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Progress Report by the Director

For the reporting period of
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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

1   This report presents the Institute's work from January through December 2007, including its conference, research, advisory, publication and dissemination activities. It is supplemented by an administrative and financial report.

2   During the current reporting period, research at UNRISD was organized under five programme areas—*Social Policy and Development*, *Markets, Business and Regulation*, *Civil Society and Social Movements*, *Identities, Conflict and Cohesion*, and *Gender and Development*—as well as the flagship project, *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes*.[1]

3   The *Social Policy and Development* programme comprised five research projects: *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes*, *Financing Social Policy*, *Social Policy and Migration in Developing Countries*, *Social Policies in Small States* and *Social Policy Index*.

4   Good progress was made under the project *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes*. Methodology workshops were held in Geneva and, over the course of the year, in each of the in-depth case study locations. By the end of 2007, drafts of the majority of the research reports from the in-depth case studies, overview papers and thematic papers had been received, giving rise to some early research findings. As part of the planning process for the flagship report on poverty, chapter outlines were drafted and background papers were commissioned.

5   Preliminary findings of the first phase of research on *Financing Social Policy* were presented and discussed at a workshop in Geneva, an issue of *UNRISD Conference News* was published, and a proposal for an edited volume on this topic was submitted to Palgrave Macmillan. Phase two got under way with research in two areas. *Financing Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries* considers ways to overcome the "resource curse" that allegedly affects these countries, in order to channel rents into sustainable social policies. A smaller subproject consisting of an edited volume on *Pension Funds and Development* was also initiated in 2007.

6   In 2007, a project proposal on *Social Policy and Migration in Developing Countries* was completed, funding was obtained, nine papers were commissioned and a workshop was held in Stockholm, in conjunction with the Institute for Futures Studies and the International Organization for Migration.

7   Regarding the project *Social Policy Index*, statistical modelling, simulations, rankings and robustness checks were carried out on the data; and the first draft of a Programme Paper was prepared. The project *Social Policies in Small States* commenced; the project issues paper, thematic papers and 13 country proposals were presented and discussed during a methodology workshop in Geneva.

8   Finally, publication and dissemination work continued for the outputs of the project *Social Policy in a Development Context* (2000–2005). Three volumes of the UNRISD–Palgrave Macmillan series were published in 2007, and the dissemination "road show" continued with the Director and researchers bringing the project findings to constituents in Lebanon, Norway, South Africa, Sweden and Switzerland.

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[1] Work under the programme area *Democracy, Governance and Well-Being* was organized under the flagship project, *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes*.

9   Under the programme *Democracy, Governance and Well-Being*, one volume was published in the UNRISD–Palgrave Macmillan series *Ethnicity, Inequality and Public Sector Governance*. The two current research topics under this programme area, *Politics of Poverty Reduction Strategies* and *Organized Groups and Welfare Development*, are being addressed under the umbrella of the project *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes*.

10   There were three projects under way during the reporting period in the programme on *Markets, Business and Regulation*: *Organized Business and Social Policy*, *Negotiating Alternative Trade Regimes in Latin America*, and *Social Responses to Inequalities and Policy Changes* (the latter being carried out jointly with the programme *Civil Society and Social Movements*). Based on a Call for Papers, and responding to a recommendation of the Nordic evaluation of UNRISD, a conference was held on Business, Social Policy and Corporate Political Influence in Developing Countries.

11   In 2007, research and publication activities were carried out for two projects under the *Civil Society and Social Movements* programme. Research was concluded on *Global Civil Society Movements: Dynamics in International Campaigns and National Implementation*, and a research wrap-up is provided in this report to the Board. In order to disseminate research results, and in line with the Nordic evaluation recommendation that UNRISD increase awareness and visibility of research results in the South, the five research teams held stakeholder meetings in the case study countries. At the international level, UNRISD held a major dissemination meeting at the World Social Forum in Nairobi, Kenya. Under the project *Social Responses to Inequalities and Policy Changes* (being carried out jointly with the programme *Markets, Business and Regulation*), good progress was achieved in the preparation of the draft case study reports and conceptual papers.

12   In the programme area *Identities, Conflict and Cohesion*, work progressed steadily during the current reporting period on the project *Identity, Power and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*. Eight country studies were completed, and the final project workshop was convened in Geneva. A series of six stakeholder seminars were planned to disseminate and discuss the research results, and the first seminar was held in Cochabamba, Bolivia. A research wrap-up is provided in this report to the Board. The search for funding continued for the proposed project on *Religion, Identity and Business*. A project proposal on *Affirmative Action, Identity and Conflict* was finalized and submitted to funding agencies.

13   Under the programme *Gender and Development*, research activities were under way in two projects. For the project *Political and Social Economy of Care*, the majority of the country teams had finalized their research proposals, and Research Reports 1 and 2 for the six core countries had been revised and were being posted on the UNRISD web site. A draft paper was prepared comparing the time use data across the six core countries, and preliminary findings were emerging. The second research workshop was held in Geneva. Research got under way for the project *Religion, Politics and Gender Equality*: funding was secured, research teams were identified and, in addition to the country studies, thematic papers were also being commissioned. The UNRISD contribution to Beijing+10, *Gender Equality: Striving for Justice in an Unequal World*, came to a close in 2007 with the publication of the report in Chinese; the launch of the Arabic version at a joint event in Cairo; the publication of the first two edited volumes under the new *Routledge/UNRISD Research in Gender and Development* series; and the final evaluation by the European Union.

14 During this reporting period, Institute staff organized 20 research events and activities. Through these workshops, seminars and conferences on themes related to its programme of work, UNRISD offered a forum for dialogue among policy makers, donors, scholars and civil society organizations. A two-day UNRISD staff retreat also took place on 22–23 May. The retreat had three objectives: (i) to review the actions taken since the 2003 retreat; (ii) to address concerns voiced by staff through a pre-retreat survey and any other issues they wished to bring up; and (iii) to give staff the opportunity to explore ways of working together more effectively.

15 UNRISD staff members are frequently called upon to act in a range of advisory roles for United Nations (UN) agencies, multilateral and bilateral organizations, governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), research institutes and universities. This provides UNRISD with opportunities to make substantive contributions to the thinking and programmes of other institutions and groups, while staff members benefit from the exchange of ideas and are also able to network, identify potential research partners and explore funding opportunities. During the reporting period, UNRISD staff members carried out advisory and consultancy activities on 94 occasions.

16 In 2007, 34 publications were issued. Eight books and one journal issue were produced, as was one report (in Chinese), six Research and Policy Briefs (two in English, two in French and two in Spanish), 15 Programme Papers, and three issues of Conference News. UNRISD publications were made available at a range of important events organized by the United Nations, specialized agencies, universities, NGOs and national governments. In addition to regular dissemination via mailings and fulfilment of requests, 32,925 printed publications and CD-Roms were disseminated to 67 events in 28 countries. Compared with the previous reporting period, this represents twice as many copies distributed and a 33 per cent increase in the number of countries reached, of which 57 per cent were developing countries and 43 per cent were industrialized countries.

17 Several changes were made to the UNRISD web site (www.unrisd.org) during the course of 2007 to ensure its constant evolution with technology, add new features to fulfil users' needs, and present UNRISD research, events and publications as clearly and comprehensively as possible. Statistics showed an average of 31,246 unique visitors to the site each month during 2007. PDF versions of the Institute's publications downloaded directly from the site grew appreciably, from 248,763 in 2006 to 318,264 in 2007, an annual increase of 28 per cent.

18 An UNRISD Press Office was established within the Publication and Dissemination Unit in mid-2007, and has been proactively contacting journalists and regularly attending twice-weekly UN press briefings in Geneva. As a result of these efforts, UNRISD has seen an increase in media coverage, contributing to raising the visibility and awareness of the Institute's work at the local and national levels where research is carried out.

19 Since mid-2005 the Publication and Dissemination Unit has made special efforts to collect and analyse data about the use of UNRISD research and publications, in order to gain insight into the results of outreach efforts. In 2007, UNRISD received and granted more than 40 requests for course use (26 universities in 10 countries); granted permission to translate its publications into Chinese, French, German, Portuguese, Spanish and Russian; and recorded over 130 bibliographic citations, web postings, articles, mentions, book reviews, interviews, etc.

20   The composition of the Board, chaired by Ms. Lourdes Arizpe, changed after its 2007 session. The new members are Peter Evans (United States), Rosalind Eyben (United Kingdom), Pasuk Phongpaichit (Thailand), Annika Sundén (Sweden) and Zenebeworke Tadesse (Ethiopia).

21   In April 2007 Richard Warren took up his functions as Associate Information Officer in the Publication and Dissemination Unit. Isabelle Schaller started in July 2007 as the Assistant to the Director, and Alexander Dénis took up his functions as Administrative and Finance Officer in October 2007. There were eight research assistants and 18 interns at the Institute during the reporting period. Finally, two staff members left UNRISD in 2007: Wendy Salvo, Administrative Assistant, in November; and Kléber Ghimire, Research Coordinator, in December.

22   The level of core funding received by the Institute for the financial year 2007 was USD 3,301,987. The following donors contributed to the Institute's core funds during the reporting period: Denmark, Mexico, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The government of Sweden increased its core contribution in 2007, and Denmark re-joined as a core contributor. Finland withdrew as a core contributor. In spite of this withdrawal, and due to the appreciation of the euro and other currencies against the US dollar, there was a net increase of USD 495,524 over 2006 core funding (USD 2,806,463). In 2007, 10 governments were approached for financial support in order to increase the number of core donors.

23   The level of project funding received by the Institute decreased from USD 1,290,588 to USD 859,479 in 2007.

24   The Commonwealth Secretariat approved a grant of USD 46,653 for the project on *Social Policies in Small States*. The Finnish Government approved a contribution of USD 108,069 for the project *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes*.

25   The Institute for Futures Studies approved a contribution of USD 29,000 to the project *Migration and Social Policy in Developing Countries*. The International Fund for Agricultural Development paid the second instalment of USD 99,500 for the project on *Identity, Power and Rights: The State, International Institutions and Indigenous Peoples*. During 2007 it was agreed with the Christensen Fund that it would contribute USD 100,000 to this project.

26   The Heinrich Böll Foundation agreed with UNRISD to contribute to the project *Religion, Politics and Gender Equality*; in 2007 the first instalment of USD 85,106 was received. The International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada, and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) financially support the research project on *Political and Social Economy of Care*. In 2007 IDRC paid the second and third instalments of USD 167,618 in total. The second instalment of USD 33,333 was received from SDC in 2007. For the same project, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) released a first instalment of USD 80,000.

27   In 2007 the United Kingdom Department for International Development agreed to contribute GBP 66,000 to the project *Organized Business and Social Policy*. Under the same project, the World Wildlife Fund–UK agreed to contribute USD 13,500; in 2007 the first instalment of USD 10,000 was received.

PROGRAMME ON SOCIAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

28   Social policy comprises public policies and institutions that aim to protect citizens from social contingencies and poverty, and ultimately to enable them to strive for their own life goals. Because of the range and diversity of themes that emerge at the nexus between development and social policy, this is the largest research programme at UNRISD. It builds on past work that looked at ways social policy can be instrumental to economic development while maintaining its intrinsic goals of protection and equity.

29   In 2007 the *Social Policy and Development* programme comprised five active research projects: *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes*, *Financing Social Policy*, *Social Policy and Migration in Developing Countries*, *Social Policies in Small States* and *Social Policy Index*.

30   Good progress was made under the project *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes*. Methodology workshops were held in Geneva and, over the course of the year, in each of the in-depth case study locations. By the end of 2007, drafts of the majority of the research reports from the in-depth case studies, overview papers and thematic papers had been received, giving rise to some early research findings (summarized below). As part of the planning process for the flagship report on poverty, chapter outlines were drafted and background papers were commissioned.

31   Preliminary findings of the first phase of research on *Financing Social Policy* were presented and discussed at a workshop in Geneva, an issue of *UNRISD Conference News* was published, and a proposal for an edited volume on this topic was submitted to Palgrave Macmillan. Phase two got under way with research in two areas. *Financing Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries* is considering ways to overcome the "resource curse" that allegedly affects these countries, in order to channel rents into sustainable social policies. A smaller subproject, *Pension Funds and Development*, consists of an edited volume.

32   There is a relative dearth of knowledge on the dynamics and consequences of South-South migration, especially concerning its linkages with social policy. In 2007, a project proposal on *Social Policy and Migration in Developing Countries* was completed, funding was obtained, nine papers were commissioned and a workshop was held in conjunction with the Institute for Futures Studies (IFS) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

33   Regarding the project under which work is being carried out to develop a *Social Policy Index*, country data were continuously updated; statistical modelling, simulations, rankings and robustness checks were carried out on the data; and the first draft of a Programme Paper was prepared.

34   The project *Social Policies in Small States* commenced. This research aims to shed light on how small states have dealt with development challenges and opportunities within their national contexts. The project issues paper, four thematic papers and 13 country proposals were presented and discussed during a methodology workshop in Geneva.

35   Finally, publication and dissemination work continued for the outputs of the project *Social Policy in a Development Context* (2000–2005). Three volumes of the UNRISD–Palgrave Macmillan series were published: under the regional component, *Latin America: A New Developmental Welfare State Model in the Making?* (Manuel Riesco, ed.), and *Social Policy in Sub-Saharan African Context: In Search of Inclusive Development* ('Jìmí Adésínà, ed.); and under the thematic component, *Social Policy and Democracy* (Yusuf Bangura, ed.). The publication of these three volumes fulfilled the Institute's commitments under the initial contract with Palgrave Macmillan for the Social Policy in a Development Context series. An additional manuscript, *Social Policies and Private Sector Participation in Water Supply: Beyond Regulation* (Naren Prasad, ed.), was accepted for publication and is forthcoming in April 2008.

Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes

36   This project is coordinated by Yusuf Bangura. In 2007, assistance was provided by Thomas Lavers (research assistant) and Mary Karauri (intern).

37   Funding for this project is provided by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNRISD core funds.

Background

38   This project, for which research commenced in 2006, studies the causes, dimensions and dynamics of poverty. It adopts a policy regime approach, examining the interconnections of institutions and policies in the domains of economy, social policy and politics to explain variations in poverty outcomes across countries. It reviews contemporary approaches to poverty reduction, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), and identifies key institutional, policy and political issues that are not being addressed in current poverty reduction strategies.

39   The project consists of two sets of activities. The first deals with research on eight in-depth case studies (Botswana, Brazil, Costa Rica, India, Kenya, Malaysia, South Africa and Taiwan Province of China) and nine overview papers (China, Finland, Ireland, the Republic of Korea, Mozambique, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, and the former Soviet Union): cases that historically have involved the state as an active agent of development and that can boast of some growth spells and attempts at structural transformation. For the in-depth case studies, teams of six researchers were constituted to study six broad themes:

- development strategies, growth and structural change;
- wealth and income inequality;
- welfare regime and social protection;
- welfare regime and basic services;
- organized interests, development strategies and poverty; and
- developmental state capacity and institutional reform.

The second set of activities involves preparatory work for an UNRISD report on poverty, to be published in 2009. Further background information on the project, including the composition of research teams, will be found in paragraphs 66–87 of the previous report to the Board.

40   While the programmes of most United Nations agencies now have a poverty dimension, most are linked to the specific mandate of each institution. For example, the International Labour Organization (ILO) tends to focus on the links between employment and poverty, the World Health Organization (WHO) on health and poverty, and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on trade and poverty. This UNRISD project attempts to deal systematically with the dynamics of development strategies, social policies and politics, analysed through a policy regime framework, and how these affect poverty outcomes.

Progress

Comparative case study research

41   A methodology workshop was held on 21–23 February 2007 in Geneva. In the first part of the workshop, thematic papers by Robert Boyer (institutional complementarity), Sanjay Reddy (international poverty statistics), Franklyn Serrano (functional and personal income distribution) and John Stephens (welfare regimes and poverty reduction) were presented and discussed. The second part of the workshop consisted of the presentation of research outlines of case studies by the lead researchers from Botswana, Brazil, Costa Rica, Finland, India, Ireland, Kenya, Malaysia, South Africa and Taiwan Province of China. Staff from UNRISD, as well as representatives of the ILO, UNCTAD and WHO, also took part in the discussions. An issue of *UNRISD Conference News* was published detailing the presentations and discussions that took place at the workshop.

42   In addition, the research coordinator attended workshops for each of the in-depth case studies. These were: Botswana on 27 April, Kenya on 2–3 May, India on 12–13 July, Brazil on 26–27 July, Costa Rica on 30–31 July, Taiwan Province of China on 31 August–1 September and Malaysia on 22–23 November. The coordinator of the research on South Africa also took part in the Brazil workshop. The outlines, and in some cases draft papers, prepared by each of the six researchers from each country were discussed in the country workshops with feedback given by the UNRISD project coordinator. Two brief reports on the workshops were also prepared and posted on the project's Google group.

43   During the reporting period, draft papers on all six research themes were received for South Africa and India; drafts for five themes were received for Costa Rica, Botswana and Taiwan Province of China; the Malaysia team submitted four draft reports; and the Brazil team three.

