1
- Book award: 1
- Presentation: 2
- None: 13
- Other: 2

Q8. What are the primary reasons you see for participating in ISA programs?

- Networking: 213
- Generates research collaborations: 112
- Other (please specify): 97
- Other: 63
- Provides/helps develop innovative tools for teaching and research: 55
- Opens avenues for publications: 40
- Learning about latest scholarship in the field: 22

Q7. Your association/involvement with ISA has helped your career by resulting in:

- Collaborative projects: 65
- Job interview: 5
- Publication(s): 72
- Other (please specify): 40
- Slipped: 224
Q8. Open-ended responses

- Tenureship
- Networking
- Learning about latest scholarship in the field.
- Knowledge

Q9. How can ISA become an even more inclusive organization?

- Panels in other languages
- Annual conventions in other countries
- Thematic innovations
- Lower costs
- Improve and/or increase travel grants
- Prioritize members especially GS proposals
- More publicity/outreach
- Professional development for GS scholars

Q10. What is the primary reason why you don’t participate in ISA conferences?

- Budgetary constraints
- Lack of awareness/no invitations
- Visa issues
- Global North dominated themes
- Scheduling/school calendar issues
- Abstract was not accepted
- Thematic incompatibility
- No reason
- Prefer smaller or regional conferences
- Retirement
- Distance
- I participate
- Will participate
- N/A
- Other
- Skipped
Q11. Which among the following do you think should be the most important criteria for selecting individuals to receive travel grants to attend conferences of professional associations?

- Acceptance of paper on the program
- Graduate students
- Early career professionals/scholars
- First time applicants
- Those who have not received travel grants in the past two years.
- Those selected for junior scholars/professionals programs/workshop.
- Priority to be given to individuals located in the Global South
- Recommendations coming from within the professional association
- Don't know
- Other (please specify)
- Skipped

Q11. Open-ended responses

- Need-based
- Competitive travel grant
- Freelancer/researchers/independent scholars
Q12. Which of the following ISA journals do you know of?

- International Studies Quarterly
- International Studies Review
- International Studies Perspectives
- Foreign Policy Analysis
- International Political Sociology
- International Interactions
- Journal of Global Security Studies
- I don’t know of any of these
- Skipped

Q13. How often do you read articles in ISA journals?

- Every week
- Every month
- About once a year
- I don’t read any ISA journals
- I can’t access ISA journals
- Other (please specify)
- Skipped

Q13. Open-ended responses

- Whenever I can
- While conducting research
- Interest-based
- Unable to access
- Infrequently
- I read other journals
- Will start to read
- Other
Q14. Which ISA journal(s) do you find most valuable?

- International Studies Quarterly: 164
- International Studies Review: 142
- International Studies Perspectives: 135
- Foreign Policy Analysis: 47
- International Political Sociology: 147

Q15. Do you face any constraints in publishing in peer reviewed International Relations/Studies journals? If yes, please specify the main challenges faced.

- No: 40
- Yes (please specify): 173
- Skipped: 145

Q15. Open-ended responses

- Thematic incompatibility: 30
- Language issues: 10
- Focus on quantitative methodology: 13
- Lack of awareness/information about calls: 7
- Unclear standards/criteria: 7
- Time constraints: 6
- Budgetary constraints: 4
- Lack of access to literature: 7
- Lack of transparency in review process: 1
- Lack of response from journals: 2
- Biased acceptance: 4
- Lack of institutional support for early career scholars: 2
- Other: 2
Q18. Which of the following would you classify yourself as?

- Student
- Researcher
- Lecturer/Professor (up to 5 years of experience)
- Lecturer/Professor (6-10 years of experience)
- Lecturer/Professor (More than 10 years of experience)
- Other (please specify)
- Skipped

Q18. Open-ended responses

- Practitioner
- Scholar-practitioner
- Independent scholar
- Retired professor
- Retired practitioner
- Student
- Skipped

Q19. Are you full time or part-time in the position specified?

- Full time
- Part time
- Other contractual arrangement
- Skipped
APPENDIX 4

ISA Global Task Force Subcommittee Reports

September 2017

GLOBAL SOUTH TASKFORCE
SUBCOMMITTEE 1: MEMBERSHIP, CONVENTIONS AND PUBLICATIONS
DRAFT REPORT SEPTEMBER 10, 2017

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Subcommittee 1 was asked to focus on issues of ISA participation as appraised in global South membership, convention participation, travel grants and authorship in Association sponsored journals. For each of these topics a brief reporting is provided, followed by actionable strategies designed to improve global South participation.

1. PARTICIPATION IN ISA

A. Membership

Although it was not possible to access year to year ISA records to track the behavior of non-OECD memberships, as of 2017, out of a total of 6,727 members, 743 corresponded to what we roughly consider the global South (except Chile and Mexico, both OECD members).

As for submissions and acceptances related to the annual convention, data gathered by ISA HQ for the 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 meetings suggest that although non-OECD members comprise approximately 11% of ISA membership, they account for a slightly lower number of submissions during this period – between 8 and 10% -- and only 7 to 8% of convention participants (as reflected in both the number of people on the program and those registered).

While OECD submissions to ISA annual conventions are higher percentage-wise than membership in the Association, registration figures (as opposed to appearance in the program) also indicate that OECD members participate in significantly larger numbers than non-OECD members even if they do not have a specific role in the annual convention. The breakdown of those appearing on the program and those registered for the convention is as follows: 2014, 4,448 (program)/5,015 (registered); 2015, 4,662 (program)/5,111 (registered); 2016, 4,981 (program)/5,370 (registered); 2017, 4,684 (program)/5,171 (registered). In contrast, the number of non-OECD participants in the ISA convention programs during this period is roughly the same as the number of those registered to attend.

B. Annual Convention and Travel Grants

The ISA 2017 Travel Grant Report points to a 181% increase in total applications between 2016 and 2017, a tendency that might arguably continue in the near to medium future. Although awards for 2017 totaled $218,000, the growth in applications translated into a significantly lower approval rate. While in 2016, 86% of those applying for a travel grant received some type of assistance, in 2017 this percentage shrunk to 51%, although award rates for global South applicants were higher than the average, 93% and 45%, respectively.
Global South applicants accounted for a significantly larger percentage of total travel grant applications than their proportion of ISA memberships (11%). In 2016, they represented 22% of the total, whereas in 2017 applications originating in the global South grew to 28%. For both years, Global South applicants received 24% of the total travel awards.

Global South applicants also receive higher average travel grants in comparison to recipients from the North, and thus account for 32% of the funds disbursed. However, the average disbursements of $531 and $320 in 2016 and 2017, respectively, are relatively insubstantial in comparison to the total cost of travel from even relatively close geographic locales such as Mexico, Caribbean, Central America and the northern portion of South America.

**Actionable Strategies**

1. Intensify membership, convention and other Association activity campaigns via ISA’s partner organizations, with whom the Association’s current relationship is either non-existent or sub-utilized.

2. Create a “targeted international membership” category for which annual membership is offered at an even more reduced rate than the $40 currently available to those earning an income of less than $40,000. Although the American Political Science Association currently offers this category, its reduced rate of $45 for non-OECD is higher than ISA’s lowest rate, meaning that ISA might consider a smaller group of countries (and individuals, such as graduate students and early career or non-full-time professors) available for this subsidy.