Overview papers

44   Four of the nine country overview papers were commissioned in 2006, and the remaining five were commissioned in 2007. Mauritius, previously selected as one of the case studies, was dropped from the list as it was felt that sufficient research was already available on that case and that it would be more useful to include a study on the former Soviet Union, which represents a distinct type of policy regime in promoting structural change and poverty reduction. The following papers were commissioned during the current reporting period:

- Alistair McAuley (University of Essex, United Kingdom)—*Development Strategies, Welfare Regime and Poverty Reduction in the Former Soviet Union*

- Carlos Castel Branco (Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Mozambique)—*Development Strategies, Welfare Regime and Poverty Reduction in Mozambique*

- Chua Beng Huat (National University of Singapore, Singapore)—*Development Strategies, Welfare Regime and Poverty Reduction in Singapore*

- Do Duc Dinh (Institute of World Economy, Viet Nam)—*Development Strategies, Welfare Regime and Poverty Reduction in Viet Nam*

- Jean Oi (Stanford University, United States)—*Development Strategies, Welfare Regime and Poverty Reduction in China*

45   The draft papers on Singapore, Viet Nam, China and the former Soviet Union were received, as were three of the four papers commissioned in 2006:

- Peadar Kirby—*Development Strategies, Welfare Regime and Poverty in Ireland.* This paper has been positively reviewed by two external referees and will be published as a Programme Paper.

- Huck-ju Kwon—*Development Strategies, Welfare Regime and Poverty Reduction in Korea.* This paper has been revised following comments by the project coordinator and will be externally reviewed for publication as a Programme Paper.

- Saman Kelegama—*Development Strategies, Welfare Regime and Poverty in Sri Lanka.* This paper has been revised following comments by the project coordinator and will be externally reviewed for publication as a Programme Paper.

Preliminary research findings

46   By the end of 2007, drafts of the majority of the research reports from the in-depth case studies, overview papers and thematic papers commissioned in 2006 had been received. Based on an initial review of these papers, some early findings are summarized below.

- Poverty eradication is a function of sustained levels of economic growth and structural change. Most countries have experienced growth episodes and varying degrees of transformation. Those that compressed the time period for eliminating absolute poverty followed a growth path which, like that of advanced countries in an earlier epoch, led to profound structural shifts in their economies. An overwhelming majority of the labour force moved from low-value/low-wage agriculture to high-value/high-earning manufacturing and services, which became dominant in gross domestic product (GDP) and export shares.

- Despite its relative decline, agriculture experienced productivity growth and rising incomes in the successful cases, even if to a lesser degree than the high-growth sectors. In these cases, the manufacturing and service sectors started off by absorbing low-wage and low-skilled workers from agriculture, and were subsequently upgraded to include activities that required higher levels of skills.

- In most successful cases, the state was not only concerned about rule setting and macroeconomic stabilization, but also played an active role in initiating and sustaining the transformation through massive investments in human capital and infrastructure, mobilization of resources and their allocation to the growth sectors, as well as ownership of key financial institutions and upstream industries.

- Current poverty reduction strategies in many low-income countries are constrained by an overly restrictive macroeconomic framework and do not reflect the growth strategies of successful late developers. Fewer countries are successfully following the classical path of structural change in which industry, and manufacturing in particular, played the leading role. The service sector is now dominant in many economies; and in a few countries, such as India, it is also the growth sector. However, in low-income countries, the growth of the service sector is a result of the failure of both industrialization and agricultural development. Much of the service sector consists of low-value-creating informal sector activities.

- Countries that are yet to complete the process of structural change and that rely on a foreign direct investment (FDI)–driven strategy to achieve this may have to contend with problems related to current low levels of employment generation arising from productivity gains in the manufacturing sector, as well

as China's highly competitive low-wage strategy. This raises the question of whether poverty reduction strategies for some countries should instead focus on existing jobs and raising incomes in those jobs, implying a gradual long-term process of change, not a radical shift, in the basic structures of the economy.

- The benefits and costs of growth and structural change were often distributed unevenly across occupational groups, economic sectors, gender, ethnicity and spatial location. Trends in inequalities reflected the way individuals and groups were connected to the growth sectors; and whether the institutions and policies that supported the development strategy and labour market participation had a redistributive slant. High levels of inequality tended to dampen the extent to which growth reduced poverty; and trends toward market-driven policy regimes have widened inequalities in most countries.

- Social policy was an integral part of the growth strategies and policy regimes that drove the processes of structural change. It served protectionist, legitimation and developmental functions. Welfare regimes that had a universalist thrust tended to be more redistributive and poverty-reducing, and offered better protection to low-income and vulnerable groups than those based on principles of targeting. Universalism was incremental (in terms of programmes, coverage and benefits) and did not always displace targeted programmes, which were often used to help disadvantaged groups gain access to universal services.

- A two-tier social protection system seems to be emerging or consolidating in most countries. Social insurance schemes, which cover employees in the formal labour force, coexist with a variety of social assistance schemes that are largely targeted at the poor or low-income groups. The character of the labour market and patterns of state-business-labour relations define the scope and redistributive character of insurance schemes. Social insurance schemes in highly unequal societies and fragmented labour markets tend to be regressive. Problems in extending social insurance in countries where the majority of the population is in agriculture and the informal economy have spawned a variety of social assistance schemes, such as cash transfers, that are targeted at the poor. These schemes seem to be poverty-reducing but are not as well funded as the social insurance schemes and benefit levels are at basic levels of survival. On the other hand, there are limits (in terms of coverage and remuneration) to extending social insurance if the majority of the labour force is in the non-formal sector or unemployed and growth strategies are not shifting the bulk of this group to the productive sectors.

- While most of the advanced developmental states had fragmented social protection schemes and favoured groups with strong connections to the labour market, a few other countries with medium levels of structural change and social democratic orientations embraced more unified systems, including social protection for non-industrial workers. High levels of employment in the advanced developmental states made their welfare regimes appear redistributive.

- Structural change in many countries that eliminated poverty occurred under authoritarian conditions. Most developmental states were highly centralized, had a firm grip on political power, and enjoyed considerable autonomy in the political economy. The state penetrated and repressed organized interests in the productive sector and developed synergistic relations with business interests. This allowed them to set the terms of the debate on development and welfare strategies and to regulate the behaviour of interest groups. Most developmental states built and maintained powerful, competent and insulated economic bureaucracies. State capacity was strong at all tiers, not just the apex, of the bureaucracy. Recent trends in democratization have opened up spaces for organized interests to influence development and welfare strategies.

- Structural transformation that reduced poverty also occurred under democratic conditions. In some countries, industrialization, welfare development and democratization were pursued simultaneously, rather than sequentially, through a process of trial and error. Variations in welfare provision and poverty outcomes within the advanced industrial democracies are explained by the differences in the national reach and organization of unions, the presence of Left-oriented parties in government over extended periods, cross-class alliances involving more than one subaltern social group, and social pacts that reconcile the conflicting interests of government, business and employees. Democracy

may also deliver good social outcomes when the electoral system is highly competitive, allowing the interests of low-income groups to be expressed in the policies of parties that compete for, or alternate in, power.

- The managerial and good governance reforms being promoted in low-income countries deviate from the institutional arrangements that supported high levels of growth and structural change in the successful developmental states. The politics of poverty reduction strategies in low-income countries also privilege non-governmental organizations, not production-based groups that historically played vital roles in holding business and the state to account and advancing the welfare and anti-poverty agenda.

Flagship report on poverty

47   As part of the planning process for the flagship report on poverty, several in-house meetings were held to discuss chapter outlines and background papers being commissioned to support the writing of the report. UNRISD research coordinators and a small number of external consultants will prepare the chapters of the report. The provisional outline of the report is presented below.

Section One: Economic Development and Poverty
1. Development and poverty in historical perspective

48   This chapter will examine the complex ways poverty outcomes have been shaped by different policy regimes, including those based on liberal market dynamics, social democracy, central planning, and developmental state strategies. It will address the development strategies, institutions and politics that allowed some countries to compress the time period for eliminating absolute poverty. It will highlight the state's role in successful late industrializing countries in promoting structural change and poverty eradication, and the constraints on current anti-poverty strategies in policy regimes that focus on stabilization and liberalization. The chapter will draw on case studies from the project.

2. Macroeconomic policies

49   This chapter will look at the links between growth, structural change and poverty, in particular highlighting that poverty eradication is strongly related to sustained levels of economic growth and structural transformation. The chapter will address issues related to the financing of development strategies; macroeconomic policies that are supportive of both structural change and poverty reduction; employment and labour market policies; and trends in agricultural productivity, income levels and rural poverty. Jayati Ghosh (Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi) will prepare the chapter as an external consultant. The chapter will draw on the growing literature on economic growth and structural change, the findings of the UNRISD book *Pro-Poor Macroeconomics* (Giovanni Andrea Cornia, ed.), the comparative case studies carried out as part of the poverty project, and three papers to be commissioned:

- Proposed paper on *Growth Episodes*
- Proposed paper on *Financing Growth and the Relationship between Economic Growth and the Financial Sector*
- Proposed paper on *Employment Patterns and Poverty Reduction*

Section Two: Inequality and Poverty
3. Wealth and income inequality

50   This chapter will examine the causes, patterns and dynamics of wealth and income inequalities. It will address five sets of linkages: inequality and structural change, classifying countries into high, intermediate and low levels of transformation; inequality and political and policy regimes, based on a comprehensive dataset on regime type and regime change as well as data on social

protection regimes; inequality and the functional distribution of income and wealth; global macroeconomics and trends in inequality; and inequality, poverty and the poverty-reduction elasticity of economic growth. James Galbraith (University of Texas) will prepare the chapter as an external consultant. The chapter will draw on the papers on inequality commissioned as part of the case studies for the poverty project as well as three additional papers:

- Hyunsub Kum (Seoul National University, Republic of Korea)—*The Contours of Structural Change: 1963–2000*

- Sara Hsu (St. Edwards University, Austin, United States)—*Political and Policy Regimes: 1963–2000*

- Olivier Giovannoni (University of Texas, Austin, United States)—*Functional Distribution of Income and the Incidence of Poverty*

4. Gender inequality

51   Conceptually, the links between growth, employment and poverty reduction must be understood along with their gender dimensions. Methodologically, this requires an approach that combines household analysis of poverty with intra-household and individual poverty rates. Institutionally, gender segmentations (horizontal and vertical) of labour markets, both formal and informal, are central to understanding the gendered connections between growth, employment and poverty. Despite the feminization of the labour force which was predicted to improve women's relative wages, gender inequalities have persisted and remain endemic. In addition to labour markets (and labour-based income), tax and transfer systems are also very important for understanding gender differences in poverty. The chapter will highlight differences across countries in the degree of gender-progressiveness of tax-and-transfer systems, and whether/how the differences across countries can be explained in terms of welfare state regimes. Supporting papers include:

- Janet Gornick (Baruch College and City University of New York, United States) and Markus Jäntti (Abo Akademi University, Finland)—*Pre- and Post-Transfer Poverty by Gender: Evidence from the Luxembourg Income Study Data*

- James Heintz (University of Massachusetts, United States)—*The Employment and Poverty Connection: Gender-Disaggregated Data Analysis for Six Countries*

5. Ethnic and spatial inequalities

52   This chapter will explore the impact of different development strategies and growth processes on ethnic and spatial inequalities in multiethnic countries. The chapter will analyse how a number factors, including differing paths of historical development or growth strategies, changes in migratory and settlement patterns, discriminatory public policies, and variations in the international political and economic environment, have a bearing on poverty reduction. Three papers were commissioned to assist in the preparation of the chapter:

- Ann Morissens (University of Leuven, Netherlands)—*Determinants of Ethnic and Spatial Inequalities and Regime Type*

- Graham Brown and Arnim Langer (Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity/CRISE, University of Oxford, United Kingdom)—*Horizontal Inequalities and Ethnic and Spatial Inequities*

- Sunita Parikh (Washington University, United States)—*Affirmative Action*

Section Three: Social Policy and Poverty
6. The multiple goals of social policy

53   This chapter will provide an overview of the multiple tasks of social policy—*distribution, protection, production* and *reproduction*—and the complex ways in which they aid poverty reduction. The chapter will also address issues of

targeting and universalism to show that targeting in contexts of underdevelopment and widespread poverty is a costly instrument for reaching the poor. The chapter will draw on UNRISD research under the 2000–2005 project on *Social Policy in a Development Context*.

7. Social protection

54   This chapter will examine the relationship between social protection, inequality and poverty across different welfare regimes and development contexts. It will look into the impact of social protection schemes on security and well-being of the population, the productive system, distribution and gender equality. It will analyse historical determinants of present schemes as well as the effects of recent reform trends, drawing on the comparative case studies from the poverty project, past work on *Social Policy in a Development Context* and the following commissioned papers:

- Armando Barrientos (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)—*Social Protection and Poverty*

- Guy Standing (University of Bath, United Kingdom)—*Labour Market Policies, Social Development and Poverty Reduction*

- Rachel Slater (Overseas Development Institute, United Kingdom)—*Cash Transfers, Social Protection and Poverty Reduction*

- Nicola Wermer (UNRISD)—*Social Protection for the Rural Population*

8. Pro-poor provision of basic social services

55   This chapter will examine the different arrangements of service provision including public provision, community-driven provision, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private sector provision, as well as the impact on the poor. It will do so by contextualizing the general debate on liberalization, public sector reform and the progressive disengagement of the state. It will link the general context of liberalization and privatization with the provision of social services within the poverty and MDGs debate. The chapter will also look at the concept of "pro-poor social services", the implications of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) on social services, and social service provision in high-growth economies. Three papers are to be commissioned, as follows:

- Proposed paper on *GATS and social services*

- Proposed paper on *Pro-poor spending on social services*

- Proposed paper on *High achievers in basic social services provision*

9. Care regimes

56   Welfare regimes, which include social protection and services, are gendered, affecting the life chances of women and men differently. This chapter will show the linkages between care and poverty (defined here in income terms) through three different, though interrelated, channels: (i) responsibilities for the provision of unpaid care (for the young, the ill and the elderly) often limit the kind of paid work that the carer can undertake to jobs with low pay and few social protection mechanisms; (ii) many families and individuals needing care suffer from poverty due to the costs associated with purchasing care; (iii) paid forms of care work are also very often associated with poverty (they include a cluster of occupations with low status and low pay). This chapter will draw heavily on the UNRISD project on *Political and Social Economy of Care*, as well as the following commissioned papers:

- Michelle Budig and Joya Misra (University of Massachusetts, United States)—*Wage Penalties Associated with Care Work Employment: A Cross-National Analysis*

- Debbie Budlender (Community Agency for Social Enquiry, South Africa)—*Time Use Surveys: The Links between Unpaid Care, Paid Work and Poverty*
- Nancy Folbre and Jayoung Yoon (University of Massachusetts, United States)—*Economic Development and Care Time*

10. Financing social policy

57 This chapter will examine the ways different countries have funded their social services and welfare systems, and the potential for increasing resources for universal social policies in developing countries. The chapter will rely on findings from the UNRISD project *Financing Social Policy*. It will analyse the challenges and opportunities different revenue sources like taxation, social insurance contributions, pension funds, mineral rents, remittances and aid pose in terms of economic and social policy, and democratization. Additional papers have been commissioned as follows:

- Ian Gough (University of Bath, United Kingdom)—*Financing the Welfare State*
- Cristina Bloj (National University of Rosario, Argentina)—*From Resources to Outcomes: Financing Social Policy and the Budget Process*
- Jonathan di John (School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, United Kingdom)—*Fiscal Reforms, Developmental State Capacity and Poverty Reduction*

Section Four: The Politics of Poverty Eradication

11. Organized business and development policy

58 This chapter will examine the strategies of organized business in influencing development policies, and the conditions under which business is likely to support or oppose progressive social reform. It will also consider how organized business coordinates firm preferences and advances a common business policy, including its lobbying activities and kinds of pacts it enters into with organized labour, the state and communities. The chapter will rely on the UNRISD project on *Organized Business and Social Policy*, as well as the following commissioned papers:

- Michael Blowfield (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom)—*Business, CSR and Poverty Reduction*
- Colin Crouch (University of Warwick, United Kingdom)—*Varieties of Governance and Social Development*
- Proposed paper on *Transnational Corporations and Poverty Reduction*

12. Social movements and poverty reduction

59 This chapter will look at the ways in which organized labour, farmers and informal sector groups have historically made their voices heard and brought about changes in development policies. It will examine the institutions that have been conducive to effective group participation in policy making and welfare development, the links between social movements and non-governmental organizations, and to what extent the strategies of organized groups represent the interest of the poor in economies characterized by large numbers of informal workers. The chapter will draw on diverse sources as well as the papers on organized interests, development strategies and poverty prepared in the comparative case studies. The following paper has also been commissioned:

- Adam Sheingate (Johns Hopkins University, United States)—*Agrarian Social Pacts and Poverty Reduction*

13. Democratization and the politics of poverty reduction strategies

60 This chapter will discuss the links between democracy and poverty, and the politics of poverty reduction strategies. It will examine whether democratization has made a difference in terms of the way policy makers respond to the welfare

demands of the poor; and analyse differences between the participatory approaches in conventional poverty reduction strategies and those in which social movements and business groups have engaged state actors in shaping macroeconomic and social policies. This work will draw on past UNRISD projects (*Democracy and Social Policy* and *Technocratic Policy Making and Democratization*), comparative case studies carried out as part of the poverty project, as well as three additional commissioned papers.

- Ricardo Gottschalk (University of Sussex, United Kingdom)—*The Effects of the Macroeconomic Framework of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) on Poverty*

- Thomas Lavers (UNRISD)—*The Politics of Donor Conditionality*

- Nadia Molenaers (University of Antwerp, Belgium)—*The Politics of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers*

14. Developmental state capacity and institutional reform

61   This chapter will discuss the importance of state effectiveness in economic development, social provision and poverty reduction. The crucial factor distinguishing successful from non-successful regimes in these domains is the character of their state-society linkages and differential capacities to translate commitments into effective outcomes. In particular, it will address the links between institutions, growth and development; fiscal reforms, state building and policy autonomy; and the suitability of the New Public Management agenda for developing contexts. The chapter will also draw on UNRISD work on *Public Sector Reform in Developing Countries* and the following commissioned papers:

- Andrew Nickson (University of Birmingham, United Kingdom)—*Managerial Reforms and Developmental State Capacity*

- Johnathan di John (School of Oriental and African Studies, United Kingdom)—*Fiscal Reforms, Developmental State Capacity and Poverty Reduction*

- Mushtaq Khan (School of Oriental and African Studies, United Kingdom)—*Institutions, Growth and Development*

Financing Social Policy

62   This project is coordinated by Katja Hujo. In 2007, assistance was provided by Shea McClanahan (research assistant) and Muhabbat Mahmudova (intern).