3. Encourage the creation of geographically-based sections or regions within the Association to boost membership and to institutionalize regular ISA-sponsored conventions outside the United States and Canada (a process that in practice, is already occurring). Not only would this reinforce the inclusion of the global South in ISA by taking the Association to the non-OECD world, the likelihood that greater numbers of academics and graduate students in specific regions would be interested in and able to attend meetings closer to home is quite high.

4. Co-sponsor conferences with other academic associations. By way of example, the African Studies Association co-sponsors meetings with the American Anthropological Association and a renowned African association (e.g., CODESRIA), this past year in Senegal. This model is worth investigating and comparing to how ISA currently co-sponsors meetings outside North America. Such conferences might also help with the new Association initiative to include languages other than English. The ASA journal, *African Studies Review*, also runs an early career scholar workshop that is similar to the ISA Junior Scholar Symposium, but that is conducted not only at the annual meeting in the United States but also at an African University. A first step towards this goal might be to hold a Junior Scholar Symposium at any conference that ISA co-hosts outside the U.S. and Canada, possibly in cooperation with a local university, to also attract non-member senior global South scholars into ISA.

Similarly, through its Africa and MENA workshops, the American Political Science Association has institutionalized a multi-year effort to promote capacity building and networking in these two priority regions, and to create opportunities for members based in the United States to engage more frequently and more deeply with political science communities outside the Anglo-American world (see below in “big ideas” for more on this large grant-funded initiative). However, APSA also pursues many smaller grant funded initiatives, such as an exchange with women scholars from Japan and direct collaborations with other national political science organizations.

5. Increase the amount of average travel grants to global South applications to $1,000 to cover all or most airfare expenses of the recipient. In order to lower accommodation costs, organize a “room-share” option on the ISA convention website (as association such as LASA already do).
6. Augment ISA finances via contributions from individual and institutional members. The Latin American and African Studies Associations provide just two examples of "good practice" in this realm.

Additional contributions to LASA include: targeted assistance for the Association’s distinct travel funds (Congress Travel Fund, Student Travel Fund, and Indigenous and Afro-Descendent Travel Fund); a matching funds campaign with distinct levels of giving, and Association acknowledgement and benefits (Leadership Circle); and a 50th anniversary campaign for Latin American scholar travel and research grants, in which contributors commit to donate $50 for 50 years. In 2016, LASA reported donations of between $50 and $499 from 156 individual donors. In the case of U.S. citizens and residents, these are tax-deductible donations reportable as contributions to a non-profit on U.S. federal income reports.

As in the case of LASA, ASA routinely solicits donations alongside membership renewals. Like ISA section memberships, donations would indicate which types of activities garner enthusiastic support. ASA sponsors distinct types of awards, as well as activities, from its various funding pots. Several of these seem most salient for ISA: Presidential Scholars Program (in addition to providing travel support to attend the annual meeting, the fund provides the opportunity to attend a few other academic destinations); Royal Air Maroc-African Studies Association Student Travel Award (provides plane tickets for African students); Coordinate Organization Small Grants Awards (provides funding to affiliated organizations for activities ranging from conferences on the African continent to travel support); Anniversary Fund (every 10 years, a fundraising campaign is held and earnings earmarked for specific purposes, among them, travel support).

2. PUBLICATIONS

Since Ole Wæver’s seminal 1998 article on the sociology of IR, concern with the dominance of U.S. and Northern academics in peer-reviewed journals and with the relative absence of those from the global South has steadily risen. Among the factors highlighted that potentially influence the lack of Southern participation, the geographic location of the author’s institution, the institution’s global rank, where the author obtained his/her Ph.D. and language figure prominently (Wæver 1998; Tickner 2013; Kristensen 2015; Bruening et. Al. 2017).

In a comprehensive geographic analyses of specialized peer-reviewed journals Peter Markus Kristensen (2015) shows that although IR is less U.S.-centric that other fields of the social sciences, it remains dominated by a small number of countries in the Anglo-American core and Western Europe. Conversely, the rise of Southern and non-Western countries such as Brazil, China and India has not led to increased visibility of authors from these countries. Kristensen’s bibliometrics indicate that between 1966 and 2010, and notwithstanding calls for opening up the field of IR to the non-core, the participation of the global South in the ten leading IR journals (including one ISA publication, International Studies Quarterly) remained essentially the same, equivalent to 3%.

Although one might argue that many scholars from the global South, particularly those employed at inward-looking or teaching-focused institutions, have little interest in playing the international publications game, universities across the world are increasingly adopting universal indicators, standards and rules of the game as a means of gaining favor in the global knowledge market. Among the results of the internationalization of higher education and the standardization of academic practice, the bid to enter global ranking systems, participate in international publications and cultivate exchange programs figure heavily (Altbach and Knight 2007). Indeed, publications in high impact Web of Science indexed journals have become a key indicator in the metrics used in global university rankings and national funding schemes, while professorial incentive and promotion schemes are increasingly tied to such publication venues.

ISA journals

The reporting systems used by each of the ISA journals vary considerably, making statistical comparison difficult. However, both interviews with current editorial teams and revision of annual reports confirms the paucity of global
South participation, thus reflecting the asymmetries observable throughout social sciences and International Relations publications. Tellingly, submissions to ISA journals, both individually and collectively, represent both a lower percentage and a narrower range of countries than reflected in Association membership.

As in the case of IR journals in general, geography seems to affect both the decision to submit one’s work for peer review in a given journal and the outcome of this process. While authors from the United States and several other countries from the Anglo-American core and Europe submit articles at higher rates than authors from the global South, their rates of acceptance are also considerably greater.

In the case of International Studies Quarterly, between 2014 and 2016, 104 original manuscripts out of a total of 1,648 (6.3%) were submitted by authors from non-OECD countries, and in 2016, only 5% of submissions corresponded to these parts of the world. Desk rejection rates for non-OECD submissions were notably higher than those of OECD ones, 72% versus 41%, an approximately 30% difference also observable in Foreign Policy Analysis and International Interactions. Among the explanations offered for this divergence, global South submissions purportedly lack originality, are descriptive and contain problems of plagiarism to a degree substantially higher than the average (a worrisome trend that has also been detected in Foreign Policy Analysis).

Given that few non-OECD manuscripts reach the peer-review stages, it is difficult to gauge how they fare during the review process itself. However, while rejection rates at ISQ (as opposed to desk rejects) for non-OECD submissions are higher than the average, both revise and resubmit, and acceptance rates are indistinguishable. Based upon conversations with the editors of several other ISA journals, the latter is a common trend.

The volume of global South original submissions to other ISA journals, particularly International Studies Review and International Studies Perspectives is higher than that of ISQ, averaging 12.9%. Although International Political Sociology’s most recent annual report boasts an increase from 6% to 25% in submissions from outside the Anglo-American axis and Northern Europe, non-OECD authors represent a mere 5.7%, slightly lower than Foreign Policy Analysis (6%). In all four journals, hardly any of these submissions reaches the publication stage.

In the case of IPS, the reception of submissions in different languages, a strategy designed to increase the participation of the non-English speaking world, has had a negligible effect to date, especially due to the low volume of submissions received in languages different from English.

In addition to global South authored articles in ISA journal publications, usage information by country and region provides a different indicator of participation and Association visibility. Unfortunately, the only journal that provides usage information in its annual report is IPS, which indicates that the sum of Asian, African and South American usage of the journal, as measured by article downloads, is equivalent to 9% of the total.