63   Funding for this project is provided by the Ford Foundation and UNRISD core funds.

Background

64   UNRISD initiated a project in 2006 to examine options and constraints for financing social policy in developing countries. The project builds on the extensive body of research carried out under the previous project *Social Policy in a Development Context,* which took a broad approach to social policy, defining the concept as going beyond basic protection and poverty reduction goals to impact on the productive, reproductive, distributive and protective spheres simultaneously. This project explores whether different resources and financing techniques have diverse developmental and distributional impacts; specifically, how these resources affect (i) production and reproduction, (ii) protection and redistribution, and (iii) social inclusion and democratization. Research also takes into account the context of a country's social and economic policy regime as well as historical trajectories. The project is organized along the following substantive lines: taxation reform; social insurance; pension funds; mineral rents; remittances; and aid.

65   Related work being carried out within the UN system includes that by the ILO on social security, financing social protection and pensions; by UNU–WIDER on globalization, finance and growth and on fiscal policy and poverty reduction, including publications on taxation and public finance; by the IOM, ILO, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the World Bank on remittances and migration; and by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank on taxation, social protection and pensions and by the regional commissions like the UN Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) on selected issues with a regional focus. The design of the UNRISD project—looking at different revenue sources and linking them to social development and social policy on the basis of a common analytical framework—is innovative and unique. The approach is comprehensive and multidisciplinary and brings together separate theoretical literatures like public finance, political economy of policy reform, financing of social security, policy and welfare regimes, and development economics.

Progress

66   In 2006–2007 UNRISD commissioned 10 papers which addressed the general challenges of financing social policy in developing contexts (for example, papers by Rubén Lo Vuolo; and Enrique Delamonica and Santosh Mehrotra), as well as the specific challenges posed by each of the revenue sources and structures examined (for example, papers by Alice Sindzingre on taxation; Hein de Haas and Manuel Orozco on remittances; Andrew Rosser and Erling Holmøy on mineral rents; Mukul G. Asher on pensions; and Oliver Morrissey on aid). These papers, along with three previously commissioned papers on pensions (by Fred Hendricks; Olli Kangas; and Ken Battle and Edward Tamagno), were presented and discussed at a workshop held 1–2 March 2007 in Geneva. Detailed background information on the papers and the project will be found in paragraphs 88–98 of the previous report to the Board.

67   Preliminary findings of the UNRISD research underline the need for strong interlinkages between social and economic policies. Several conclusions relating to each revenue source are worth noting here. In the research on *taxation and aid*, among other issues, researchers considered the mixed implications of aid and other forms of external resource dependence (for example, commodity-based taxes) for developing countries' own capacities not only to finance and implement social policies, but also to diversify their resource bases. Preliminary evidence highlights, on the one hand, the failure of recent tax reforms to increase and sustain revenues for social and other policy priorities, and on the other, the need to develop new analytical tools in order to uncover the (endogenous) relationship between tax, aid and expenditures. The research on *remittances* highlights the inherent difficulties of integrating private flows of money into the financing social policy framework. Findings support the thesis that remittances cannot be a substitute for social policy; they can merely act as a complement. Research on *natural resource rents* focuses attention on the enormous implications of mineral wealth for the design and delivery of social policies in developing countries. Avoiding Dutch Disease and other manifestations of the resource curse is, on the one hand, context-dependent; on the other hand, there are tradeoffs as well as possible synergies between economic and social policy. In light of the diversity of experiences, UNRISD research is most concerned with the role that social policies can, and do, play in this process. A subproject on *Financing Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries*, which began in 2007, is described in greater detail below. With respect to *social*

insurance schemes such as public pensions and health care, an important point of departure is to recognize the variety of forms these systems take in both the developing and the developed world. UNRISD research in this area deals with specific country experiences (for example, the South African and Canadian pension systems) as well as regional experiences, such as the relationship between labour markets, social insurance (pensions and health) and coverage in Latin America. An emerging common theme relates to the challenge of reconciling the necessity for financial sustainability in these schemes with the imperatives of ensuring coverage and adequate levels of benefits. In a related vein, research on *pension funds and development* focused on the challenge of reconciling the tradeoffs—and maximizing the benefits—implied in the protective and productive functions of these kinds of social security systems. Case studies on Norway and a regional survey of Asian countries emphasize the role of these funds in national economic development. The cases highlight the importance of striking a delicate balance between the technical challenges of designing pensions, and the political challenges involved in aligning diverse interests in support of pension reforms.

68   Overall, the presentations and discussions at the workshop pointed toward several challenges for financing social policy, including economic, political and global challenges. With regard to the economic challenges, it was deemed necessary to move toward a new economic model, which promotes income creation and employment, as well as to manage and allocate resources in a way that is conducive to social development. Regarding politics, fostering a national consensus on social policy and corresponding financing mechanisms that are based on universalism and equity was identified as a key challenge. Finally, financing social policy was attributed an important global dimension, as illustrated by multiple projects and programmes of donors and international organizations and the ongoing debates on governance, innovative financing mechanisms and the question of policy space in developing countries.

69   Following the workshop, the papers were revised based on comments by UNRISD and external reviewers. One paper, *Remittances and Social Development: A Conceptual Review of the Literature* by Hein de Haas, was published as a Programme Paper. Two other Programme Papers were expected from this project, as was an edited volume on *Financing Social Policy*, to be submitted to Palgrave Macmillan as part of the *Social Policy in a Development Context* series (forthcoming 2008). In addition, an issue of *UNRISD Conference News* was prepared and published.

70   One of the primary aims of this first phase of the project was to establish clear guidelines and research questions for phase two, entailing in-depth research on each of the different revenue sources. Given this objective, UNRISD has opted to begin the second phase with research in two areas: *Financing Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries* and *Pension Funds and Development*.

Financing Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries

71   This project is coordinated by Katja Hujo. In 2007, assistance was provided by Shea McClanahan (research assistant).

72   Funding for this project is provided by the Ford Foundation and UNRISD core funds.

Background

73   Work on the mineral rents subproject began in 2007. The project explores the links between mineral wealth and social development in mineral-rich developing countries.

74   For a project on financing social policy, mineral-rich countries constitute a group of special interest and are particularly attractive for comparative research. If the lack of sufficient and stable revenues is considered a major problem for social policies in developing countries, those countries that are richly endowed with natural resources, especially oil and gas, should presumably be fortunate. In recent years, many of these countries have experienced a mineral "bonanza" (especially due to skyrocketing oil prices), which could potentially produce a "big push" for the development process. And yet there is considerable evidence that many resource-abundant countries have not been able to utilize their resources to induce a process of sustained economic growth, let alone social development involving equitable distribution of the fruits of this natural wealth and overall improvement in citizens' welfare.

75   Why do some mineral-rich countries manage to channel their resources into sustainable economic and social policies, while others do not? What are the factors that impede resource-rich countries in the South from investing more of their wealth in social development? Can boosting mineral rents open fiscal space for transformative social policies while at the same time promoting democracy, social inclusion and economic development?

Progress

76   To address these questions, by the end of 2007 UNRISD was in the process of commissioning four thematic papers and four country overview studies which explore the conditions for overcoming the "resource curse" that allegedly affects mineral-rich countries, in order to channel rents into sustainable social policies. These papers will be presented and discussed at a workshop planned for 24–25 April 2008.

- Leonith Hinojosa-Valencia (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)— *Social Policy and State Revenues in Mineral-Rich Countries*
- Samuel Asfaha (South Centre, Switzerland)—*Economic Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries*
- Evelyne Dietsche (University of Dundee, United Kingdom)—*Institutional Change and Developmental State Capacity*
- Thovaldur Glyfason (University of Iceland, Iceland)—*Development and Growth in Mineral-Rich Countries*
- Karl-Ove Moene and Halvor Mehlum (University of Oslo, Norway)—*Mineral Rents and Social Development in Norway*
- Juan Carlos Guajardo B. (Centro de Estudios del Cobre y la Minería, Chile)— *Mineral Rents and Social Development in Chile*
- Author TBA—*Mineral Rents and Social Development in Indonesia*
- 'Jìmí O. Adésínà (Rhodes University, South Africa)—*Mineral Rents and Social Development in Nigeria*

77   Contingent upon further funding, UNRISD plans to initiate a second phase of the project, which will consist of in-depth country-level research in eight countries, a final conference, and various publications. For this purpose, UNRISD has prepared a funding proposal for submission to donors.

Pension Funds and Development

78   This project is coordinated by Katja Hujo. In 2007, research assistance was provided by Shea McClanahan (research assistant).

79   Funding for this project is provided by the Ford Foundation and UNRISD core funds.

80   This smaller subproject, also developed in 2007, consists of an edited volume on *Pension Funds and Development*. This component of the research examines the economic and social implications of social funds set aside for protective purposes. Although such funds are often aimed at ensuring social security, they can also be used for redistributive and productive purposes. In a number of developing countries, pension funds (and to a minor extent, health and unemployment insurance funds) have been an important source of financing for investment. Chile, Finland, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea and Singapore are notable examples in this respect.

81   Research under this subproject addresses the following issues:

- Are social funds in general, and pension funds specifically, useful instruments for combining social and economic development goals? What are the challenges of managing huge funds in developing countries, given their often weak administrative capacity and macroeconomic instability? Is a public pay-as-you-go system more adequate for developing countries than funded systems?

- How are pension systems embedded in broader social policy and labour market regimes? How do pension schemes tackle the problems of independent and informal sector workers, unpaid care providers, non-contributory periods due to unemployment and maternity, etc.? What are the distributive effects of social security contributions as compared to other financing mechanisms like taxation?

- How do decentralized private funds or mixed models compare with (public) National Provident Funds? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each model? Are there innovative approaches that would maximize benefits and minimize costs associated with each model?

- How are pension fund investments allocated in the national and international economies, and what are the effects on rates of return, macroeconomic stability, security of funds and national development?

- What has been the influence of donors and external models with regard to pension reform in developing countries?

- What is the impact of a pension system on social cohesion, equity and redistribution? Has the dismantling of the generational contract through the privatization of social security had adverse effects on solidarity and the political sustainability of social policy in developing countries?

82   Two of the papers that will go into the edited volume were presented as part of the first phase of the *Financing Social Policy* project (Hendricks, and Battle and Tamagno). For this reason, UNRISD does not anticipate holding a workshop or conference on this topic. One additional paper was commissioned during the current reporting period:

- Katharina Müller (Mannheim University of Applied Sciences, Germany)— *Pension Privatization and Economic Development in Central and Eastern Europe: A Political Economy Perspective*

83   Six more papers are planned (with funding from the Ford Foundation) to comprise an edited volume.

Programme Dissemination Highlights

ESCWA Training Session

84   From 19–22 June, Katja Hujo gave a two-day training session on financing social policy for the staff of the social development division at ESCWA in Beirut, Lebanon. On Friday, 22 June, she was a guest speaker at the Peer Review Meeting (PRM) on the second social policy report, *Operationalizing Social Policy in the ESCWA Region*, also convened by ESCWA, which brought together 15 leading regional and international social science and public policy researchers and practitioners to discuss the report's framework and conclusions. This mission was a unique opportunity for UNRISD to disseminate the results of its research, especially that which stemmed from the projects *Social Policy in a Development Context* and *Financing Social Policy*, among policy practitioners and specialists in the ESCWA region.

Civil Society Workshop

85   On 28–30 June, UNRISD participated in the Civil Society and Development Forum, A Platform for Development: Countdown to 2015, organized by the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO). As part of the forum, UNRISD organized a workshop on 28 June on Development and Poverty Reduction: What Role for Social Policy? which included presentations by two UNRISD staff, Katja Hujo and Shahra Razavi, as well as former UNRISD researcher, Manuel Riesco. The workshop provided an important input to the forum by concentrating on the legitimate role of the state in social policy, particularly for poverty reduction, and was attended by various heads of NGOs from around the world. Conclusions from the workshop discussion were presented to the General Rapporteur for the CONGO event to be included in a statement to ECOSOC.

Social Policy in a Development Context Road Show

86   In addition to the above dissemination opportunities, on 2 November 2007, Thandika Mkandawire spoke at the Human Science Research Council (HSRC) in Pretoria, South Africa, on Transformative Social Policy and the Developmental State: Lessons for South Africa. Mkandawire and Shahra Razavi gave presentations at the conference, Comprehensive Social Policies: Fighting Poverty through Investing in Social Protection, on 20 November 2007 at Norad in Oslo, Norway. Finally, Mkandawire presented the research results as part of his remarks at the joint Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation/Uppsala Association of International Affairs seminar, What's New for Africa? Current Challenges and Future Scenarios.

Social Policy and Migration in Developing Countries

87   This project is coordinated by Katja Hujo at UNRISD, in partnership with Nicola Piper (external coordinator—Swansea University, United Kingdom). In 2007, assistance was provided by Shea McClanahan (research assistant), Soyoung Yu (intern) and Muhabbat Mahmudova (intern).

88   Sida provided the bulk of the funding for the first phase, which included commissioning nine papers; organizing a workshop; and publications and

dissemination. Additional support for individual papers was provided by the IOM, the IFS and UNRISD core funding.

Background

89   Over the past two decades, international migration has resurfaced as a prominent feature of contemporary social and economic life, as reflected in current political and academic debates in countries across the world. Both researchers and policy makers are paying increasing attention to a variety of social and development problems linked to migration, as well as opportunities for the countries, communities and migrants involved. Much existing research, however, has focused on a specific flow of migration, namely from South to North, whereas the consequences of South-South migration are under-researched, leaving policy makers in developing countries with an empty—or at the very least inadequate— toolbox.

90   Studies on the developmental impacts of out-migration on developing countries have tended to focus on financial and human resource flows, particularly remittances and skilled labour migration ("brain drain"). Work in this area is being carried out by the ILO and the IOM on international labour migration, and related issues are raised in the context of the United Nations High-Level Dialogue on Migration and Development. However, the link between migration, social development and social policy has not been made so far in a systematic manner. The UNRISD project will draw on the literature of the migration-development nexus, but go beyond it in terms of a broader concept of development and the focus on South-South migration. To this end, this project will study migration as it relates to transformations in social welfare, social institutions and social relations in origin and destination developing countries. A key objective of this research is to increase the options available to developing countries faced with increasing migration by integrating social policy and migration debates. Such an approach is critically relevant for both South-South and South-North migration contexts.

91   Assessing the relationship between migration and social policy raises several crucial questions. What is the nature of the migration-social policy nexus in developing contexts? In these contexts, what impact does migration have on poverty? How does migration affect social policy and service provisioning in developing countries? What sort of variation, if any, exists between South-North and South-South migration contexts in terms of social policy and development? How applicable are the analytical frameworks for phenomena like remittances, "brain drain", the "global care chain", or "transnationalism" for contexts of South-South migration, and what is their relevance to social policy? What are the organizational and political linkages that have a bearing on social policy and service provisioning? Are there visible trends in Southern regional contexts in terms of an evolving cooperation on migration policy?

92   These questions form the backbone of the research, which uses the existing literature on the migration-development nexus as a point of departure. Specifically, it evaluates the validity and usefulness for contexts of South-South migration of three of the most prominent concepts and assumptions within this literature: remittances as a development tool; brain drain (or brain gain); and the importance of transnational groups or networks for development, paying special attention to their collective expression in the form of organizations such as migrant associations, NGOs and trade unions.

93   The project is innovative conceptually, empirically and in terms of policy relevance. On the conceptual and theoretical level, it critically reviews existing approaches to the causes and consequences of migration in order to assess their applicability for explaining the relationship between migration, social development and social policy, especially for patterns of South-South migration. On the empirical level, it studies the migration-social development nexus for different sets of countries in three different regions, emphasizing South-South flows and the regional context of migration. Finally, on the political level, it explores possible challenges and responses for social policy regimes in developing countries that are experiencing both in- and outflows of migrants.

94   Due to the relative dearth of knowledge on the dynamics of South-South migration, especially concerning its linkages with social policy, the initial phase of this project is exploratory in nature. Papers commissioned in this period will serve the critical purpose of generating specific hypotheses that will guide systematic comparative analysis of case studies during the following phase. The focus is on economic migration in a cross-border context in Asia, Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa. Subsequent phases of this project are contingent on further funding.

Progress

95   During the current reporting period, the funding proposal was revised and submitted to Sida. Research commenced in 2007 with the commissioning of six thematic papers and three regional overview papers,[2] as follows:

- Jane Pillinger (independent researcher, Ireland)—*Migration and Social Policy: Implications for Developing Countries*

- Arjan de Haan (Department for International Development, United Kingdom) and Shahin Yaqub (Innocenti Research Centre, Italy)—*Migration and Poverty: Linkages, Knowledge Gaps and Policy Implications*

- Hein de Haas (Oxford University, United Kingdom)—*Remittances and Social Development: A Conceptual Review of the Literature*

- Jean-Baptiste Meyer (Institute of Research for Development, France)—*Human Resource Flows from and between Developing Countries: Implications for Social and Public Policies*

- Eleonore Kofman (Middlesex University, United Kingdom) and Parvati Raghuram (The Open University, United Kingdom)—*The Implications of Migration for Gender and Care Regimes in the South*

- Nicola Piper (Swansea University, United Kingdom)—*Migration and Social Development: Organizational and Political Dynamics*

- Andrés Solimano (ECLAC, Chile)—*International Migration, Risk Management and Social Policy: The Latin American Case*

- Binod Khadria (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)—*Migration and Social Policy in Asia*

- Aderanti Adepoju (Human Resources Development Institute, Nigeria)—*Migration and Social Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa*

Workshop on Migration and Social Policy in Developing Countries

96   In conjunction with the IFS and the IOM, UNRISD convened a workshop on 22–23 November 2007 in Stockholm, Sweden. Commissioned papers were

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[2]   The papers by Jane Pillinger and Andrés Solimano were officially commissioned by the IOM and the IFS, respectively. The paper by Hein de Haas was previously commissioned by UNRISD for the project on *Financing Social Policy*; however, for the edited volume, the author will modify the paper according to the theoretical and empirical parameters of this project.

presented and discussed, and the parameters for subsequent phases of the project were debated. Following the workshop, paper authors were provided with written comments from UNRISD and the discussants. Revisions are expected by early 2008 in preparation for UNRISD's anticipated published outputs: an issue of *UNRISD Conference News*, an edited volume and two Programme Papers. Because the workshop was jointly organized, additional publications by the other organizations are also possible.

Social Policy Index

97   This project is coordinated by Naren Prasad. In 2007, assistance was provided by Anna Sagan (research assistant), and interns Ricardo Nogales and Sanaa Abed.

98   The research is supported by UNRISD core funds.

Background

99   The objective of this project is to develop a Social Policy Index (SPI), that is, a composite index that can contribute to the understanding of different types of social policy regimes within the broader economic and social structures of each country. The SPI is an input-based index that quantifies each country's priorities in terms of social policy and development. As such, the SPI can contribute to academic inquiry on social policy, and it can also be a useful advocacy and policy tool. The construction of the SPI is the first phase of a larger research project that will examine the social policy "effort" of countries.

100   The theoretical framework follows closely from the findings and approach of the project *Social Policy in a Development Context*. Social policy is defined as state intervention that directly affects social welfare, social institutions and social relations. It involves overarching concerns with redistribution, production, reproduction and protection, and works in tandem with economic policy in pursuit of national social and economic goals. The SPI is constructed as follows:

$$SPI = \alpha\,(human\ capital) + \beta\,(distribution) + \delta\,(protection) + \lambda\,(reproduction)$$

101   Human capital includes spending on education and health, together with an index to measure if a country has a policy for universal education, and universal health policy; distribution comprises progressivity of taxes, minimum wages and other redistributive policies; protection stands for social protection measured by a social security index and social welfare spending; and reproduction signifies policies for family allowances and gender equity.

Progress

102   During the current reporting period, the SPI was compiled and the first draft of a Programme Paper was prepared.

- Naren Prasad (UNRISD)—*Toward a Social Policy Index*

103   The existing literature review on general welfare and social policy indicators was expanded and updated. This strengthened the justification behind the construction of the SPI by providing an overview of existing attempts to measure social development, as well as existing social development indicators.

104   The country data on social policy and outcomes collected by the project were updated. The data were compiled into the SPI, which involved an investigation into the indicators that should be included and how they should be included to provide a simple but coherent index.

105   Statistical modelling, simulations, rankings and robustness checks were carried out on the data.

106   Analysis was carried out of the rankings for the SPI overall, and the four component parts. This included graphical representations of the social policy priorities of individual countries, a split by region, and analysis of policy input compared to income level (GDP per capita) and outcome (measured by the Human Development Index/HDI).

Key findings

- The review of the literature showed a desire to ascertain the general welfare situation of countries, but this has tended to focus on measuring economic rather than social indicators. Also, despite the limitations of composite indicators, there is a need for simple and transparent indicators to assist in policy making and advocacy.

- The focus of social measures thus far has been on the outcomes. The paper presents the new framework developed under this project, involving a codification of policies and ranking of spending between pre-established minimum and maximum values. The four component parts—production, protection, distribution and reproduction—are given equal weight in the composite indicator.

- A preliminary ranking of countries conformed with previous studies of social policy among countries, and showed significant differences in countries' policy priorities. In particular, the analysis showed that higher-income countries rank particularly high in protection and reproduction measures; this was less evident in human capital and distribution measures.

- It was found that GDP has a significant predictive power over SPI score, with a correlation of 0.74. However, this implies that other factors are also important in determining social policy input. This is a result that reinforces findings of the previous research, that income is a necessary but insufficient condition for social policy.

- When the human capital component (health and education spending) of the SPI was compared to HDI (without the income component), a very low correlation was found. This was taken to reflect problems with delivery of social policies.

- In order to understand why certain countries with good SPI had lower than predicted outcomes in HDI, the paper investigated governance variables. This found that both the existence of democracy and the quality of government were important factors in explaining these cases.

Social Policies in Small States

107   This project is coordinated by Naren Prasad. In 2007, research assistance was provided by Anna Sagan (research assistant) and Ricardo Nogales (intern).

108   The research is funded by the Commonwealth Secretariat and UNRISD core funds.

Background

109   During the 1960s and 1970s, there was an increased interest in small states and their development. It was argued that the size of countries and their natural

resource base were important predictors of economic growth. In addition, during and in the aftermath of decolonization, the viability of small states was also studied. Many international conferences were organized as a result of this interest in small economies, producing most of the publications available on this subject, mainly in the form of conference proceedings. Scholarly research on socioeconomic development issues in small states remains limited. This project, which commenced in 2007, studies how small states have dealt with development challenges and opportunities within their national contexts. It evaluates the economic history of these countries within a political economy framework, by investigating how their social policies have contributed to social, economic and political outcomes.

110 Small states, particularly islands, are convenient and manageable "laboratories" where theories can be tested and processes observed within semi-closed systems. This interest in the "Lilliputians" is particularly manifested among geographers, anthropologists, ecologists and biologists. For economists and political scientists as well, small states can provide insight into how internal dynamics and external pressures interact in social and economic policy making.

111 Small island states tend to make news headlines when they are sites of economic or political instabilities: the "failed state" of the Solomon Islands, the imminent collapse of Nauru, the crisis of East Timor, ethnic tensions and coups in Fiji are but recent examples. Small jurisdictions are also sometimes accused of being modern-day pirates, distorting international financial rules or operating on the margins of the financial system by creating offshore financial centres and attracting "unscrupulous" sources of funds. There are, however, many other small developing states that have made a successful transition to modernity, with enviable standards of living. Although there has been some scattered research on the general issues of small states (mainly as a result of the conferences and scholarship of the Commonwealth Secretariat), no systematic global attempt has yet been made to understand how some small states (like Barbados, Iceland, Malta and Mauritius) have (so far) managed to avoid the presumed inevitable catastrophe forecast by their small size. There is hardly any comparative research that aims to understand social policy issues in small states as a group of countries, and the linkages between these and their economic development.

112 Being a small developing state is often considered synonymous with being powerless and chronically vulnerable. Indeed, small jurisdictions—often islands or enclaves, with a maximum of 1.5 million resident population—generally have no choice but to be exposed to the vagaries of globalization. Yet sound socioeconomic and governance policies—at intersecting individual, household and national levels—can offset what are often considered inherent structural handicaps. Thus, while small states are often more vulnerable (economically and environmentally), they also tend to spawn ingenious, homegrown policies and strategies that compensate for this vulnerability.

113 Other United Nations agencies are concerned with a range of issues facing small (island) developing states—the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNCTAD, the WTO and the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development. The UNRISD research aims to be complementary, bringing together the social, environmental, political and economic spheres.

Project Objectives

114 By investigating social policies in small states from a comparative perspective, the research aims to unmask the complexities in designing social policies within different socioeconomic, institutional and historical settings, and in the aftermath of crisis. Research investigates the reasons behind policy performance by looking into different hypotheses that may explain positive or negative outcomes, such as consensual democracy ("social pacts" or societal corporatism), welfare state, power of jurisdictional resourcefulness, and levels of social cohesion/capital. Studying countries that have succeeded in achieving better social outcomes, and those that are still lagging behind, will provide lessons for others to consider.

115 Improved dialogue with relevant policy actors is another objective of this project. Three regional meetings at which researchers will present findings and engage with policy makers are planned.

- *Caribbean* (country studies are: Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, OECS/Dominica, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago). The meeting will be hosted by the University of the West Indies.

- *Pacific* (Fiji, Kiribati and Tuvalu, Samoa and Tonga, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands). The meeting will be hosted by the University of the South Pacific.

- *Indian Ocean/Africa* (Lesotho and Swaziland, Mauritius, Seychelles). The meeting will be hosted by the University of Mauritius.

116 Planned outputs include Programme Papers, journal articles, edited volumes (global, Caribbean, Pacific, Africa/Indian Ocean), and a Research and Policy Brief.

Progress

117 An issues paper, titled *Social Policies in Small States*, outlining the small states issues and the relevant literature was prepared by the research coordinator. Four thematic papers were commissioned:

- Godfrey Baldacchino (University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, Canada)—*Power of Jurisdiction as a Tool for Promoting Social Policies*

- Jane Jensen (University of Montreal, Canada)—*Social Cohesion as a Tool for Promoting Social Policies*

- Ivo Geoffrey Bertram (School of Economics and Finance, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand)—*Welfare Regimes and Social Policies*

- Helen Hintjens (Institute of Social Studies, Netherlands)—*Forms of Democratic Governance as Tools for Promoting Social Policies*

118 The issues paper, thematic papers and 13 country proposals were presented and discussed during a methodology workshop on 1–2 October 2007 in Geneva. Seventeen researchers from the Caribbean, Pacific, African and other countries, five policy makers (Caribbean Community and Common Market/CARICOM, Pacific Islands Forum), UNRISD staff and representatives from the Commonwealth Secretariat participated in the workshop. The main objectives of the workshop were to present the project details, to discuss the methodology and conceptual framework, to achieve common understanding of the research, and to build the network of researchers. In order to facilitate communication, a Google group was set up for the project and all the project documents were posted on the UNRISD web site.

119 Based on the proposals presented by the researchers, the following country studies were selected.

- **Barbados**—*Andrew Silvester Downes* (Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies, University of the West Indies, Barbados)

- **Cyprus and Malta**—*Frances Camilleri-Cassar* (School of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom; and University of Malta)

- **Fiji**—*Paresh Kumar Narayan* (School of Accounting, Economics and Finance, Faculty of Business and Law, Deakin University, Australia)

- **Guyana**—*Mark Kirton* (University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago)

- **Jamaica**—*Neville Duncan* (Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies, University of the West Indies, Jamaica)

- **Kiribati and Tuvalu**—*Fakavae Taomia* (School of Economics, Faculty of Business and Economics, University of the South Pacific, Fiji)

- **Lesotho and Swaziland**—*Benjamin Roberts* (Human Sciences Research Council/HSRC), South Africa)

- **Mauritius**—*Shyam Nath* (Department of Economics, University of Mauritius)

- **OECS (Dominica, St. Lucia)**—*Christine Barrow* (Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies, University of the West Indies, Barbados)

- **Samoa and Tonga**—*Desmond Uelese Amosa* (School of Management and Public Administration, Faculty of Business and Economics, University of the South Pacific, Fiji)

- **Seychelles**—*Liam Campling* (School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, United Kingdom)

- **Trinidad and Tobago**—*Patrick Kent Watson* (Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies, University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago)

- **Vanuatu and Solomon Islands**—*Biman Chand Prasad* (School of Economics, University of the South Pacific, Fiji)

120 Data-gathering contracts were issued in 2007 to initiate work in Mauritius and Seychelles. The research component will begin in all countries in 2008.

PROGRAMME ON DEMOCRACY, GOVERNANCE AND WELL-BEING

121 Democracy enjoys the status of a core value in the discourse of the international development community, where a consensus seems to have emerged that democracy improves the quality of public policies. However, the performance of many countries in promoting basic rights, public services and the well-being of citizens is inadequate. Research under this programme area seeks to understand the constraints that new democracies face in improving citizens' well-being, defined as improvements in livelihoods, social services and social protection. It also aims to study how different democracies promote the well-being of their citizens, and the role of social policies in consolidating complex transitions to democracy.

122 The fourth volume in the 11-volume *Ethnicity, Inequality and Public Sector Governance Series* was copublished with Palgrave Macmillan in 2007: *Trinidad and Tobago: Ethnic Conflict, Inequality and Public Sector Governance* (Ralph Premdas).

123 Progress made during 2007 under the two research topics in this programme area, *Politics of Poverty Reduction Strategies* and *Organized Groups and Welfare Development*, is covered under the project *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes* (paragraphs 36–61).

PROGRAMME ON MARKETS, BUSINESS AND REGULATION

Introduction

124 Business-state relations and the role of the market in social development have undergone profound changes in recent decades as a result of policy and institutional changes related to economic liberalization, privatization, the expansion of global value chains, and new approaches to regulation and governance. The implications of these developments for social well-being, equity and democratic governance are profound and are the focus of research under this programme.

125 Work on these issues is organized under the following research areas:
- business influence on social policy and regulatory institutions;
- social effects of privatization of public services;
- the role of business in poverty reduction; and
- corporate globalization, contestation and policy reform.

126 There were three projects under way during the reporting period in this programme area: *Organized Business and Social Policy*, *Negotiating Alternative Trade Regimes in Latin America*, and *Social Responses to Inequalities and Policy Changes*, which is being carried out jointly with the programme *Civil Society and Social Movements*. Based on a Call for Papers, and responding to a recommendation of the Nordic evaluation of UNRISD, a conference was held on Business, Social Policy and Corporate Political Influence in Developing Countries.

Organized Business and Social Policy

127 This project is coordinated by Peter Utting. In 2007, assistance was provided by José Carlos Marques (research assistant) and Cecilie Wathne (intern).

128 Funding for this project is provided by the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) and UNRISD core funds.

Background

129 Expectations about the role of the private sector in development have changed considerably in recent decades. Companies, and transnational corporations (TNCs) in particular, are being urged to play a more proactive role in social development. Within the United Nations (UN) system, and the international development community more generally, attention in this field generally focuses on voluntary initiatives related to corporate social responsibility and public-private partnerships. Far less attention has been paid to the question of whether organized business interests support or undermine "transformative social policy" (as defined by UNRISD). What are the social policy preferences of firms and business associations, and are they necessarily at odds with progressive aspects of social policy? How do governments and regulatory institutions respond and adapt to the increasing structural and instrumental power of business? In a context where corporate social responsibility (CSR) and public-private partnerships (PPPs) are often treated in a technocratic way, or are packaged in a discourse that emphasizes

"win-win" situations and participatory governance, it is important to consider issues of power and the roles of contestation and collective action in processes of institutional reform.

130   To examine these questions, UNRISD launched a Call for Papers in February 2007 for a conference on Business, Social Policy and Corporate Political Influence in Developing Countries, which was held on 12–13 November in Geneva. This initiative was motivated by one of the recommendations of the 2006 Nordic evaluation of UNRISD, which urged the Institute to experiment with new ways of identifying research talent and expanding and diversifying its networks.

Progress

131   The response from the academic community was extremely positive. From the 100 proposals received, 27 papers were selected. The 31 authors involved ranged from senior academics to doctoral candidates from 15 countries. They also included 7 researchers from civil society organizations and the business sector (see paragraphs 141–142). The conference was well attended, with over 150 participants. Through the participation of UN agency staff and by engaging senior UN officials as chairpersons for several sessions, the event was also an opportunity to interact with other UN entities, in particular the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Global Compact Office and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

132   The papers and conference examined three main sets of issues.

Business and public policy

133   The first concerned the relationship between organized business interests and social policy, and the implications for public policy of the changes occurring in business-state relations in contexts of globalization and liberalization. Several presentations highlighted the considerable variation in business preferences and patterns of policy influence. They cautioned against broad generalizations that assume business is inherently hostile to "transformative social policy", various aspects of which can be conducive to both the short- and long-term interests of business. This is particularly evident in relation to human capital formation, a healthy workforce, social cohesion and stability. Papers referring to Latin America noted that business participation in certain social policy processes is actually quite restricted. Governments, however, often make assumptions about what business wants, and such assumptions can distort fiscal, industrial and social policy in ways that benefit quite specific sectors of business. The rise of technocracies has exacerbated this situation. The so-called "structural power" of business, therefore, is often more influential in shaping policy than actual business voices or "instrumental power". Policy formulated on this basis may respond more to the interests of TNCs and not the wider needs of the business community.

134   The rise of large domestic and transnational corporations, as well as business associations, has major implications for public policy not only in relation to increasing structural power but also in terms of lobbying and institutional capture, particularly in weaker states. Presentations referring to Brazil, Chile, India, Peru, Russia and South Africa examined how business interests shape policy through a variety of means, which may include corruption, lobbying, technical expertise and "revolving doors" that enable "experts" to move freely between the public and private sectors.

Corporate social policy

135 A second set of issues concerned "corporate social policy" associated with CSR, the participation of companies in public-private partnerships, and new modes of governance involving "private regulation". The conference was particularly interested in the political economy of CSR and PPPs, and how both approaches relate to power relations involving business, states and civil society, as well as workers, communities and suppliers in developing countries.

136 Several concerns emerged in relation to the contemporary CSR agenda that is being promoted internationally. CSR discourse is often contradicted by the actual lobbying practices of global corporations that frequently urge governments to adopt policies and laws that are socially and environmentally regressive. The potential of CSR is also constrained by structural changes related to labour market flexibilization, subcontracting, the new legal architecture that protects and promotes corporate rights and foreign direct investment, and new forms of supply chain management that reinforce corporate power and disadvantage suppliers. Although certain types of PPPs can be useful in pooling core competencies and mobilizing additional resources for development, they also raise concerns: lack of clear rules of engagement between business and civil society organizations that undermine stakeholder dialogue; and imbalances in power relations and problematic approaches that may do more to reinforce the commercial and competitive opportunities of TNCs than contribute to development objectives. Similarly, an analysis of the growing importance of private standards in the food sector questioned the legitimacy and social impact of this regulatory approach.