**Actionable Strategies**

1. As in the case of the ratio between male and female author submissions, an even more asymmetrical OECD to non-OECD gap exists in all ISA journals. Policies implemented to address gender that have been at least partially successful should be implemented in the case of global South contributors. These include: a) better monitoring of data relating to geography, including journal usage (article download information); b) actively encouraging global South authors to submit articles; c) increasing the number of global South members on editorial boards; and c) being rigorous in selecting Northern and Southern (in addition to male and female) reviewers for each submission. Increasing the pool of global South reviewers may eventually require developing a “review template” whereby those invited to review are provided more detailed instructions as to how to do so, given the lack of a peer review culture in many academic communities.
2. Increase access to ISA publications and academic databases. Although all ISA members have free access to Association publications, extending access to institutions and individuals in targeted countries and regions may expand ISA readership and goodwill. By way of example, Taylor & Francis currently offers a STAR initiative (supporting authors in emerging regions) whereby authors and researchers in eligible countries of the global South gain free access to the editorial’s journal content for a limited amount of time. A similar program is now being considered for the editorial’s book contents via its online eBook platform.

A complementary strategy, no less important for increasing access to databases (and thus, to the “state of the art” of the field) would entail the creation of a collaborative scheme with ISA institutional members, in which willing institutions “adopt” a specific number of global South members and provide them some type of standardized “research affiliate” status that allows them access to university databases.

3. Develop alternative types of article submissions. In 2016, the American Political Science Review (APSA’s journal) launched a second type of article with the goal of enhancing inter-disciplinary debate and widening its readership and authorship. APSR “letters” have a maximum of 4,000 words and their purpose is to address important research problems, highlight novel perspectives on those problems and encourage scholarly debate. Ethics and International Affairs too has developed an “essay” submission of between 3,000 and 5,000 words that, contrary to the APSR “letter”, does not undergo external peer review but in-house revision by members of the editorial board.

4. Devise mentoring schemes that increase the likelihood of publication (and not just an increase in the volume of submissions to ISA journals). Such a strategy can be devised at multiple and reinforcing levels, including early career workshops (akin to the already existing ISA Committee on the Status of Women “pay it forward” program); journal-specific policies; or Association-wide mentoring. By way of example:

The Journal of Global Security Studies has decided to adopt a pre-submission exchange, consisting of two rounds of limited feedback provided by selected members of its editorial board. Although it is too early to determine how effective (or not) this will be in boosting the number of global South submissions and acceptances, most (if not all) of the editorial teams of the other Association journals consider this a labor and time-intensive process (however important it might be) that would require greater support on the part of ISA, given that they are already over-extended.

Ethics and International Affairs too has institutionalized a mentor scheme for articles that would not pass peer review but that have potential in terms of the research conducted. These are sent to members of the editorial board (which has a strong African presence) who are asked to provide supportive, constructive reviews intended to help authors improve their research in the future. The journal conducts many of these types of reviews, but its sense is that very few of the articles make it through to publication. However, since it does not use an online submission system, monitoring the success (or failure) of these initiatives is quite difficult. In addition to mentoring, African Affairs has also launched a series of blogs and reflections on the topic of African participation in global academic debates, hosted on the OUP blog site.

Another strategy would entail an Association-wide policy whereby early career or junior scholar members from the global South are paired with senior members (from the South and the North) who can provide more systematic advice and support on specific works and on academic concerns in general. Many professional associations have already institutionalized similar policies, so examples as to how to go about creating such a program abound.

5. Create a new ISA journal (online or conventional) dedicated to issues of the global South. Note ABT: I have little to say by way of encouragement of this strategy, as I honestly don’t think that it will resolve the problem of global South scholar visibility in ISA publications. In fact, if one revises the ISQ annual reports, it is interesting to note that
submissions by region of interest point to the salience of the Southern and non-Western world as an object of study in this journal.

3. BIG IDEAS

The actionable strategies highlighted in this report can be reasonably implemented within the short-term. However, three additional “big ideas” also come to mind when thinking about how to enhance global South participation in the Association:

1. Create an ISA endowment to provide travel grants and to support mentoring activities. While contributions from Association members, both individual and institutional, could feasibly increase convention travel grants in a short amount of time, active fundraising geared towards more comprehensive and systematic support for global South scholars is a longer-term endeavor. In this regard, the experiences of LASA, and the APSA MENA and African Initiatives, are worth analyzing more carefully.

2. Create a Commission on the Status of the Global South with the objective of institutionalizing the efforts of the Global South Taskforce within ISA’s governing structure. As in the case of the Commissions on the Status of Women, and on Diversity and Representation, the goal of the Commission would be to oversee and implement the strategies recommended by the Taskforce, as well as evaluating progress in the participation of global South members in Association governance, membership, conventions, publications, and other activities.

3. Implement a program similar to the APSA MENA and Africa Initiatives. In both regions, APSA works with host universities to organize extended workshops that bring together small groups of early career scholars for training in basic research skills and to promote regional and global networking. Throughout the program, which lasts for several months, selected scholars not only building professional relations with scholars from other parts of the world, but develop, present and perfect manuscripts for publication.

References


Global South Task Force

Draft Report of Sub-Committee-II: Specific Regional/Country Challenges, Possible Contributions in terms of ISA Participation

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The ISA community, in responding to the felt need to make ISA more inclusive, plural and diverse, has made some positive strides over a period of time and setting up of the Global South Task Force (GSTF) is one such endeavor, amongst a series of such initiatives. The Task force was set up to identify the problem areas that may be inhibiting the Global South scholars from participating in the ISA activities to their full potential. Secondly, and more importantly, to propose concrete steps or actions that may address these issues in a meaningful and effective manner for the 2018 San Francisco meeting.

The brief of the sub-committee II was to look at specific regional/country challenges, possible contributions in terms of ISA participation that requires specific inputs on the regional and country level specificities.

The draft report of the sub-committee II draws on the survey conducted by the Global South Task Force8 (henceforth, Task Force Survey), Reports of the Global South Dialogues 2016 and 2017, ISA Travel Grant Award Report 2017, discussions with the Co-chairs, Coordinators of other Committee members, ex-officio members of the Taskforce over email, Skype and telephone, in addition to the valuable inputs from the committee members shared over emails.

Marginalization of the Global South is due to research and pedagogic reasons, including the nature of IR discipline and its embedded northern core, irrespective of its diverse geographical location and heterogeneous reality. This translates into structural constraints, both internal and external, faced by scholars from the global south in the IR discipline itself and hence, not exclusively limited to the ISA.

These challenges and concerns have been organized into the following thematics, each followed by actionable recommendations, some of them short to medium terms while others are for long-term considerations.

1: Politics of Knowledge Production and Dissemination

8 The English survey was undertaken by 251 respondents and has been used to draw the summary findings of the survey. The data shows a fair degree of geographical diversity in terms of respondents (derived from question 20 about the geographical location of the institution) although respondents have not used a uniform category to denote their location. An overwhelming percentage of respondents (77.72%) have lived in global south for a consideration period of time. 51.36% having spent their whole lives; 18.64% spending more than 15 years and 2.27% each spending between 11-15 years and 5 to 10 years. 5.45% have lived in global South for less than a year and 3.18 between 1-5 years. Only 16.82 % of the respondents have never lived in the global south. The Task Force Survey shows slight gender skew with male respondents making for 52.94% while women respondents constituting 43.89%. ‘Others’ made up of 0.45% of respondents while 2.71 % refused to specify their gender identity. Notable is the fact that 30 respondents chose to skip this question.
A matter of concern that has overarching implication for research, conference participation and publication is that of different research traditions that prevail in the Global North (GN) and Global South (GS). This translates into research and teaching standards being set in the Global North and applied uniformly to the Global South.