137 Various policy implications emerged from this analysis. There was widespread agreement that efforts to engage business in social development via CSR and PPPs require a frame that can be provided by national planning processes, public social policy or institutions of social dialogue involving state, business and civil society. It is important to go beyond the current focus on promoting dialogue between firms and their stakeholders on CSR, to engage the corporate sector and business associations in a dialogue on national development strategies and poverty reduction. There should also be greater efforts on the part of corporations to align their CSR and lobbying practices. The international development community should pay more attention to the concept of corporate accountability and the reform agenda of the emerging "corporate accountability movement". This movement has emphasized the ongoing importance of law and public policy, the imposition of penalties in cases of non-compliance with agreed standards, and the strengthening of grievance procedures and redress mechanisms. Governments involved in the promotion of PPPs need to be far more aware of the asymmetries in power relations that can exist, and their potentially negative outcomes. Mechanisms to enhance accountability and the participation of weaker stakeholders or intended beneficiaries need to be strengthened. Several papers noted that some PPPs involving government and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) had played a constructive role in reducing poverty.

Collective action

138 The third set of issues related to what can be done to enhance the contribution of business to social development in contexts where the structural power of business has increased, where the rise of global value chains weakens the institutional environment regulating corporations, and where CSR and PPPs exhibit serious constraints as an effective approach to both business regulation and social development. Various papers focused on the crucial role of collective action in

various guises—at the level of business organizations, the institutions of representative democracy, and civil society activism.

139 In particular industries, such as apparel, CSR instruments and practice have in certain contexts been more effective when dominant firms collaborate with government and civil society organizations and networks, rather than act independently. So-called "encompassing" business associations that represent diverse sectors of business can ensure that the voice of the business community is not only that of corporate elites. Their ability to integrate and articulate the views and interests of other groups such as SMEs, whose workforce is often comprised of low-income segments of society, may be essential to the promotion of more inclusive social policy. In relation to democratic institutions, presentations referring to state-business relations in Peru and India revealed how parliamentary oversight and other institutions of representative democracy can constrain institutional capture or the deregulatory effects associated with the growing structural power of business, and ensure that the interests of weaker groups in society are defended.

140 The role of social activism and alliances in re-regulating global capitalism and promoting CSR was addressed in several papers. Global activist networks that adopt multiple tactics involving confrontation and cooperation with business are particularly important in relation to strengthening the collective identity and organizational links between disparate actors concerned with, and affected by, global value chains; designing and implementing new standards and rules; and forcing corporations to respond to social concerns, both individually and collectively. Trade unions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society networks can exert significant pressures on firms, the state and public opinion in an attempt to ensure that corporations act responsibly and are held accountable. Papers referring to attempts to contain "the race to the bottom" in China, and to promote corporate accountability in certain industries in South Africa, stressed the importance of "multi-played" and "multi-scalar" governance and contestation. This encompasses a range of institutional and political arrangements, including stronger alliances between labour organizations and the state in tripartite settings; "institutional thickening", whereby different types of regulatory institutions—at international, regional, national and local levels—act in ways that are complementary and synergistic; and the need to move beyond a focus on individual firms and countries to target industries and regions.

141 The following papers were presented at the conference.

- Payal Banerjee (Lecturer and PhD Candidate) and Kasturi Gupta (PhD Candidate, Department of Sociology, Syracuse University, United States)—*A Transnational Perspective on Indian Workers, CSR and Development*

- Benedicte Bull (Senior Researcher, Centre for Development Research and the Environment/SUM, University of Oslo, Norway)—*Free Trade Negotiations, Business Participation and the Impact on Environmental and Labour Regulation: The Case of Chile*

- Francisco Durand (Professor of Latin American Politics, University of Texas at San Antonio, United States)—*Corporate Rents and the Capture of the Peruvian State*

- Kevin Farnsworth (Lecturer in Social Policy, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom)—*Business Power and Business Social Policy Preferences in the Context of Development*

- Ruth Findlay-Brooks (Programme Manager), Wayne Visser (Research Director), and Thurstan Wright (Project Coordinator), Cambridge Programme for Industry/CPI, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom—*Cross-Sector Partnership as an Approach to Inclusive Development*

- Doris Fuchs (Professor of International Relations and European Integration) and Agni Kalfagianni (Researcher, University of Stuttgart, Germany)—*Private Food Governance and Implications for Social Sustainability and Democratic Legitimacy*

- Catia Gregoratti (PhD Candidate, Centre for International Politics, University of Manchester, United Kingdom)—*Sustainable Business in East Africa: Old Issues and New Institutions*

- Paddy Ireland (Professor of Law and Director of Research, Kent Law School, University of Kent, United Kingdom), and Renginee G. Pillay (Lecturer and PhD Candidate, Business Law, University of Kent, United Kingdom)—*CSR and the New Constitutionalism*

- Martin Kaggwa (PhD Candidate, Technology Management, University of Pretoria, South Africa)—*Impact of Government-Industry Partnership on the South African Automotive Industry*

- Wagner Pralon Mancuso (Professor of Political Science and Public Policy Management, University of São Paulo, Brazil)—*Lobbying for Reducing the "Brazil Cost": Political Strategies and Outcomes of Brazilian Entrepreneurs under Cardoso and Lula (1995–2006)*

- José Carlos Marques (Researcher, UNRISD)—*Organized Business and Progressive Social Policy in Comparative Perspective*

- Jeroen Merk (PhD Candidate in International Relations, University of Sussex, United Kingdom, and Research Coordinator, International Secretariat of the Clean Clothes Campaign)—*The Structural Crisis of Labour Flexibility: Strategies and Prospects for Transnational Labour Organizing in the Garment and Sportswear Industry*

- Kanta Murali (PhD Candidate, Department of Politics, Princeton University, United States)—*Economic Liberalization, Business-Government Relations and Labour Policy in India*

- Ndangwa Noyoo (Senior Lecturer and Research Director, Social Work Division, School of Human and Community Development, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)—*Corporate Social Responsibility and Social Policy in Zambia*

- David O'Brien (Senior Programme Officer, Innovation, Policy and Science, International Development Research Center/IDRC, Canada)—*The Ascent of Business Associations in Russia: Patterns, Voice and Influence on Development Agendas*

- Florence Palpacuer (Professor of Business Studies, University of Montpellier, France)—*New Forms of Social Dialogues in Transnational Production Networks: A Comparative Analysis of Activist Campaigns in the Global Apparel Industry*

- Paola Perez-Aleman (Associate Professor of Strategy and Organization, McGill University, Canada)—*New Standards, MNC-NGO Partnerships and the Inclusion of Small Producers in Latin America: Some Lessons for State Policy*

- Tahmina Rashid (Lecturer in International Development, RMIT University, Australia)—*Commercial Non-Profit Organizations and the Politics of Development in Bangladesh*

- Ben Ross Schneider (Professor of Political Science, Northwestern University, United States)—*Business and Social Policy in Latin America: Sources of Disconnect*

- Bart Slob (Senior Researcher) and Francis Weyzig (Researcher, Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations/SOMO, Netherlands)—*The Lack of Consistency between Corporate Lobbying and CSR Policies*

- Atul Sood (Associate Professor, Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)—*Changing Nature of State-Business Relations in India: Implications for Social and Labour Market Policies*

- Ngai-Ling Sum (Senior Lecturer, Politics and International Relations, and Programme Director of MA on Globalization and the Information Age, Lancaster University, United Kingdom)—*Articulation of "New*

*Constitutionalism" with "New Ethicalism": Wal-Martization in Developing
Countries*

- James Van Alstine (PhD Candidate, Department of Geography and
  Environment, London School of Economics and Political Science, United
  Kingdom, and Team Leader at the International Institute for Sustainable
  Development, Canada)—*Linking the Global to the Local: The
  Institutionalization of Industry's Contribution to Social Development in
  Durban, South Africa*

- Caleb Reid Luc Wall (Director and Senior Consultant, Localis Consulting,
  Italy)—*Kazakh Public Policy and Corporate Social Responsibility: An Analysis
  of Health Care Provision in an Era of CSR and Kazakh Nationalism*

142 An additional presentation on the Political Economy of TNC-Stakeholder
Relations was made by Klaus Leisinger, President and Chief Executive Officer of
the Novartis Foundation for Sustainable Development, and former Special Advisor
to the UN Secretary-General on the Global Compact.

143 The conference discussions are being summarized in an issue of *UNRISD
Conference News*, and selected papers revised for publication. A proposal to
publish two volumes was prepared for submission to Palgrave Macmillan. These
would comprise 21 papers presented at the conference and four other papers on the
role of business in social development and poverty reduction prepared under other
projects.

Other Programme Activities

Negotiating Alternative Trade Regimes in Latin America

144 At UNRISD, this research is coordinated by Peter Utting. It is part of a
larger project which is being coordinated by the Department of Sociology,
University of Geneva, and carried out in collaboration with UNRISD and the
Geneva-based Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies.

145 Funding for this project is provided by the Geneva International Academic
Network (GIAN) and UNRISD core funds.

146 Work commenced during the current reporting period in order to examine
the political economy of trade regimes and role of non-state actors in shaping trade
and regional integration policies. The study examines the cases of Bolivia, Brazil,
Chile and Nicaragua. Key research questions include the following:

- How are trade regimes changing in the context of an apparent "shift to the
  Left" in Latin America?

- In countries where an active anti–free trade movement has emerged, how has
  this influenced public debate, government trade policy and negotiations?

- What is the relative weight and influence of civil society actors and networks
  associated with "alter-globalization" and organized business interests in trade
  negotiations?

- How much policy space and negotiating space do developing countries have in
  regional trade negotiations involving developed countries?

147 Lead researchers of the country studies are:

- **Brazil**—*André Souza dos Santos* (Graduate Institute of International and
  Development Studies/IHEID, Switzerland)

- **Bolivia**—*Santiago Daroca Oller* (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

- **Chile**—*Manuel Mejido Costoya* (UNRISD and University of Geneva, Switzerland)
- **Nicaragua**—*Gloria Carrión Fonseca* (International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development/ICTSD, Switzerland)

148   The preliminary results of the Nicaragua study were presented at a seminar on 24 August 2007 at the Central American University, Managua, co-hosted by UNRISD and the Nicaraguan Ministry of Trade and Industrial Development. At the meeting the lead researcher of the Nicaragua study presented a paper on *The Political Economy of CAFTA-DR: Lessons for Other Trade and Regional Integration Agreements*, and comments were provided by a panel of national experts associated with government, civil society and the United Nations. Final case study reports prepared under this project and a synthesis paper are expected by mid-2008.

Corporate Political Influence in India

149   This research focuses on the dynamics of corporate political influence at state and federal levels in India, and its implications for social and environmental policy. It seeks to understand the different ways in which organized business interests attempt to influence public policy and legal processes; identify concrete instances and processes whereby government efforts to protect labour and the environment have been helped or hindered by organized business interests; determine the conditions and contexts that explain when business interests might support policy reforms conducive to social and sustainable development, or how to overcome business opposition and resistance to policy reform and social and environmental justice. Work on labour market policy is being carried out by Kanta Murali (see list of conference papers in paragraph 141), and on environmental policy by Chandra Bhushan. Some of the preliminary results of the research were presented at the conference on Business, Social Policy and Corporate Political Influence in Developing Countries (described above). This subproject is supported by the World Wildlife Fund–UK.

Business and Poverty Reduction

150   In a context where the international development community is calling on the private sector in general, and transnational corporations in particular, to play a more proactive role in poverty reduction, research on *Business and Poverty Reduction* is being conducted to examine the effectiveness of the contemporary poverty reduction agenda of business enterprises. Such effectiveness is examined both in relation to specific initiatives and, more generally, as a strategic approach to reduce poverty and enhance the contribution of business to social, sustainable and economic development. In 2007, work on these aspects was organized under the projects on *Organized Business and Social Policy* (described above) and *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes* (see paragraph 58).

Social Responses to Inequalities and Policy Changes

151   The role of civil society actors in Europe in shaping public policy related to North-South inequality is also the focus of other work carried out under this programme, in collaboration with the *Civil Society and Social Movements* (CSSM) programme. The *Markets, Business and Regulation* component examines how contestation related to corporate accountability and North-South trade relations affects public debate and policy. A report on the project is presented in the section of the Board report dealing with the CSSM programme (see paragraphs 175–185).

Research Proposals

Privatization of Education and Social Development

152 Following the extensive research on water privatization, the findings of which were presented in the previous report to the Board, work began in late 2007 on developing a new project on *Privatization of Education and Social Development*. Market-based approaches are increasingly advocated as an effective and efficient way to increase both quality and equity in education. Pressures at both international and national levels—such as the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) under the auspices of the World Trade Organization (WTO), and budget cuts constraining the public provision of services—are pushing governments to seek assistance from the private sector in financing and delivering education at primary, secondary and tertiary levels. This research will complement conventional case-study analysis with quantitative modelling using data on access to, and affordability of, education according to different income groups. Studies will be undertaken in 10 countries. Research questions include the following:

- What is the social impact of private funding and delivery of education, especially in terms of access and affordability?

- How does the privatization of education affect different income deciles and, in particular, the poor?

- In contexts where privatization has negative implications for poorer income groups, what role can regulation and social policy play in facilitating access and affordability?

Responsible Business and National Regulatory Capacity

153 UNRISD participated in the design of a large collaborative project titled *Competing Models for Promoting the Contribution of Business to Development: Corporate Social Responsibility and Social Control*. Led by York University (Canada), the project consortium involved approximately 25 research institutions. Following the submission of a preliminary proposal, a project planning grant was obtained from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) via a competitive process.

154 UNRISD developed a component of the project that would examine the extent to which developing countries have the regulatory capacity at the national level to implement the expanding body of international norms and law related to the labour, human rights and environmental obligations and responsibilities of TNCs and their supply chains. A project planning meeting was held at York University, Canada, in July 2007. A full project proposal was submitted to another competitive round organized under the SSHRC's Major Collaborative Research Initiatives (MCRI) programme. This bid was unsuccessful. UNRISD will consider other possibilities for conducting research on the theme of Responsible Business and National Regulatory Capacity.

PROGRAMME ON CIVIL SOCIETY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Introduction

155 The focus of the research under this programme area has been on social movements and activism at the international level, as well as their impact on popular mobilization and initiatives at the national and local levels. It has sought to explore the nature, diversity and connectivity of selected transnational movements, their attempts to advance alternative proposals, including the utilization of various means and forums (e.g., international summits), and emerging policy responses on the part of the political and development establishment.

156 The project on *UN World Summits and Civil Society Engagement* was concluded and a Research Wrap-Up was provided in the previous report to the Board. A key activity during the current reporting period included a research dissemination meeting at the Ford Foundation, New York, in March 2007. The meeting was attended by Ford Foundation officials, United Nations (UN) officials, non-governmental organization (NGO) representatives and a few academics with interest in the research topic. Negotiations are under way to publish the Brazilian and South African national volumes with national university publishers.

157 In 2007, research and publication activities were carried out for two projects under the *Civil Society and Social Movements* programme. Research was concluded on *Global Civil Society Movements: Dynamics in International Campaigns and National Implementation*, and a research wrap-up is provided in this report to the Board. In order to disseminate research results, and in line with the Nordic evaluation recommendation that UNRISD increase awareness and visibility of research results in the South, the five research teams held stakeholder meetings in the case study countries. At the international level, UNRISD held a major dissemination meeting at the World Social Forum in Nairobi, Kenya. Under the project *Social Responses to Inequalities and Policy Changes* (being carried out jointly with the programme *Markets, Business and Regulation*), good progress was achieved in the preparation of the draft case study reports and conceptual papers.

Global Civil Society Movements: Dynamics in International Campaigns and National Implementation

158 This project was coordinated by Kléber Ghimire. In 2007, research assistance was provided by Santiago Daroca (research assistant), as well as interns Beatrix Boonekamp, Geraldine Bugnon, Julien Debonneville, Amélie de Flaugergues, Andrés Gomensoro and Mariella Treffiletti.

159 This project was funded by a grant from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and UNRISD core funds.

Research Wrap-Up

160   Launched in 2004, the UNRISD research project on global civil society movements sought to examine the strengths and weaknesses of selected movements and networks whose actions appear to have intensified in recent years. How have different forms of mobilization taken place? What are the movements' key demands and propositions? What are their internal and external dynamics? What is their policy influence? Overall the project was interested in exploring the following two key aspects. First, it investigated the structure, institutional values and modus operandi of selected global civil society movements, indicating how these have helped or hindered the emergence of robust transnational movements of citizens and civil society organizations. Second, the project examined how global civil society movements are actually faring in national and local contexts. The project assessed the following movements:

- campaigns for debt relief;
- movement to change international trade rules and barriers;
- global taxation initiative;
- international anti-corruption movement; and
- fair-trade movement.

161   Project activities included: a background concept paper; state-of-the-art papers on the five selected movements; thematic papers; five country studies; the publication of a special issue of the journal *Development*, on the financial needs of social movements, as well as related consequences; and the organization of dissemination events, among them an international colloquium at the World Social Forum in Nairobi in January 2007.

162   In-depth country studies were undertaken in Argentina, Bolivia, the Philippines, Senegal and Turkey. These countries have been crippled by debt, suffer unfavourable conditions in international trade and have experienced major financial crises. There are cases of corruption, abuse of public office for private gain, receipt of fraudulent benefits and profits in business, and widespread public acceptance of bribes. At the same time, various fair-trade/solidarity economy initiatives have been experienced in all five countries.

163   Research on the campaigns showed differing approaches to national implementation, particular features related to each global subject and varying effects. The effects or consequences depend on at least three elements: the characteristics of national contexts, the particularities of the coalitions created between local and international actors, and the relations between the state and civil society.

164   Taking into consideration these diverse aspects, the principal research findings and policy implications emerging from the national studies are summarized below.

Global implications for civil society mobilization

165   The research suggests the following positive outcomes for the civil society actors themselves:

- the political visibility of these movements has continued to increase;
- the movements have helped to popularize the key themes of concern;
- through their campaigns, the movements have helped to bring about a renaissance of morality in international relations; and

- the movements have achieved a certain degree of professionalism in their operations.

166 At the same time, these movements confronted critical problems:

- a greater need for institutionalization;
- lack of a clear political strategy;
- uncertain alliances; and
- lack of financial autonomy for their actions.

National-level implications

167 The following positive impacts were highlighted:

- increased public and media influence of movements;
- growing numbers of alliances with national elites; and
- more frequent scaling-up of the campaigns initiated by local and national movements.

168 There were problematic areas as well, including the following.

- Institutionalization of social movements is fraught with tensions.
- National impacts of the selected movements remain selective and partial. For example, the movement on Tobin tax animated by Attac remains weak in all of the five countries; fair trade has limited coverage; the anti-corruption movement is reduced to a narrow circle of human rights activists and journalists. On the other hand, movements related to debt and free trade questions are highly visible in all five countries.
- Transnational movements tend to have contacts with selected groups of national elites, but their success in linking up with wider social dynamics at the country level has been limited.

Policy influence

169 The research sought to investigate the developmental implications of the various proposals advanced by these movements. In particular, it examined how these proposals were considered within policy making circles and whether recent formal policy measures undertaken by national and international bodies reflect the dynamism and calls emanating from civil society campaigns. As far as donor agencies, the United Nations and national governments are concerned, the following policy implications seem to have emerged.

- There exists considerable scope for collaborating with social movements.
- The demands advanced by social movements have become increasingly precise and measured.
- Social movements can be a source of alternative proposals.
- Common platforms of operation exist in such areas as debt reduction, corruption control and fair trade.
- Social movements can be an important source of the expertise needed for public institutions.

170 However, the research also brought out many tensions.

- The lack of a clear organizational setting means that social movements may be incapable of entering into formal negotiations with public authorities.
- At times, movements have also remained excessively cautious of possible political use by authorities, and thereby missed occasions to work together to bring about desirable policy changes.
- On the other hand, governments, donor agencies and UN bodies remain largely sceptical in terms of the social base and real capacity of these movements to participate in policy change.

Publications

171 During the reporting period, negotiations were under way with Lexington Books, the scholarly imprint of Rowman and Littlefield, to publish the Philippines national report. If successful, the publishing agreement will include a clause granting a Philippines-based company, Anvil Inc., the license to publish a low-cost edition of the same book for the local market. Publishing contracts were concluded with Prometeo Libros (Buenos Aires) for the Argentina report, and with Plural Ediciones (La Paz) for the Bolivia report. The research coordinators from Turkey and Senegal made preliminary inquiries among possible publishers in their local markets. These publication arrangements are in line with UNRISD efforts to increase availability and affordability of publications in the South, and particularly in countries where research is carried out.

172 In addition, the following UNRISD publications were associated with this project.

- Manuel Mejido Costoya—*Toward a Typology of Civil Society Actors: The Case of the Movement to Change International Trade Rules and Barriers*, Programme Paper CSSM 30, 2007

- Yovana Reyes Tagle and Katarina Sehm Patomäki—*The Rise and Development of the Global Debt Movement: A North-South Dialogue*, Programme Paper CSSM 28, 2007

- Heikki Patomäki—*Global Tax Initiatives: The Movement for the Currency Transaction Tax*, Programme Paper CSSM 27, 2007

- Nelson J.V.B. Querijero and Ronnie V. Amorado—*Transnational Civil Society Movements: The State of Anticorruption Efforts*, Programme Paper CSSM 26, 2006

- Wendy Harcourt—*The Global Women's Rights Movement: Power Politics around the United Nations and the World Social Forum*, Programme Paper CSSM 25, 2006

- Marco Giugni, Marko Bandler and Nina Eggert—*The Global Justice Movement: How Far Does the Classic Social Movement Agenda Go in Explaining Transnational Contention?*, Programme Paper CSSM 24, 2006

- Alejandro Bendaña—*NGOs and Social Movements: A North-South Divide?*, Programme Paper CSSM 22, 2006

- Donatella della Porta—*The Social Bases of the Global Justice Movement: Some Theoretical Reflections and Empirical Evidence from the First European Social Forum*, Programme Paper CSSM 21, 2005

- Murat Yilmaz—*Le commerce équitable*, Programme Paper CSSM 20, 2005

- Kléber B. Ghimire—*The Contemporary Global Social Movements: Emergent Proposals, Connectivity and Development Implications*, Programme Paper CSSM 19, 2005

Dissemination of Research Results

173 In order to disseminate the research results, and in line with the recommendation that UNRISD increase awareness and visibility of research results in the South, the five national teams held stakeholder meetings bringing together academics, civil society organizations, media and government representatives in the case study countries. They also produced summary reports in local languages.

174 At the international level, UNRISD organized a major dissemination meeting at the World Social Forum in January 2007 in Nairobi. The research coordinator also gave a seminar on the project's principal research findings at the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) in December 2007.

Social Responses to Inequalities and Policy Changes

Background

175   This project is coordinated by Kléber Ghimire and Peter Utting. In 2007, assistance was provided by Daniela Barrier (research assistant).

176   This initiative is being carried out as part of a research network of seven European universities participating in the project on Inequality: Mechanisms, Effects and Policies (INEQ), part of the Sixth Framework Programme, Priority 7: Citizens and Governance in a Knowledge-Based Society, funded by the European Commission. Additional support for the UNRISD project was provided by core funds.

177   This project examines the nature of social contestation, activism and policy change related to North-South inequality, and jointly carried out by two of the Institute's research programmes (*Civil Society and Social Movements* and *Markets, Business and Regulation*). The UNRISD research looks at how European civil society actors that are intent on challenging neoliberalism, correcting gross imbalances in equality between North and South, and struggling for more inclusive patterns of development are responding to changing patterns of governance and public policy making, and are attempting to bring about policy and legal reforms. Particular attention is focused on five areas of macroeconomic policy and institutional reform:

- development aid;
- debt relief;
- international taxation;
- trade policy; and
- corporate accountability.

178   Case studies are being carried out in the United Kingdom (UK) and France, and the Institute has sought to mobilize additional resources to conduct research on the civil society–public policy nexus related to North-South trade and development issues in Southern countries (see paragraphs 144–148). In addition to this, thematic papers examine a set of conceptual and substantive issues that provide necessary background for understanding the dynamics of civil society activism and policy change in these and other countries. Papers were commissioned in 2006, and the full list appears in paragraph 215 of the previous report to the Board.

Progress

179   Over the past year, draft case study reports and conceptual papers were prepared.

180   On development aid, the paper by Kléber Ghimire (UNRISD) on France has been completed. James Brassett (Department of Politics and International Studies, University of Warwick) and Edouard Morena (UNRISD) have completed their papers on the international taxation movement in the United Kingdom and France, respectively. Likewise, Tasos Papadimitriou and Claire Saunders (University of Kent) and Rodrigo Contreras (EHESS) have completed their studies on the debt relief movement in the United Kingdom and France.

181 Under corporate accountability a draft report was submitted by Michel Capron (Université Paris VIII, Vincennes-St Denis) on France, and a survey was conducted by Jem Bendell (UNRISD) for the UK study. Under trade, the case study on France by Benoît Daviron and Tancrède Voituriez (CIRAD) was completed.

182 Drafts of the three conceptual background papers were received:

- Peter Utting (UNRISD)—*Implications of Changing Patterns of Domination and Governance for Activism and Policy Reform*

- Daniela Barrier (UNRISD)—*Implications of Institutional History and Path Dependency for Activism and Policy Reform*

- Jem Bendell (UNRISD) and Annekathrin Ellersiek—*The Potential and Limits of Networks in Social Movements for Global Equality*

183 UNRISD contributions to the overall work of the central research network, INEQ, comprising seven academic institutions in Europe, included:

- Participating in a research consortium meeting held in Paris in February 2007, which made progress toward the integration of all research work packages at the conceptual level.

- Co-organizing and participating in a Summer School on Inequality: Mechanisms, Effects and Policies, held in June 2007 in Siena, Italy.

- Organizing a workshop held in Paris in November 2007 that brought together French and British researchers commissioned by UNRISD, Centre pour la recherché économique et ses applications–Centre d'économie de l'Université Paris Nord (CEPREMAP-CEP) researchers (work packages 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8), a representative from Centro Richerche Interuniversitario sullo Stato Sociale/CRISS (European Union project organizers) as well as other French academics interested in social movements.

- Attending a research consortium meeting in Porto, Portugal, in November 2007, which brought together all research partners to report on individual research activities, future coordination work, dissemination activities and financial issues.

184 The UNRISD research team planned and made initial preparations for a seminar on the Social and Political Dimensions of Inequality to be hosted by UNRISD in Geneva in June 2008, which will include the results of the UNRISD research as well as research on migration and gender dimensions of inequality being carried out by other partners in the European research network.

185 Work was also carried out on the preparation of a final synthesis report to be submitted to the European Commission by the end of May 2008. The publication of two edited volumes (in English and French) is also under consideration.

PROGRAMME ON IDENTITIES, CONFLICT AND COHESION

Introduction

186   The focus of this programme is the complexity as well as the intricate interplay of ethnic, cultural and national identities, as they are shaped and reformed by development, social change and public policies. With its attention to citizenship rights and social equity and the emergence of new identities within new generations, including their effect on relations between majority and minority communities, this programme carries out research contributing to debates on the concepts of indigeneity, belonging and the nation. Through this research, the programme aims to bring fresh perspectives to bear on critical policy issues that promote social cohesion and national inclusion.

187   In the programme area *Identities, Conflict and Cohesion*, work progressed steadily during the current reporting period on the project *Identity, Power and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*. Eight country studies were completed, and the final project workshop was convened in Geneva. A series of six stakeholder seminars were planned to disseminate and discuss the research results, and the first seminar was held in Cochabamba, Bolivia. A research wrap-up is provided in this report to the Board. The search for funding continued for the proposed project on *Religion, Identity and Business*. A project proposal on *Affirmative Action, Identity and Conflict* was finalized and submitted to funding agencies.

Identity, Power and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

188   This project is coordinated by Terence Gomez at UNRISD in partnership with Suzana Sawyer (external coordinator—Department of Anthropology, University of California–Davis, United States). In 2007, assistance was provided by Zarine Rocha (research assistant) and Cao Ho My Giang (intern).

189   This project is funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Christensen Fund and UNRISD core funds. UNRISD's contractual agreement with IFAD ended in November 2007, but a six-month extension was granted by the agency to allow the organization of dissemination meetings in five countries; as well as discussion of the research results with indigenous groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), national and international civil servants, etc., to enhance the quality of the analysis and to determine practical and just policy recommendations. UNRISD's contractual agreement with the Christensen Fund ends in May 2008.

Research Wrap-Up

190   This research, which commenced in 2006, addressed a central paradox: despite the burgeoning number of international charters, state constitutions and national laws across the world that assert and protect the rights of indigenous peoples, the rights of these peoples continue to be violated and the majority of these communities find themselves increasingly marginalized. This paradox has been analysed by examining the conflicts that have arisen between states,

transnational corporations (TNCs), international financial institutions (IFIs) and local indigenous communities in the context of specific petroleum, natural gas and mineral extraction projects. This project involved an in-depth study of indigenous peoples in eight countries: Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Chad (and Cameroon), India, Nigeria, Peru and the Philippines.

Focus and Research Results

191   The intent of this project was to analyse this paradox by deploying the themes of "power and development" and "identity and development". The results of the first thematic dimension of the project, provided by the country studies, indicate that this paradox does not simply reflect a gap between the law and its implementation. Rather, it offers revealing insights into the regimes of power at play under processes of neoliberal reform and heightened capital-intensive resource extraction.

192   The case studies in each country demonstrate cogently that asymmetries in the distribution of power have led to the active promotion of neoliberal economic policies that have had serious repercussions on society, including the creation of a "new poor" and growing degradation of the environment. Both these problems are also a consequence of the search for increasingly scarce strategic resources by TNCs, which in some cases have colluded with governments to gain access to—and control—territories where such material is to be found. Since these resources tend to be located in rural areas long occupied by communities who earn their economic livelihood off these lands, this has led to the forced displacement of these peoples.

193   The inequities arising from neoliberalism and the exploitation of lands belonging to these communities have led to mounting protests by various institutions, including indigenous groups that have—in collaboration with international and local NGOs—increasingly adopted the concept of "indigeneity" to define their struggle and contest the violation of their territory, knowledge, identity and culture. As protests of this nature grew phenomenally worldwide, this eventually led to the promulgation of international charters and national legislation.

194   Most research contends that the recognition of indigenous rights has empowered indigenous peoples around the world, leading to the creation of greater social justice. The UNRISD case studies outline precisely this issue, but they also raise a number of interesting questions pointing to the more ambiguous, problematic and contingent dimensions of this contention. This leads to the second major theme of the project, identity and development, where the results from the case studies have proved to be quite controversial.

195   Most academic research on the topic creates a too-neatly dichotomous picture of both the world and indigenous lived predicaments, presenting an ever deepening divide between indigenous peoples and capitalist forces, and between indigenous rights and neoliberalism. In many instances a divide does exist, but the UNRISD research reveals that while there are tensions, these do not replicate a clear indigenous versus capital divide. In other instances, however, the studies indicate that this divide does not even exist—although it may be emergent—due to historical factors of severe marginalization such that subaltern voices are excluded or not heard.

196   The case studies further demonstrate the following.

- Struggles for, and recognition of, indigenous rights have the potential of being just as debilitating, incarcerating and divisive for indigenous communities on the ground (Australia, Peru, the Philippines), as empowering and enabling for them (Australia, Bolivia, Canada).

- A perspective exclusively advocating indigenous rights may crucially miss or be inadequate for grasping the local predicament of indigenous peoples confronted with the issue of resource extraction (Australia, Bolivia, Chad/Cameroon, India, Nigeria, Peru).

- Struggles for indigenous rights may in actuality—counter to intentions— further transnational corporate resource extraction by unwittingly domesticating opposition or being co-opted by neoliberal politics (Australia, Chad/Cameroon, the Philippines).

- When struggles for indigenous rights stand cohesively in opposition to exploitative economic liberalization, their political platform works best when it extends beyond exclusively indigenous-rights concerns to encompass those of a broad-based subaltern coalition (Bolivia) and/or astutely appropriates and redeploys the tools of capital against itself (Canada).

197 When economic liberalization, while part and parcel of a larger global neoliberal logic, takes on a distinctive localized form, indigenous people are part of that unique configuration. The case studies, therefore, also demonstrate the following.

- Where the neoliberal logic of economic liberalization has been more densely transformative of social and political life, indigenous peoples may encounter more avenues (variously constraining, conflictive and enabling) for engagement (Australia, Bolivia, Canada, the Philippines).

- Where economic liberalization and foreign investment coexist with state repression and violence, TNCs and IFIs have been directly and indirectly complicit in further marginalizing indigenous peoples (Chad/Cameroon and Nigeria).

- In the majority of case studies examined under the project, initiatives carried out under the banner of corporate social responsibility have served to debilitate, neutralize and depoliticize indigenous peoples.

Researchers and Papers Commissioned

198 Eight country studies were completed during the reporting period:

- **Australia**—*Jon Altman* (Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, Australian National University)

- **Bolivia**—*Thomas Perreault* (Program on Latin America and the Caribbean (PLACA), Syracuse University, United States)

- **Canada**—*Megan Davis* (Indigenous Law Centre, University of New South Wales, Australia)

- **Chad/Cameroon**—*Korinna Horta* (Senior Economist, Environmental Defense, United States)

- **India**—*Virginius Xaxa* (Department of Sociology, Delhi School of Economics, India)

- **Nigeria**—*Ben Naanen* (Department of History and Diplomatic Studies, University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria)

- **Peru**—*Patricia Urteaga-Crovetto* (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú)

- **Philippines**—(co-authored) *Raymundo Rovillos* (College of Social Sciences, University of the Philippines Baguio) and *Victoria Tauli Corpuz* (Chair, United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and Executive Director, Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education/TEBTEBBA, Philippines)

Workshop

199 The final workshop for this project was convened on 2–3 April 2007 in Geneva. This workshop was held to present and discuss the research findings of the eight country studies. The analytical importance of the case studies in each country was noted as the researchers were able to assess the outcomes of major resource extraction projects as well as hear directly from indigenous communities about their views on development and their hopes for reform.

200 The key issues raised during the workshop included:

- the value of corporate social responsibility;
- the right to free, prior and informed consent;
- problems with previous reforms, arising from the promotion of the idea of a fixed indigenous identity;
- whether customary land rights should be replaced by modern property rights; and
- the centrality of the human rights discourse to the debate.

201 On the issue of recommendations for reforms, the importance of context was stressed, in view of the unique nature of each country. It was agreed that regional meetings would be held to promote and publicize the findings from the research. The final session of the workshop was devoted to a discussion of publications and the dissemination of project results.

Collaborating Partners: United Nations and NGOs

202 Throughout the project, UNRISD has worked closely with UN agencies and NGOs that focus on indigenous peoples, exchanging information and monitoring developments in the field. A number of UN agencies, such as the United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations (which reviews developments pertaining to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples), the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (an advisory body to the Economic and Social Council, with a mandate to discuss indigenous issues related to economic and social development, culture, the environment, education, health and human rights) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) have carried out important research on the subject of the rights of indigenous peoples. The chairperson of the Permanent Forum is a member of this UNRISD research project, providing a mechanism to secure important feedback on the research findings before publication of this material.