In the Global South, there is often a lack of importance being attached to theory, something that remains a thrust area of the Global North writings. Research in the Global South gravitates towards descriptive analysis, advocacy and policy recommendations that often does not meet the requirements of scientific and theoretical research.

There are also inter- and intra-regional variations in research traditions across different regions due to different colonial histories. For instance, in Africa, the culture of research and publication in the Francophone sphere is different from that in the Anglophone one.

Most of the IR theories, even the emancipatory critical theories, have their origins in Western contexts, making their applicability in different contexts very difficult, while indigenous research does not come into the mainstream.

Domination of English in IR discipline also acts as an important factor in the marginalization of research from different languages. This also translates into an important barrier to participation and dissemination in international conferences and journals.

In terms of research foci, the thrust areas of Global North and Global South often do not match. For instance, multilateralism and international organizations are not a priority area in the American IR whereas Global South focuses on it a lot. Similarly, the goal of equity and justice in the global order are not the mainstay of Western academia but a central concern of the Global South.

The areas studies programs, defined by the northern and more particularly American academia and structured by strategic interests, are seen as problematic as it tends to homogenize the regions without taking into account the diversity. For examples, the Caucasus and Central Asia (CCA) are often given a generic “post-communist/Russian and Eastern European” category while ignoring the sub-regional specificities and complexities.

The Task Force Survey also indicates that regional categorization is a contested domain and often does not match with people’s imagination about their location. Many respondents in the Task Force Survey have given two or more geographical identification, viz, Europe/Scandinavia; South Africa (Global South); Global South/ Africa/ Zimbabwe, Turkey/Central Anatolia, etc. Two of the following responses particularly underline the problematic regional categorization: ‘When I ask my students about the geographical location: one half say Europe and half say Turkey.’ The other response noted: ‘Eurasia, Middle East, and Europe (which ever constructed label you choose).’

**Actionable Strategies**

*1.1: Encouraging Collaborative Research*

An important step to pluralize the discipline is to promote joint research on different issue areas of IR from different geographical locations. This should include cross-regional collaboration between not only Global North and Global South, but more significantly, within the Global South. This would not only require rethinking the relationship between the discipline of IR, Area Studies and Comparative Politics, but also promoting interdisciplinary dialogues between various discipline and IR; apart from engaging with works in other disciplines.

*1.2 Mapping IR Pedagogy*
Teaching of IR across various geographical locations must be mapped to undertake a comparative analysis of IR traditions in different regions and document peculiar characteristics of these regional traditions. This will also facilitate intra and inter-regional dialogues.

2: Publication

The sphere of publication in peer-reviewed journals reaffirms the trend of lower representation of the Global South. The data about articles submitted to *Foreign Policy Analysis* at the meeting of the ISA-Global South Caucus Dialogue, Baltimore 2017 is an exemplar of this trend. It is notable that since 2010, 1,041 submissions to *Foreign Policy Analysis* came mostly from the Global North, making up for 80% of such submissions while the remaining 20% came from countries of the Global South. The rate of desk rejection of the Global South submissions remains high at 54% of all manuscripts, in contrast to 17% of rejections from the Global North. The silver lining however is that once past the desk, the articles that go through the review process, irrespective of their location, face similar pattern of acceptance, revisions and resubmissions.

A similar pattern is observable in other ISA journals: (1) scholars from the Global South (as well as women) submit considerably less articles than men from the Global North; (2) the desk rejection rate for articles submitted by scholars from the Global South is much higher (around 50-60%); (3) However, when the article submitted by a Global South scholar is not desk rejected, its acceptance rate is similar (even though lower) to that of any other article.

The Task Force Survey points to similar pattern of inclusion and exclusion as nearly half of the respondents (48.39%) reported constraints in publication of their research in peer reviewed journals, while 51.61% of respondents did not report any constrain in publishing their research in peer reviewed journals.9

These constraints include problems with domination of English language, gatekeeping function (journals seen as closed clubs), different ways of research writings, descriptive vs. theoretical writings, journals’ focus on quantitative methods, absence of sufficient information about the peer review process, and editorial policy of the journal. Long gestation period, lack of training in research methodology, quality and financial support are cited as some of the other important constraining factors for publications.

An important concern or constraint regarding publications relates to the issue areas that are relevant to the global South/non-western world and its perceived relevance. Some also mention bias and prejudice against certain issue areas, regions and institutions, as another set of constraint.

Actionable Strategies

2.1: Research Methodology and Writers’ Workshops

Instituting regular training workshops on research methodology and academic writing, not in the spirit of capacity building but in the spirit of collaborative dialogue. As Report on the ISA-Global South Caucus Dialogue rightly noted: “GS be considered as partners and not be viewed as deficient in comparison to peers from the North or as “problem cases”

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9 This may be explained by the fact that majority of the respondents belong to the age group 35-44 years (34.68%) indicating mid-career and senor scholars while 25-34 age group constituted 25.68% of the respondents. About a third (32.74 %) of the respondents are in academic jobs for more than 10 years, which is the largest cohort of respondents, pointing to senior academic professionals. The second largest cohort of respondents (20.18 %) are early career academics with up to 5 years of experience. Overwhelming majority of respondents (83.41 %) are in full time academic jobs and only 11.52 % are in part time jobs with even a lesser number (5.07 %) in contractual arrangements.
that the ISA needs to address.” Such workshops will go a long way in augmenting knowledge base and promoting collaborative research.

2.2: Addressing the Language Barrier

Since English language focus of ISA journals is one of the biggest barriers for non-English speakers, it is important to address this concern as a way to make them more diverse.

While promotion of language diversity remains a goal, an innovative way to bring diverse body of work in the mainstream is to translate important regional writings in English and publishing in important journals. Regional associations and journals can be used as a platform to attract such submissions through a competitive and peer review process.

2.3: Acceptance of Different Cultures and Thrust of Research

Heterodox scholarship, both in terms of methodology and issue areas must be viewed with an open mind in the mainstream IR journals. This is particularly relevant given that concerns important to Global South are not seen as important for wider applicability.

Special issues of journals can be planned to focus on ‘Southern questions’ where individual and joint works can be commissioned.

2.4: Identify Promising Scholars

Editors of journals may encourage authors to submit to the journal and provide support including guidance for initial submissions and revised articles. This could be done at Annual Conventions as also regional conferences and workshops. In fact, ISA collaborative/mixed panels’ papers can be solicited for publications in ISA journals.

A synergy must be developed between papers presented at the ISA conventions and the publications, either as special issues of journals or as edited volumes.

2.5: Southern Journals

There is a good pool of quality publication from the Southern locations which can make special effort to seek articles from the Global South and Global North as a mechanism for two-way flow of knowledge for wider dissemination of local body of research and encouraging greater dialogue and engagement across geographic locations.

Possibilities of special/twin issues between ISA journal and Southern journals can also be explored.

2.6: Open Access to ISA Journals

In the true spirit of making ISA more democratic, all ISA journals must shift to open access source as massive subscription fees of journals in general continue to reproduce global academic inequalities and acts as a major barrier to research and knowledge production.

2.7: Diversifying Editorial Broad

More Global South scholars can be included on editorial boards and panels for peer review process.

3: ISA Programs

The ISA programs, especially the Annual Conventions, consistently record greater presence of scholars from the Global North, more particularly from northern America. Africa is perhaps the least represented in the ISA conferences, not to
mention other countries/regions from the Global South. This is partly due to various conditions of exclusions of both academic and structural nature.

Barriers to participation may also include having no PayPal account or an international credit card and lack of Internet access. Just to put things in context, according to International Telecommunication Union (ITU) data for 2017, proportion of individual Internet users in Africa is lowest at 21.8%, in Arab States it is 43.7%, in Asia & Pacific, it is 43.9%, while Europe has the highest rate of 79.6% followed by CIS at 67.7% and Americas at 65.9%. Going by the economic criteria, in LDCs and developing countries, the Internet usage is as low is 17.5 and 41.3%, respectively. Developed countries stands at 81% of the population using Internet while the world average is 48%. This means that more than half of the world population is not using the Internet.10 (ITU, ICT Facts and Figures 2017). Such lack of access or lower usage understandably makes online ISA registration and membership difficult.

The most important barrier is paucity of travel funding. It is notable that for most scholars in the Global South, unlike their Western counterparts, there is no institutional support for conference travel, making them totally dependent on external sources for funding.

So, while ISA has been proportionately and consistently trying to extend travel grants to participants in the Global South, the proportion of funding varies between conferences. In 2016, 93% of Global South applicants got travel funding, in 2017, the same figure went down to 45% which indicates that more than half of such applicants did not receive any travel grant. The same figure for Global North is 54%, which indicates a better award rate. Similarly, the average grant in 2016 ranged between $350-$800, with a median $500 grant for Global South awardees. In 2017, the same grant ranged between $120-$1000 and $300, respectively (ISA Travel Grant Awards Report 2017). So, while the highest travel grant went up from $800 to $1000, the lowest amount went down from $350 to $120 and the median grant came down from $500 to $300.

Besides, while travel grants awarded to Global South scholars are similar to what has been allocated to northern scholars11, it is way short of meeting former’s requirements. This is because the cost of travel from countries in Africa, East Asia, South Asia, Latin America to the northern American destinations is proportionally higher. The average cost of return airfare from many courtiers in the Global South to travel to San Francisco ranges between US $ 800 - US $ 1500 (provided tickets are booked much in advance), not to mention the additional cost of visa fee, hotel, insurance, etc. The total cost of attending the Convention therefore is difficult to be borne by individual participants given the salary structures in the Global South and relative absence of additional institutional grants. The amount of travel grant may be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Global North scholars, given cheaper flight tickets and supplementary departmental grants for attending conference.

Regarding the criteria for granting travel funding, preference must be given to young career researchers and students coming from the Global South. The Task Force Survey too recorded a preference for funding younger and early career professionals with 43.10% and 26.29% favoring supporting young career professionals and graduate students, respectively. While 64.66% regarded acceptance of paper on the program as one of the criteria, a substantive percentage of 57.76 % regarded location in the Global South as a criterion for prioritization of funding.

10 Youth population (age 15-24) record higher usage – 70.6% but here again usage varies between countries at different level of economic development. “In developed countries, 94.3% of young people use the Internet in contrast to 67.3% in developing countries and only 30.3% in Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Nearly 9 out of 10 young individuals not using the Internet live in Africa or Asia and the Pacific.” The gender gap is also pronounced with women users at 12 % lower than men. (ITU, ICT Facts and Figures 2017).

11 In 2016, for Global North participants, travel grant ranged between $100-$750, with a median grant of $400. These figures were $100-$500, with a median of $240 travel grant, respectively, for Global North awardees in 2017.
Actionable Strategies

3.1: Enhancing Travel Funding for Scholars from the Global South

Since lack of travel funding remains one of the important reasons for exclusion of the Global South scholars at various international conferences, all efforts must be made to enhance travel funding within the ISA but also from external sources.

A fundraising exercise can be initiated by the ISA for the creation of an endowment grant wherein various international and national/regional foundations and high net worth individuals from different regions of the Global South can be approached. Foundations such as MacArthur, Ford, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), etc. can also be approached for the same.

3.1.2: Travel Funding Announcements and Quantum of Grants

Instead of granting partial funding which may be of little use given the high cost of travel and accommodation for most scholars in the Global South, full travel funding must be extended to scholars, every alternate year.

Travel funding announcement must be made before the registration fee is paid so that individuals can make an informed decision about the feasibility of participation. This may partly also address the problem of unused travel grants.

3.1.3: Financing African Scholars

Particular priority must be given to the scholars from Africa given the abysmal levels of their participation. Joining hands with regional associations and national chapters wherever they exist can be used as an important mechanism for supplementary or matching travel grants for ISA conferences.

3.1.4: Taking ISA to the Global South

ISA may consider hosting alternative Annual Conventions in the Global South. The goal should be simultaneously, to bring Global South scholars to the ISA and to bring the ISA to the Global South, which may also reduce the burden of travel funding and involve a wider participation.

3.2: Encouraging Joint and Collaborative Panels

ISA can facilitate and prioritize ‘collaborative panels’ for papers jointly written by the scholars from the Global North and the Global South.

More chairs, discussants, plenary and roundtable speakers at the ISA Conventions must be drawn from the Global South.

4: Making of the Global ISA

Contrary to ISA being a largest professional body of IR scholars with more than 6,500 members, its visibility in the global south is less, particularly in Africa. This is testified also by the Task Force Survey which shows that nearly 23.20% of respondents in the Task Force Survey have no awareness about the ISA.
Notable in the Task Force Survey results is skipping of questions related to ISA (Q 5\textsuperscript{12}, 6\textsuperscript{13}, 7\textsuperscript{14}, 8\textsuperscript{15}, 9\textsuperscript{16} & 10\textsuperscript{17}). Ranging from 61 to 187 respondents skipping these questions, particularly striking is the fact that nearly 187 respondents skipped Q 9 on how can ISA become an even more inclusive organization. This may indicate lack of awareness as also lack of meaningful and substantive participation in the ISA programs amongst the respondents.

Those who responded to this question provided positive inputs that included holding alternative annual conventions in Global South, holding conferences outside northern America, institutionalizing regional ISA chapters and more importantly, organizing panels in language other than English and enhancing funding opportunities for those in the global south.

**ISA Journals**

ISA journals show high degree of visibility, as only 8.62\% of respondents indicate no awareness about the listed ISA journals. *International Studies Quarterly* figures highest at 75\%, followed by *International Studies Review* and *Foreign Policy Analysis* (both at 65.52\%). The lowest is *International Interactions* at 19.83\%. The readership of these journals varied in frequency: 38.24\% read them every month, 28.43\% read at least once in a year and 8.96 \% do not read any ISA journal.

This is matched by 59.2\% of respondents finding *International Studies* as most valuable followed by *International Studies Review* and *Foreign Policy Analysis*. Likewise *International Interactions* was seen as least valuable at 2.49\%.

Issue of accessibility has been mentioned by 4.90\% of the respondents, something that also finds significant mention in qualitative answer, in addition to relevance of journal articles for their research.