Dissemination and Consultation

203 During the current reporting period, a series of seminars was planned to disseminate and discuss the research results. The primary objective of this seminar series is to secure feedback from academics, NGOs, government policy actors and indigenous peoples about the project's research findings and policy recommendations. The first of these seminars was convened on 18 August 2007 in Cochabamba, Bolivia, and hosted by the Universidad Superior de San Simón. The event was held at the Centro de Documentación e Información Bolivia (CEDIB), a research centre, archive and clearinghouse for news reports on social and environmental issues in Bolivia. Further dissemination seminars were also planned for 2008:

- *February*—Philippines (University of the Philippines, Baguio)
- *March*—Peru: Lima (Instituto De Derechos Humanos, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú); and Cusco (Centro Bartolomé de las Casas)
- *April*—New Zealand (Auckland University)

- *April*—Nigeria (United Nations Development Programme/UNDP Nigeria, Abuja)

Publications

204   Two Programme Papers will be published: one will provide an overview of the project as well as the research findings, while the other will focus on Bolivia. The report on Bolivia has been selected for publication as a Programme Paper because it serves to date as the only case where a member from an indigenous community has captured political power and office. The government under this leadership has instituted economic reforms that are seen to be innovative and progressive. It also provides unique insights into the problems which are encountered when implementing and sustaining such policies and reforms.

205   Comments have been provided by the project coordinators on draft versions of all the country studies. The revised drafts will be completed after the respective dissemination seminars have been convened. An edited volume will be prepared for publication. The project coordinators have approached a number of university-based publishing houses in the United States about issuing this edited volume.

206   Plans are under way for the publication in Spanish of the overview chapter and the two country studies from Latin America. The primary reason for publishing only these two country studies in this volume is the high cost of translating the entire volume into Spanish. This publication is being prepared to draw further attention to UNRISD's work in the Spanish-speaking world, specifically in Latin America. Discussions were held with Plural Ediciones (La Paz, Bolivia) about copublication of this volume.

207   During the reporting period, project researchers also published a number of magazine articles based on the project themes. These include:

- D. Djiriabe and K. Horta. 2007. "Misery in the pipeline", *The Guardian Weekly*, 2 February

- J. Martinez-Alier and Leah Temper. 2007. "A field trip in Orissa", *Down to Earth*, 15 February

- J. Martinez-Alier and Leah Temper. 2007. "When development and tradition clash", *International Herald Tribune*, 27 April

- J. Martinez-Alier and Leah Temper. 2007. "Is India too poor to be green?", *Economic and Political Weekly*, 28 April

- Megan Davis. 2007. "NIT Forums: The business of controversy", *National Indigenous Times*, 31 May

Programme Development

Affirmative Action, Identity and Conflict

208   A project proposal on *Affirmative Action, Identity and Conflict* was finalized and submitted to potential funders; by the end of 2007 funding had not yet been obtained. Two broad schools of thought have emerged in the literature on policy mechanisms to resolve structural inequalities in societies. One argues that the implementation of social policies should be universal in orientation. The other contends that it is more viable to develop policies that target disadvantaged groups, such as those lagging behind economically, along, for instance, class or ethnic lines. The implementation of policies based on either of these schools of thought

has enormous implications in the context of multiethnic countries, as the outcome of these policies can lead to racial tensions or add to already existing grievances, erupting into conflict.

209   On the related issue of policy implementation and ethnic conflict, some scholars have more recently argued that one reason for the persistence of racial strife in multiethnic societies is that policies have been viewed from a perspective that is vertical in orientation, that is, broadly speaking, one that addresses social inequities from a universal perspective. Vertically based policies address the plight of individuals in need, regardless of their ethnic background. The counter argument is that ethnic conflict, and interethnic social and economic differences, can be better resolved by adopting a horizontal perspective—that is, by targeting ethnic groups that are in most need of help.

210   This project will involve a comparative study of selected multiethnic countries that have adopted affirmative action to target particular communities as a means to resolve social and economic inequalities.

Religion, Identity and Business

211   The project proposal to carry out research on *Religion, Identity and Business*, finalized in early 2006, was again submitted to potential funders throughout the current reporting period; by the end of 2007 funding had not yet been obtained. The focus of this project is the interlocking themes of religious freedom, identity and conflict. The primary aim of this study is to assess the impact of prominent non-mainstream religious groups on the dynamics of multiethnic societies. It will do so by determining if the proselytization activities of these communities lead inevitably to social fragmentation and polarization, or if they can be a force for positive or progressive change in society. While the activities of certain non-mainstream groups have led to religious conflict, others have created awareness about the institutional reforms that are required within major religions and have endeavoured to rectify social injustices by providing welfare services and/or by exposing discrimination in its various forms. As some religious groups have managed to capture political power or hold clout over governments through their capacity to mobilize support, this project will also trace the effect of the influence of such groups on multireligious societies.

212   This project seeks to understand how non-mainstream groups of different faiths have evolved and developed. It will attempt to examine the processes of identity formation and transformation among members of religious groups through an analysis of their commercial ventures. The study seeks to understand the social, economic and political factors that have influenced or attracted people to join these groups. An assessment of these factors will draw attention to internal conflicts that have led to further splinter groups that are either more reactionary, or more inclusive, in outlook. The corporate ties and activities of these religious groups will provide insights into the scale and scope of their impact on communal cohesion and coexistence in multiethnic societies.

213   The primary aims of this project are to understand if religious groups in business are reactionary in their orientation, contributing ultimately to exclusionary practices that serve to undermine social cohesion and, as in the more zealous cases, promote extremist activities. The study will then contest recurrent and simplistic analyses that reduce the multifaceted nature of identity to a single affiliation.

PROGRAMME ON GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

214   In recent decades the presence of women in public life has grown, whether in politics, in the workforce, or in the migrant streams that cross international borders. At the same time, the intensive engagement of activists and researchers with the development establishment has turned "gender" into a legitimate policy issue for institutions and movements operating at different levels. Yet gender inequalities in power continue to be a persistent and integral feature of the modern world and its institutions—whether markets and macroeconomic flows; states, political parties and social movements; or the intimate sphere of family, household and community. Transformative agendas of social change are constrained not only by the continued dominance of market orthodoxy in some important arenas of policy making, but also by shifts in geopolitics, and new forms of religious and cultural politics that are being played out at global, national and subnational levels.

215   Under the programme *Gender and Development*, research activities were under way in two projects. For the project *Political and Social Economy of Care*, the majority of the country teams had finalized their research proposals, and Research Reports 1 and 2 for the six core countries had been revised and were being posted on the UNRISD web site. A draft paper was prepared comparing the time use data across the six core countries, and preliminary findings were emerging. The second research workshop was held in Geneva. Research got under way for the project *Religion, Politics and Gender Equality*: funding was secured, research teams were identified and, in addition to the country studies, thematic papers were also being commissioned. The UNRISD contribution to Beijing+10, *Gender Equality: Striving for Justice in an Unequal World*, came to a close in 2007 with the publication of the report in Chinese; the launch of the Arabic version at a joint event in Cairo; the publication of the first two edited volumes under the new *Routledge/UNRISD Research in Gender and Development* series; and the final evaluation by the European Union.

Political and Social Economy of Care

216   This project is coordinated by Shahra Razavi. In 2007, assistance was provided by Eleanor Hutchinson (research assistant) and Orna Rozenblum (intern).

217   In addition to the funding previously reported from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC, Canada), in 2007 the United Nations Development Programme/UNDP (Japan/WID Fund) approved funding for this project. Additional support is provided by UNRISD core funds.

Background

Key research questions

218   This project is undertaking comparative research on the multiple institutions involved in the provision of care on a daily and generational basis: *households and families* organize unpaid forms of care which form the bedrock of social

provisioning; *states* may not only deliver some care services but also finance and regulate other institutions to do so; *markets*, including unregulated and informal forms of care provision bring the intersections between class, gender and ethnicity clearly into focus; and the *not-for-profit sector,* also referred to as "voluntary sector" or "community provision", tends to subsume very different kinds of organizations and is often called upon to fill deficits and gaps regardless of its capacity to do so. The project refers to this mix of institutions as the "care diamond".

219   The ways in which society addresses care have enormous social significance for gender relations and inequalities to be sure, but are also of great significance in relation to other forms of inequality. The project combines quantitative and qualitative research methods to examine the gender and class inequalities and dynamics involved in the provision of care, and what this implies in terms of income poverty and access to social rights for those providing care. Systems of social provision and regulation, thus, shape particular ways of organizing and valuing care. The project asks if different care arrangements and policy regimes underpinning them can be identified among the project countries, as the basis for a care regime typology. Conceptually, the project seeks to connect the gender dynamics of care in developing contexts to some of the existing theoretical work that, for the most part, takes the developed capitalist economies as its point of reference, with a view to exploring possibilities for mutual learning.

Country studies, research teams and advisory group

220   The six countries selected from sub-Saharan Africa (South Africa and Tanzania), Asia (India and the Republic of Korea), and Latin America (Argentina and Nicaragua) remain the same as in the last reporting period. There were some changes in the composition of the research teams during the current reporting period: for Nicaragua, Gilma Tinoco was replaced by Juliana Martínez Franzoni (Institute of Social Research, University of Costa Rica), Carmen Largaespada (independent consultant, Managua), and Marta Yliescas (independent consultant, Managua); for the Republic of Korea, Huck–ju Kwon was replaced by Ito Peng (University of Toronto); and for Tanzania, the research team now comprises Ruth Meena (University of Dar es Salaam) and Debbie Budlender (Community Agency for Social Enquiry, Cape Town, South Africa). Of the two "developed" country studies, the Swiss team has an additional member, Nadia Baghdadi (University of Berne) and the Japanese team is in the process of being formed. There were no changes in the membership of the advisory group.

Links with other parts of the United Nations

221   The *Gender and Development Programme* is collaborating with the Gender Team of UNDP, and the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), in the area of gender and care. The 52nd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (2008) has as its priority theme Financing for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and UNRISD, UNDP and IDRC plan to hold a joint panel where some of the findings of the project will be presented. It is anticipated that the findings of the project will also feed into the preparatory work for the 53rd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women/CSW (2009) which will focus on Equal Sharing of Responsibilities between Women and Men, Including Caregiving in the Context of HIV/AIDS. The results of the project will be available by 2009, and the Tanzanian and South African studies will be of particular interest.

222   The United Nations Development Fund for Women's (UNIFEM's) interest in unpaid care work lies primarily with its contribution to gender inequality and

women's poverty especially in areas affected by HIV/AIDS; research was commissioned by the Southern African Regional Office on the cost (including, in particular, to those who provide the care) of "home-based care". Under their Conditions of Work and Employment Series, the International Labour Organization (ILO) has commissioned research on the reconciliation of work and family in developing countries which draws attention to the challenges that women face as a result of simultaneous changes in family structures and in labour markets. The UNRISD research is complementary to both initiatives, in its foregrounding of the care economy, providing a comprehensive account of the various ways in which care is structured and divided between different institutions and sectors, and bringing research from different national and regional contexts into a comparative framework.

Progress

Country studies: Research proposals and research reports

223   By January 2007 the country teams had revised their research proposals, with the exception of Tanzania and the Republic of Korea which were completed in June 2007, and Switzerland in October 2007. As the research team for the Japan case study was still being identified at the end of 2007, the work is expected to commence in March 2008. The research being conducted in the eight project countries is being written up into five discrete research reports, briefly described below. The reports are organized in such a way that they can constitute chapters of a book manuscript for each country (to be published by local publishers).

224   *Research Report 1* is a desk study providing the background to the country study: it analyses the political, economic, demographic and social shifts and policy trajectories that have unfolded over the reference period (in most cases, from the early 1980s to the present).

225   *Research Report 2* explores the primary data from the time use survey available in each country; only the Republic of Korea has had more than one comparable survey allowing an analysis of changing patterns of time allocation over this period. The first part of this report involves a systematic exploration of patterns of time use of males and females in respect of work that is included in the estimation of gross domestic product (GDP), unpaid care work, and person care more narrowly defined, using a range of different categorizations (age, income, marital status, structure of household, presence of young children, and race and caste in the specific cases of South Africa and India). The second part of the report assigns a monetary value to unpaid care work and compares the resultant values with a range of macroeconomic measures (such as GDP, value of paid work, total government tax revenue, remuneration of government officials providing social services). This component of the research is externally coordinated by Debbie Budlender.

226   *Research Report 3* focuses on the "care diamond": the institutions (state, market, not-for-profit, and household) that finance and/or deliver care, and *government policy* as an important mechanism/input that shapes the care arrangements. Beginning with a description of the social policy regime in the country, the analysis of the care diamond is framed in terms of the different policies, programmes and benefits that shape care, while delineating the role of different institutions in their financing and delivery (most programmes are likely to feature an institutional mix). The policies/programmes considered are social care services (from formal public preschool education to informal market provision by domestic/care workers), social security benefits, cash transfer programmes, social

assistance benefits, pension programmes (contributory and social assistance), and employment-related measures. The issues examined under all three clusters are coverage, eligibility criteria, budgetary allocations, contribution to the welfare of the target group, and burden and cost on various groups, including the carers.

227 *Research Report 4* focuses on selected groups of paid care providers (domestic workers, nurses and other health sector workers, workers in crèches and preschool educational establishments); each country selects particular category/ies of care worker, depending on the salience of that group in the specific country. This report includes both a quantitative analysis of the "care penalty" (documenting the extent to which care work is associated with pay penalties for workers), as well as a qualitative analysis of their working conditions (minimum wage, access to social security, right to organize) and how they meet their own care needs and the care needs of their dependents.

228 *Research Report 5* provides a synthesis of the research findings and their conceptual underpinnings, relating these to the broader literature on gender and social policy, and, more specifically, to the literature on care. This report will be used for the edited volume bringing together the project's findings within a comparative framework; the manuscript will be published either in book form or as a special issue of a journal.

229 By December 2007 Research Reports 1 and 2 for the six core countries had been revised, and were being posted on the UNRISD web site. A draft paper was prepared comparing the findings from the analysis of time use data across the six core countries. Detailed guidelines were prepared for Research Report 3 and shared with the research teams. Research Reports 3, 4 and 5 are to be produced in the course of 2008.

Preliminary findings from Research Reports 1 and 2

230 In terms of structural transformation of the economy, the countries in the project fall into a wide spectrum, with Tanzania and Nicaragua at one end, and the Republic of Korea and Argentina at the other. Low-productivity agriculture constitutes the main source of livelihood for a significant proportion of the population in the poorer countries, where underdeveloped rural infrastructure imposes a heavy burden of unpaid care work, disproportionately carried by women and girls.

231 In nearly all countries (with the exception of India, which seems to defy the assertion of a positive correlation between opening-up of the economy and participation of women in the paid labour force) the gender gap in labour force participation seems to have narrowed, with women taking on more of a breadwinning role. This convergence of male/female rates, and especially the increase in married women's labour force participation, has been particularly marked in countries such as Argentina, where women's economic participation, especially during the 1980s and 1990s, functioned as an adaptive strategy to cushion the effects of economic crises on families and to bolster their incomes.

232 Yet in most countries, reflecting broader global trends, the growth of formal employment has been sluggish at best, and hence much of the newly activated female work force has found itself either in different forms of informal work (employment relationships that are not governed by formal economic regulations and/or basic legal and social protections), or out of work. Compared to the other countries in the project, and for very different reasons, a smaller share of the

workforce in South Africa and the Republic of Korea find themselves in informal forms of work, even though "non-standard" forms of employment have grown rapidly in Korea since the East Asian economic crisis of 1997, particularly among the female workforce. In several countries the major source of non-agricultural employment for women continues to be paid domestic work, taking place for the most part outside the purview of state regulatory, social or legal protections.

233 Women's increasing entry into the paid work force is one among several factors that feed into changing family structures and dynamics. Fertility rates have been falling in all project countries with the exception of Tanzania (where the total fertility rate is high and stable), and while the average number of children ever born per ever married woman indicates that the childcare "burden" remains high in several countries, it is diminishing even in countries with hitherto high fertility rates (such as India), along with general improvements in child welfare. The reduction in number of members per household (not necessarily simply a reflection of fertility decline), the decrease in the number of multigenerational households, the nuclearization of households (the extent and reasons for which may be debated), the rising age at first marriage (or union), and the growth of single-parent and (to a lesser extent) single-person households, which have been taking place in most countries (although at very different rates across socioeconomic strata within the same country), are indicative of processes of social and demographic change. These have important implications for care.

234 Summarizing some of the potential demographic impacts of these processes on care, the project has constructed a "care dependency" ratio. The standard dependency ratio considers only financial dependency. The project's care dependency ratio is intended to reflect the relative burden placed on carers in the society. As with the standard ratio, the care dependency ratio is defined in terms of age groups. But the care dependency ratio tends to undercount the number needing care, as it does not take into consideration those in the carer age group who are disabled or ill to the extent that they need care (given the lack of adequate data). The undercount would probably be most marked in respect of South Africa and Tanzania, where the AIDS epidemic significantly increases the likelihood that an adult will need care. The care dependency ratio also disregards the fact that all people need a certain amount of care. To provide some nuance, it distinguishes between those needing intensive care and those needing a lesser level of care. Despite these limitations, the ratio was considered useful in allowing comparisons between the relative burden across countries and across time. The care dependency ratio is lowest in the Republic of Korea, followed by Argentina (survey covers only the city of Buenos Aires), and highest for Tanzania. The figures suggest that a caregiver in the Republic of Korea would, on average, share the responsibility for caring for a single person with at least five other people, while a caregiver in Tanzania would be responsible for more than half of all the care needed by another person. As might be expected, the apparent need for care calculated on the basis of simple demographic variables does not correlate in a simple way with the amount of time spent on care (as recorded in the time use surveys). Women (though not men) in the Republic of Korea and Argentina, for example, allocate relatively more time to person care than women in Tanzania and India.