**ISA Membership**

ISA’s membership is largely drawn from Western, more specifically, American academia. This perhaps explains why nearly 68.27\% of respondents in the Task Force Survey are part of the professional associations, though not necessarily only the ISA.

In fact, many are members of more than one professional association and regional professional associations show a higher degree of membership, amongst the respondents.

Amongst the respondents to the Task Force Survey, ISA has a current (31.61\%) and past membership (17.62\%) of nearly half (49.23 \%) while 50.78 \% (more than half) have never been members.

A positive co-relation is notable between membership of professional association and participation in conferences as 71.6\% of the respondents participate in the conferences organised by the respective professional associations. In fact, more people attend regional studies association conferences than the ISA.

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\textsuperscript{12} Q 5: On average, how often do you attend ISA conferences? – skipped by 61.
\textsuperscript{13} Q 6: Which ISA conferences do you attend/have you attended? (select all that apply) - skipped by 163.
\textsuperscript{14} Q 7: Your association/involvement with ISA has helped your career by resulting in select all that apply) – skipped by 168.
\textsuperscript{15} Q 8: What are the primary reasons you see for participating in ISA programs? (select up to 3) – skipped by 162.
\textsuperscript{16} Q 9: How can ISA become an even more inclusive organization? – skipped by 187.
\textsuperscript{17} Q 10: What is the primary reason why you don’t participate in ISA conferences? – skipped by 99.
\textsuperscript{18} Q 3 ‘Had you heard of the International Studies Association (ISA) before agreeing to complete this questionnaire?’ was skipped by 58 people and it is likely that those who have not heard about the ISA are unlikely to engage with other questions related to ISA. Hence only questions skipped by more than 58 respondents have been taken into account to assess perceptions about ISA and its activities.
**Actionable Strategies**

4.1: *Enhancing Visibility of ISA*

In order to popularize and disseminate information about the ISA, a common mailing list of IR departments in various Universities in the Global South can be prepared.

Since ISA receives an enthusiastic participation from students, it can think of asking them to volunteer as ‘Student Ambassadors of ISA’ whose task can be to organize short orientation sessions for their peers and disseminate information about the ISA conferences and workshops and general guidelines on the submission of panel proposals and papers.

4.2: *Region-Specific ISA Sections*

On the lines of South Asia section, more region-based ISA sections can be set up at ISA in active consultations with the regional IR associations in order to institutionalize and incorporate regional requirements. Best practices from different regional and international associations on travel funding and regional workshops must be identified as an exercise of learning curve for better fund raising and optimum utilization of resources.

4.3: *Life Membership of ISA*

Life membership of the ISA can be explored at a sustainable rate as one/two/three-year membership may act as a deterrent for many in terms of recurring costs.

4.4: *Diverse Representation in Decision Making*

As a step towards enhancing diversity and learning from mutual best practices, it is imperative to have more diverse set of members in the Governing Boards and Committees of the ISA. This must include scholars from the Global South and within them, a proportionate gender representation.

4.5: *Web-Based Sources*

ISA must work towards creative use of web-based resources to reach out to wider audience. This may include web-seminars, video-conferencing, creation of virtual networks, blogs, online discussion forums, E-books (co-authored/edited), as additional tools to facilitate meaningful dialogue and participation even though given the Internet access issues, this can at best supplement and facilitate but not replace face-to-face interactions.
ISA Global South Task Force

Report of Sub-Committee 3: Long-range Issues: Scholarship, Scholarly Engagement and Mutual Understanding of Scholars from Global South and Global North

Sub-Committee Members:
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The mandate of Sub Committee 3 is to foster “scholarship, scholarly engagement and mutual understanding of scholars from Global South and Global North.” Most of what we hope to recommend is in the service of this goal. In recent years, there has been increasing efforts to recognize and address the Western bias or dominance in IR, enhance the voice of Global South scholars and themes, and to promote what has been variously labelled as “non-Western”, “post-Western” IR, etc. These have joined earlier approaches, especially varieties of post-colonialism and some strands of feminism. Such efforts have contributed not only to a greater awareness of the neglect of Global South ideas, intellectuals, voices, issues and agency. The have also suggested various conceptual and practical pathways to redress the exclusion of the Global South and inject greater diversity into the field.

These efforts necessarily vary in terms of their intellectual underpinnings and ambitions, not the least because they come from different scholarly traditions, and from different regional and institutional vantage points. As such they may seem confusing, even sometimes conflicting. But what is unmistakably common to these efforts is a shared desire to make IR more inclusive, and to enhance the participation and voice of Global South scholars and thereby build a truly global discipline of international relations/studies.

It is important not to forget that many scholars, from both the Global South and the Global North, whether individually or in collaboration with each other, have contributed to these efforts. Collaborative work between scholars from North and South has been an especially noteworthy in these approaches, with many members of this task force involved in such collaboration. Such collaboration is not only consistent with the core mandate of this Sub Committee, it is also a critical element of the global IR concept which seeks a uniting rather than dividing discipline, one that is exclusive of neither the Global South nor the Global North. This may also be a distinctive aspect of the “global” turn in IR.

But much more needs to be done. Sub Committee 3 feels that the survey reinforces many of the views that we have heard before and presses us to push further along various avenues, most if not all of which have come up before. So, it is crucial to think about what is desirable and what might be feasible for a very large institution like the ISA.

Based on the surveys and the discussions and exchanges among the Sub Committee members, there seem to be a cluster of ideas that we keep circling around, and which forms the core of our report. The spirit of the recommendations could be that we are offering ideas that should be tried and reviewed.

In preparing this report, we are conscious that the ISA is most often the showcase for research and collaborations; it is the endpoint and not the beginning point of the process. But we want to see if it can also stimulate deeper intellectual exchange and collaborative projects as well.

In this report, we offer a broad range of ideas, aware that not all are actionable (although they can be made to or incorporated into other related measures). We are also aware that some of our recommendations will overlap with
those from other Sub Committees. But we put them down here, and it is up to the Task Force Chairs to mix and match them with others in preparing the final report.

We offer our recommendations under the following seven categories (some are somewhat overlapping).

I. **Collaboration among Scholars from Global South and Global North**

While the proposed measures under other headings in this report also address collaboration, we start by highlighting some general steps.

- The ISA is pretty cumbersome simply because of its size; and because the importance (and value) of the main annual meeting has sometimes worked against regional and national level meetings. But the size can be a plus: it ought to facilitate a range of different formats and styles of meeting. Hence ISA should provide greater support for on-going collaborations and projects including **ISA privileging of panels with broader representation**. Panel proposals can be asked to state more directly how a proposed panel relates to on-going or proposed collaborative work – without creating any forms of exclusivity. The ISA might explicitly try to invite panels that aim at bringing global North and South scholars together and give them prominence.

- Given, as noted above, that approaches to broaden the scope of IR have taken diverse forms, it is important to have a dialogue among those perspectives, and not just between them and traditional approaches. Hence mapping the various efforts to broaden IR/IS and find common themes and approaches, without imposing any uniformity, may be helpful. This may involve keeping track of themes and trends in the GS, and GS IR and GS intellectual debates. Hence, we should encourage the organization of **research, teaching and methods workshops at ISA conventions and related meetings, that explore the common ground amongst different approaches to broaden IR**. The ISA HQ sometimes does this, but rarely focuses on issues of methodology or pedagogy.

- Develop a **roster of ISA figures** already publishing with GS scholars (or soliciting publications) to advise and sharing their experiences. This might include people at the ISA who are in positions of influence in publishing venues can think of ways to get their institutions to dedicate resources.

- Encourage **launching a journal or book series with editorial leadership from the Global North and the South** with a view to promote greater collaboration between scholars from the North and the South. While a handful of journals do this, (e.g. Third World Quarterly, Alternatives), these efforts are not adequate. A journal which has as its main mission enhancing collaboration between scholars across the North-South divide and which gives priority to publishing the results of such collaboration, could be considered, if not by ISA itself, then by other institutions.

- The **ISA Compendium** may be asked to include more contributions from the Global South and/or on Global South issues.

- Encourage **special conferences or orient some of ISA’s regional conferences** (in partnership with a regional international studies association) that **make North-South collaboration and exchange at the center of their theme and agenda**.

- Encourage **more post-doc and visiting appointments** in universities to advance the cause of exchange and collaboration across North and South. While the ISA cannot fund or sponsor these sorts of extended appointments, it can encourage them.
II. More Regionalized Meetings

A critical issue is the lack of participation in ISA conferences by Global South scholars. Most of GS respondents to the survey are not a member of the ISA, and they shared their thoughts on what they think some hindrances are to participation. The contrast is starker with answers from GS scholars in Francophone Africa (Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Senegal).

Both survey results in French and English highlighted the need to provide financial assistance to Global South scholars to attend ISA conferences and network with those from the Global North (especially when networking is a highly prized outcome of such large meetings). (Q9). Besides the lack of awareness, lack of funding and visa costs remain the primary reason for which GS scholars do not participate in ISA conferences.

We propose some ideas to redress this. But especially key is organizing more regional meetings in the South especially in regions like Africa where scholars attend less the ISA and are not aware of the ISA.

Such meetings provide avenues for networking and increased indirect opportunities for joint publications. Regional meetings in the GS could offer more awareness of the association and its opportunities of funding for regional workshop that could be held in the GS—a point highlighted in the 2017 ISA – Global South caucus dialogue (only 2 out of 36 workshop grants came from the Global South in 2016). Besides these meetings could also offer additional venues for joint publication opportunities (sentence?).

Regional conferences can also address western-centric bias in IR; thus, engaging local scholarship in various languages, as well as helping incubate synergistic ideas (for example via joint publications).

- **Have some ISA presence in and endorsement, selectively, of key regional and national IR conventions**, even if there is no direct ISA sponsorship and joint organization. Allowing such conventions to be advertised in ISA website and newsletter and perhaps sending an ISA representative (President, past president, Ex Dir. or someone from HQ, section chairs, etc.) will be an important message of support. For example, there are national conventions in India, there is next year the OCIS in Brisbane. (Asian Political and International Studies Association (APISA) now into its 15th year has regular conventions held in places like Manila, Ankara, Delhi, Singapore, Chiang Mai, etc. and attracts a very decent group of regional and international participants.

While these types of presence and support may not directly benefit Global South scholars’ participation in ISA conventions, they will give ISA more visibility and open doors to various kinds of partnerships, especially where ISA has not been visible or where ISA’s regional conventions are few and far between.

- **Develop appropriate contingency plans for conferences held in places that are deemed politically unstable**, so that regional meetings planned there can be moved to other places in the region. This happened in 2015 when a ISA-GS Caucus meeting scheduled in Bangkok was moved to Singapore following a coup. But this move and realizing the conference took an extraordinary effort by the GS Caucus local representative in Singapore. We learn from that experience that the ISA should be better prepared for such contingencies so that we do not rule out venues in the Global South that are fairly or unfairly regarded in the West as “risky” or “unstable”, out of too much caution or even prejudice.

III. How to Get Published?

A critical issue discussed by Sub Committee 3 is the question of “how to get published”, and “what GS scholars would like to see in ISA journals”. Survey results highlighted that GS matters (Area studies, African studies, teaching and learning of IR in the Global South) are not sufficiently addressed in ISA journals and that access to these journals is often limited by ‘gatekeepers and ontological and epistemological status quo of the discipline’ creating more rejection of
proposals made by GS scholars. While these might be disciplinary concerns and relate to how the field favors certain ideas and approaches over others, the ISA, as an organization with influence in the field, should be aware of reactions to such practices and criticism.

There has been skepticism on some editorial boards and amongst some IR journal editors of changing how they approach publishing and how to include GS voices; but more of the ‘how to get published’ and ‘the changing landscape of academic production and dissemination’ must be encouraged, not as a favor to GS scholars, but to enrich debates in the field. This might include joint workshops and to further editorial board reform – and connected discussion across ISA journals; and greater involvement with publishers, many of whom are acutely aware of the deep conservativism of mainstream western academia.

The issue of ‘how to get published’ has been addressed by some editors at ISA conferences (such as FPA editor having Q&A with GS Caucus members in Baltimore) and at ISA workshops (FPA and ISR editorial members attended the GS caucus workshop in Havana). These meetings are an asset but could gain in relevance for GS scholars if they move beyond presenting the review and guidance for submission.

Some proposed measures to address this might include:

- **Organize joint workshops with Global South institutions and journal editors and ISA publication editors** on ‘how to get published’ (on the side lines of an ISA conference in the GS). Such workshops would share experiences and allow ISA journals’ editors to get some feedback on what they expect from their own audiences and how they evaluate them. The goal of these meetings should include:
  
  i. To increase submissions from emerging GS-based scholars to top-rated ISA journals
  ii. To improve the quality of submissions from emerging Global South based scholars;
  iii. To increase the R&R (revise and resubmission) rate from emerging Global South -based scholars;
  iv. To improve access to the ISA journals; and, increase participation of emerging Global South-based scholars in review process and editorial boards.

An example of such joint ‘writing workshop’ is one organized by the African Studies Review in collaboration with the African Studies Association at the University of Ghana to stimulate, solicit, and further develop high quality journal submissions from Africa-based scholars under the close mentorship of senior scholars from the Global North and the Global South.

- **Explore joint special issues between ISA journals and key regional IR/IS journals** such as Chinese Journal of International Politics, International Relations of the Asia-Pacific and comparable journals in Africa, Latin America, Southeast Asia (Contemporary Southeast Asia) South Asia (International Studies), the MENA/Mediterranean, and in other regions and countries. We need to work out modalities, such as how to edit and referee such articles, and how to promote such joint issues) but the basic idea is of collaboration. Perhaps have a special issue (or more) where an ISA journal relinquishes control over a special issue to editors from the invited GS journal. Or have them work together.

- **Offer sessions at regional conferences on “how to get published.”** The Japanese International Studies Association did this (with Ikenberry), and this is available online. *ISA conventions and regional meetings should do this share them online through the ISA website.*

- **Encourage all ISA journals to publish in English from (and?) other languages.** The IPS does that already and all other ISA journals should be encouraged to follow this practice.

- **Provide attention to individual submissions** from Global South authors as well as special issues.
• Every journal has its conventions and practices, but we should encourage a **more detailed and user-friendly guide from the editors on the themes and approaches of journals**, including a clearer statement on encouraging submissions from and on Global South. Many Global South scholars find existing guidelines abstruse or even intimidating and are thus discouraged even from trying to submit.

• Encourage ISA-flagged journals to further **expand and diversify methodological and theoretical orientations**.

• Many article or book manuscripts dealing with the Global South are often reviewed by Global North scholars. This can lead to unintended (or intended) consequences, including suppression of the voices and ideas from the Global South. We should encourage journal and book publishing editors to be engage **more reviewers from the Global South or scholars knowledgeable on Global South**. This would expand thematic, theoretical and methodological pluralism.

### IV. Language Diversity

Both English and French surveys have highlighted the need to diversify the working language, especially to include French and Spanish both in research conferences and in publications (survey in French).

Some attempts have been made in this direction. For example, at the last Global South caucus conference at the University of Havana (July 2017) papers presented in panels, and keynote addresses were held both in English and Spanish. There is a pilot initiative for a few panels to be organized in other languages at the ISA annual convention in 2018.

• **Organize panels in English and other languages**: based on demand and initiative from constituents in ISA annual conventions and regional meetings where English remains the main language

• **Further opening up of the editorial boards of ISA journals to Global South scholars from different linguistic backgrounds**

### V. Identifying and Engaging Emerging Global South Scholars

The IR/IS landscape is the Global South is changing rapidly, with the emergence of a new generation of scholars. ISA should take steps to benefit from this. In addition to the plethora of hindrances noted above, there is also much gatekeeping by senior scholars from the Global South (or those working on the GS) against younger scholars. ISA should help to prevent this.

To this end, ISA could undertake a **systematic identification of emerging GS scholars**. There could be a roster of younger scholars who could be given the role of not just attending ISA’s junior scholars event, but also for recruitment to ISA, journals, etc. They should have a presence in the ISA’s Governing Council (may be by designating a seat from the non-North American slots for younger scholars from the Global South). One of course needs to think carefully about the criteria (age, etc.).

### VI. Addressing the concerns of women scholars from the Global South

ISA should pay more attention to the concerns and place of women scholars (both faculty and students) from the Global South. One of their main concerns has been a sense of marginalization within feminist theoretical discourses and institutional politics at ISA and the Global North. Also, women scholars face special hurdles in participating in ISA, given that their own income, position and status in their home countries are often less advantageous than male colleagues for a variety of cultural, economic and political reasons. Measures to address this might include:
• ensuring **representation of more Global South women scholars** in the leadership of gender-related sections and caucuses and committees of ISA

• **organizing more panels and roundtables** on the place of Global South women in IR in ISA annual and regional conventions,

• ensuring **that more women from the Global South are represented in the Governing Council, ISA journal editorial boards and ISA committees.**

As noted in part V of this report, i.e. on the plethora of hindrances to representation and access, gender (or gender bias) constitutes part of structural intersectionalities which entrench exclusion of GS female scholars. Given that pressures for exclusion can, and often do, emanate from within the same gender identification (i.e. GS women excluding other GS women), measures should be contemplated to attend to the contributions and ideas of GS emerging (young) female scholars or those critical of dominant discourses.

**VII. Liaison Points Between Scholars from Global North and South.**

One suggestion is to designate **Global South scholars to act as liaisons between ISA and local IR communities.** A regional liaison would be tasked to do outreach among ISA members and scholarly communities in the region, in addition to contacting the ISA journal crowd to see what they can offer (in terms of editing), and allowances for papers from regional scholars. The issue here regards exploring potential regional idiosyncrasies (which will be known after a comparative reflection), to, afterwards, discern what they are. A liaison, as someone familiar with epistemological and methodological diversities and concerns as well as empirical developments of relevance, can act as a contact person and a filter to region-related issues. Their tasks include being **present at local conferences** where partnerships are established to cement the idea that ISA working regionally is continuous (perhaps also helping in the organization of such local conferences). Such a scholar might be provided support to attend **regional events.** One might also identify several scholars in any one region to allow them to collaborate and share the workload. The regional liaison might work with other ISA reps – north and south – on exchanging “field notes”, especially to find common grounds to approach publishing, workshops, and ideational exchange.

Consider the following selection criteria in selecting a liaison:

• someone who works at a GS institution (is positioned there for more than one year – not simply an affiliation)

• someone from whose published materials can be gleaned an interest in questions of relevance to the ISA – regardless of where these are published

• someone around whom there is consensus in the subcommittee - or gets a simple majority vote of the task force.

**VIII. Developing closer nexus between ISA and area studies associations and making ISA more interdisciplinary**

The two above goals are closely linked. It is well-known that in many parts of the world there is a close nexus between **area studies and disciplinary IR** (itself a key aspect of the Global IR concept). The distinction between area studies and the discipline is thin indeed. Many area studies associations in the Global North and Global South cover IR themes and involve IR scholars, especially from the Global South. Many area studies professional associations like the African Studies Association (this may be also true of similar associations covering other regions) are **more attended by GS scholars including IR scholars.** At the same time, ISA remains a valuable medium for area studies scholars: it has helped their career by resulting in publications and collaborative projects and also offer venues for networking as reflected by both survey results in French and English. (Q7) In particular, for area studies and IR scholars in francophone Africa, the ISA
offered them opportunities to disseminate their research, opportunities for publication and provided them with innovative tools for teaching and research (Q8)

It is also well known that IR – but also political science more broadly – is understood in different ways outside the US. However, even within regions we find variance that would enrich the discussion at the ISA. For example, there is discernable difference in how the Levant, Gulf, and North Africa approach IR – influenced by various traditions, at lot of which are colonial. Since the French tradition of studying the “state” influences how IR is understood, for example, so too have influences of the French tradition on North African scholarship.

There have been many discussions outside of IR that explain regional politics and ties to the world in much more interesting ways; many of them are done in local languages. Hence, we should find ways to make ISA more interdisciplinary, and that way think of the state and the international in novel ways. This will require closer interaction with area studies community (itself a key element of a global IR agenda) and their associations and intellectuals. Some measures to this end might include:

- ISA partnering with area studies associations to support themed meetings.
- Inviting major figures in area studies, and other disciplines outside of “normal” IR, such as Ashis Nandy, Amartya Sen, and similar leading intellectuals and literary figures from Africa (sadly, we have missed a chance to engage Ali Mazrui), Latin America, Middle East etc. to give special addresses at ISA conventions, including regional ones. Every ISA Convention should have some of these leading figures from the Global South, no matter what their discipline is.
- At the ISA organizational level, developing more regional sections (like the South Asia section).
- Having more inter-disciplinary panels at the annual convention and local, regional, sub-regional conventions with a greater inter-disciplinary focus.
- Inviting and involving public intellectuals and policymakers from the Global South to ISA’s annual convention and regional meetings.

IX. Enhancing the Profile of the Global South, its themes, scholars and scholarship on the Global South at the ISA level

A somewhat different but related goal would be to enhance the profile of contributors to scholarship on Global South. The Global South Caucus gives an annual distinguished scholar award but this often becomes an exclusive event of Global South scholars. Hence:

- Consider moving this award to the main convention award auspices and ceremony, or institute a separate award on a similar theme.
- The Global South Caucus or ISA might consider instituting a book prize to recognize distinguished scholarship on the Global South (the themes should be open, not just limited to global development), or contributions to international studies that substantially incorporate the concerns, voices, ideas and agency of the Global South.

Work with the TRIP Survey to highlight the contribution of Global South scholars and scholarship. This might involve placing a question: “Name up to four scholars from the Global South whose work had the greatest influence on the field of IR in the past 20 years”. Or “Name up to four scholars whose work has the greatest influence in understanding the role of the Global South in the study of international relations in the past 20 years”.