235 Some of the findings emerging from the time use analysis (Research Report 2) can be briefly mentioned.

- Women tend to spend more time on unpaid care work (UCW) than men; for all countries, the mean time for women is more than twice the mean time for men. The gender gap is most marked in India, where women spend nearly 10 times as

much time on UCW than men. Men from both the Republic of Korea and India tend to do noticeably less UCW than men in the other countries;

- While men in all countries tend to spend more time on paid work than women, the gender gap is narrower in this case (compared to the gender gap in UCW). The gender difference is particularly small in Tanzania. South African and Korean men record the shortest times for paid work, while Indian men record the longest average times.

- Unpaid care work can be crudely divided into household maintenance tasks (cooking, shopping, cleaning, etc.) and care of persons (washing them, taking them to the doctor, attending to their needs, etc.). There are ongoing debates about the extent to which interpersonal care can be adequately captured through time use surveys (given that it often takes place simultaneously with other activities, and that it more often entails "being on call" rather than performing any discrete activity). Such shortcomings notwithstanding, the data show that women are far more likely than men to engage in both household maintenance and care of persons across all the countries.

- While time spent on housework tends to fall with increases in income, the amount of time spent on care of persons tends to increase. This raises a question about whether there is a tradeoff between these two types of care, and whether the wealthier person who can hire others to do the household maintenance tasks is then able to allocate more time to care of persons. The extra time spent by the wealthy on care of persons could also be related to an ideological emphasis on the need for "quality time" to be spent with a child for full development, as well as smaller households among the wealthy, meaning that children are more likely to be cared for separately, with fewer economies of scale.

- For community care (caring for people outside one's household), in contrast, levels of participation are very similar for men and women except in Argentina (where women record higher levels). The fact that men's performance relative to that of women is "best" in respect of community care could constitute yet another reflection of the public-private divide: men being more open to participating in unpaid care work when this is in a more public arena. However, across all countries the participation rates and amount of time spent on community care are noticeably lower than for care of persons, and substantially lower than for unpaid care work defined more broadly.

- The above points have focused on averages (means), calculated across the population. The distribution across the population shows that men across all countries are far more likely than women not to engage at all in unpaid care work. Where they do some UCW they tend to spend less time on this work. Among women, on the other hand, there is considerable variability in the amount of unpaid care work done and hence a notable level of inequality.

- Tobit estimations were used to separate out the influence of different factors (such as gender, age, marital status and employment) on the time spent on paid and unpaid work. As expected, *gender* was a significant factor: being male tends to result in doing less UCW across all countries but Nicaragua. For all countries *having a young child in the household* tends to increase the amount of UCW done by women; in most countries (India, Nicaragua, South Africa, Tanzania) the time spent by men on UCW did not change when there were young children in the household. In several countries the presence of young children in the household intensified men's paid work hours. *Being employed* decreased the amount of unpaid care work done. Looking at person care only, having a young child was the strongest factor across all countries (increasing time spent on person care), followed by gender (being male decreasing it).

- The Republic of Korea is the only country in the project where two comparable time use surveys exist (1999, 2004), allowing an analysis of change in time use patterns over time. While time spent by both women and men on personal care and leisure seems to have increased, time spent on paid work has decreased, and so has the time that women allocate to unpaid care work. The country report attributes the reduction in women's unpaid care work to the exponential rise in the availability of childcare services of different kinds during this period. Yet it is noteworthy that the gender gap in the provision of unpaid care has hardly changed during this period. This seems to confirm the argument that the availability of accessible care services does not "disturb" prevailing gender

patterns, and that different policy efforts are needed to "persuade" men to provide care.

Thematic papers: Titles and authors

236   In addition to the country studies, thematic papers were also being identified and commissioned, as follows.

- Bila Sorj (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)—*Work and Care for Family in Brazil: Some Implications for Gender Equality*
- Fernando Filgueira (independent consultant, Montevideo, Uruguay)—*The Coming of Age of a Mature Welfare Regime: Ageing, Second Demographic Transition and Social Protection*
- Laura Golbert (independent consultant, Buenos Aires, Argentina)—*Care Strategies by the Argentine Community Sector for Children and Teenagers*
- Shireen Hassim (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa)—*The Politics of Gender: How to Create Political Constituencies of Women in Highly Unequal Societies*
- Fiona Williams (University of Leeds, United Kingdom)—*The Relationship between Claiming, Framing and Outcomes in the Making of Care Policies*

Project events

237   The second research workshop was held in Geneva on 8–10 August 2007. All research team and advisory group members attended; SDC and the University of Berne were also represented for one of the three days. The majority of the workshop was dedicated to the presentation and discussion of Research Reports 1 and 2. In addition to this, publication and dissemination strategy, emergent key themes, and methods for the valuation of care were presented and considered.

Religion, Politics and Gender Equality

238   This project is coordinated by Shahra Razavi. In 2007, assistance was provided by Tina Nebe and Anne Jenichen (Heinrich Böll fellows).[3]

239   The project is funded by the Heinrich Böll Foundation (HBF), the UNIFEM Office for Central and Eastern Europe and UNRISD core funds.

Background

240   It now seems that modernist predictions of the retreat of religion into the private sphere were highly premature. Religion continues to have a public dimension, and from the point of view of women's rights to equality, there is much at stake in how religion and politics interface. Research on gender, politics and society cannot ignore how religion is inscribed into the political framework, process and discourse of modern states, and the public sphere more broadly. One task of social scientists is to develop analytical criteria to differentiate the various forms of public religion, and their social and political consequences. This project asks how religion is inserted into politics in different settings through a comparative analysis of countries at different levels of development and with different religious denominations. It is particularly concerned with the effects on gender equality (defined broadly to embrace equality in access to resources and decision making, bodily integrity and freedom from violence) of this interface

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[3] Tina Nebe was the Heinrich Böll Fellow at UNRISD from April to September 2007. In August 2007 the position was advertised and the successful candidate, Anne Jenichen, joined UNRISD in December 2007. The position is funded by the HBF and the fellow works at UNRISD on a part-time basis.

between religion and politics, and it examines how women, individually and collectively, both engage in the contemporary reproduction, reinterpretation and transformation of religious traditions, and challenge the self-serving use of religion by different actors.

241 A three-level typology has been proposed to capture, in a somewhat stylized manner, the diverse ways in which religion can "go public": at the state level; at the level of political society; and at the more amorphous level of civil society. This tripartite model, however, presupposes what is broadly recognized as a "modern" society. For many other contexts, it is equally important to conceptualize the interface between what can be labelled "the customary sphere" and formal religion. As far as women's rights are concerned, this is a critical area and one in which religion may intersect less immediately with political processes and more directly with social control mechanisms that are justified by reference to "custom" and "tradition", with religious precepts being selectively applied or totally disregarded. In some contexts, however, religion can intersect with *both* political processes and local social control mechanisms because these mechanisms themselves become a forum of contestation and autonomy from the central state (for example, when custom is invoked as a means of keeping control of local governance, and keeping state laws out). Finally, it must be noted that this three-level typology is also nation-state centric and does not allow for incursions from global civil society, as well as transnational funding of religious civil society or political parties.

242 Religions have always been involved in the task of regulating sexuality, biological and social reproduction, family structures and gender roles in accordance with some transcendent principle posited as "natural", "sacred" or of "divine" origin, or in bodies of jurisprudence that derive from different religio-legal traditions (*sharia*, *halakha*) where the influence and vested interests of legal specialists cannot be overlooked. Gender thus provides an important lens for analysing the nexus between religion and politics, because the family and women more specifically (their roles, deportment, dress code, physical mobility) have often appeared as markers of cultural "authenticity" for political actors and movements who define their platforms in religious terms. The change in circumstances produced by processes of democratization and the growing size and influence of national women's movements, linked through regional and international networks and able to collaborate on issues of policy and agenda setting, presents a particularly difficult challenge to some of the "sacred" claims of those who self-identify as religious.

Country studies and sources of funding

243 Eleven countries—Chile, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Nigeria, Poland, Serbia, Turkey, Uganda and the United States—were initially selected by UNRISD, presenting variation with respect to religious denominations as well as region.

244 Following a joint UNRISD/UNIFEM Expert Group Meeting in Bratislava on 28 February 2007, the UNIFEM Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe agreed to fund three of the country studies within that region: Poland, Serbia and Turkey. A memorandum of understanding between UNRISD and UNIFEM was signed in May 2007, and a Call for Papers was carried out to identify suitable researchers. By June 2007 researchers were identified and the work on the three countries subsequently commenced.

245   Consultations between UNRISD and the HBF about the project in early 2007 produced some change in the composition of project countries: while HBF agreed to fund eight additional country studies, two countries where HBF did not have a country office—Indonesia and Uganda—were dropped, and Nicaragua and Pakistan proposed as alternatives. By the time the formal agreement between the two organizations was signed in October 2007, the process of identifying researchers for the eight countries was under way. HBF also agreed to provide a top-up for the three UNIFEM-funded country studies (to bring the research fees for all countries to the same level), in addition to funding other project-related activities (a research workshop in 2008, and a final conference in 2009) and outputs (two thematic papers, publication cost of project outputs such as Programme Papers, *UNRISD Conference News*, and a Research and Policy Brief). Discussions were under way with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) regarding funds for three additional thematic papers and their publication costs.

Progress

Research teams and advisory group

246   The following case study research teams were identified:

- **India**—*Zoya Hasan* (Professor of Political Science, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi)
- **Iran**—*Homa Hoodfar* (Professor of Social Anthropology, Concordia University, Montreal, and Coordinator of the Iran Module of the Women and Law Programme of Women Living Under Muslim Laws) and *Shadi Sadr* (independent lawyer and journalist, Tehran)
- **Nigeria**—*Jibrin Ibrahim* (Director, Centre for Democracy and Development, Abuja) and *Charmaine Pereira* (independent scholar and National Coordinator of the Initiative for Women's Studies in Nigeria, Abuja)
- **Pakistan**—*Farida Shaheed* (Director, Shirkat Gah [Women's Resource Centre], Lahore) and *Samina Choonara* (Researcher, Shirkat Gah, Lahore)
- **Poland**—*Jacqueline Heinen* (Professor of Sociology, Université de Versailles St-Quentin-en-Yvelines—UVSQ, Paris, and Director of *Cahiers du Genre*—CNRS), *Joanna Mizielińska* (Assistant Professor, Institute for Psychology of Intercultural Relations, Warsaw School for Social Psychology) and *Stephan Portet* (independent researcher, Warsaw)
- **Serbia**—*Rada Drezgić* (Research Fellow, Institute for Philosophy and Social Theory, University of Belgrade, and Teaching Fellow, Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, United States)
- **Turkey**—*Yeşim Arat* (Professor, Department of Political Science and International Relations, Boğaziçi University, Istanbul)
- **United States**—*Janet Jakobsen* (Full Professor and Director of the Barnard Centre for Research on Women, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York) and *Elizabeth Bernstein* (Assistant Professor, Women's Studies and Sociology, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York)

247   Researcher(s) for the country study on Israel were in the process of being identified, as the first research proposal submitted was judged unsatisfactory. The identification of researchers for the country study on Chile will take place in early 2008 after the HBF country office in Santiago has commenced its operation. In view of the difficulties encountered in identifying suitable researchers for Nicaragua, other countries in the region are being considered.

248   A small advisory group was set up to provide substantive inputs on the research design and the research reports. The members of the group are:

- *Asef Bayat*—Academic Director and Chair, International Institute for the Study of Islam in the Modern World (ISIM), Leiden University, Netherlands

- *Franziska Brantner*—Research Associate, European Studies Centre, Oxford University, United Kingdom

- *Deniz Kandiyoti*—Reader in Development Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, United Kingdom

Country studies: Research proposals

249   Each country team was asked to produce a short research proposal guided by the UNRISD project proposal. To facilitate the comparative analysis across countries, the research teams were asked to include some common elements in their analysis. These are briefly outlined below.

- The historical context provides a nuanced analysis of the role of religion and the religious establishment in the development process, especially its relation to the state and to nation-building, and particularly vis-à-vis gender issues (family, marriage and sexuality; women's public roles), highlighting the contentious issues. The analysis of the current political system should also include some "hard" indicators of democratic pluralism.

- The status of women gives background information about the gender issues at stake in the respective country in order to allow comparison and to situate the case study. Besides a description of recent developments and current trends in the status of women, some "hard" indicators should be collected and discussed, such as political participation (f/m), labour force participation (f/m), gender wage gaps, age at marriage (f/m), literacy rates (f/m), women's access to education and health services (including reproductive rights), and gender-based violence. Despite their known shortcomings, the *Human Development Report's* composite indicators should also be included.

Key research questions

250   *Research question 1*: How do religion and politics intertwine? Are there distinct modes of insertion? The country case studies examine how religion manifests at the four levels (the state, political society, civil society and the customary sphere), and the interactions between and within different levels.

- Level of the state incorporates the national bureaucracy, courts and the legal system, police and armed forces. How have women's groups engaged the state in changing laws and the constitution (if one exists)?

- Level of political society refers to the parliamentary realm where applicable, or to political organizations seeking to attain power within the governmental system. In countries where religion-based parties have been participating in the electoral process, has this had an impact on their programmes, especially with regard to gender issues? Disaggregated data (where available) on party membership by religious affiliation and gender would be useful. How present are women as activists and party members in the selected political parties (in women's wings and/or party leadership)? Do they play a role in recruiting electoral support for the party? Do they champion women's rights issues? Is there any evidence of women voting differently from men (for different political parties)?

- Level of civil society, narrowly conceived as "civic associations" or un-coerced, voluntary associational life (while the choice element in civil society cannot be regarded as entirely free). Are there any gender differences in the appeal of religion-based groups? Why do women support these groups? All country case studies should also include an in-depth analysis of women's movements—both secular and religious women's groups—as important arenas that provide opportunities for contesting dominant conventions and promoting social change. How are different strands of women's movements positioning themselves vis-à-vis other political actors in these contexts? Are they able to articulate their gender interests, even while they organize in pursuit of broader goals? Have they been able to overcome their differences (ideological, political, and strategic) and collaborate over specific issues at specific junctures? Is there any learning and cross-fertilization between secular women's groups and those that identify with particular religious worldviews? What impact, if any, have they had in shaping laws and state policies, political party agendas and the customary sphere? What kind of alliances have they forged with political or

civil society actors and forces in advancing their agenda, and which actors and forces have they had to oppose?

- Customary sphere incorporates groups with a non-voluntary membership (for example, based on ethnicity, religion or geography) who claim their authority as gatekeepers of morality and behavioural prescriptions on the basis of traditional, religious or customary social regulations. These can take the form of non-state alternative justice and dispute resolution mechanisms (such as *shuras*, *jirgas*) which are being used as vehicles in some current attempts at democratization, decentralization and participation.

251 *Research question 2*: What are the social and political effects, especially from a gender perspective, of the different histories and types of blending of religion and politics? The country case studies will analyse the consequences of the interfaces and interactions laid out under the four different levels; and describe the factors that intervene in the relationship between religion and politics on the one hand, and gender equality on the other. The following questions guide the analysis of "intervening variables": What role, if any, do external forces such as transnational actors, movements and social norms play in shaping the national constellation of forces? What is society's response to the blending of religion and politics, in terms of social norms, public opinion, social behaviour, and so on? Do they reinforce and/or challenge the alliances between religion and politics at different levels?

252 *Cross-cutting issues*: The research teams have identified specific cross-cutting issues for their case studies. The cross-cutting issues include personal status laws (in nearly all country studies), sexual and reproductive rights (abortion is the central theme in the Polish, Serbian and United States/US case studies), women's deportment (dress code is a central theme in the case studies on Iran, Turkey, and Nigeria), women's economic autonomy, and women's political participation.

253 All country proposals (with the exception of Chile) were submitted by late November 2007. Written comments by the research coordinator and the HBF fellow were sent to each research team and an extended research outline requested with detailed specification of research questions, methods and data sources. The extended outlines are expected by the end of January 2008. The first drafts of the papers are expected by April 2008, and the revised papers by December 2008.

Thematic papers: Titles and authors

254 In addition to the country studies, thematic papers were also being identified and commissioned. As noted above, funding for two papers was secured from HBF, and one of these papers was commissioned. Topics and potential authors for three additional thematic papers were identified and discussed with UNFPA.

- José Casanova (Berkley Center for Religion, Peace and World Affairs, Georgetown University, United States)—*Religion, Politics and Gender Equality: Public Religions Revisited*

Project events

255 A research workshop will be convened in Istanbul on 14–15 May 2008, bringing together the research teams from the project countries and the members of the advisory group. The first drafts of the country studies will be presented and discussed at the workshop, and the cross-cutting, comparative dimensions of the findings teased out.

Evaluation of UNRISD's Contribution to Beijing+10
Gender Equality: Striving for Justice in an Unequal World

256   The Progress Report for the last three reporting periods presented the key findings and messages of *Gender Equality*, the financing and institutional mechanisms put in place for its preparation, the background papers commissioned, and the dissemination strategy. Work under this area came to a close in 2007 with the publication of the report in Chinese (in March 2007); the launch of the Arabic version at a joint event in collaboration with the IDRC, the Arab Women's Organization (AWO) and Cairo University in Cairo (on 27 and 28 March 2007); and the publication of the first two edited volumes under the new Routledge/UNRISD Research in Gender and Development series (*New Perspectives on Gender and Migration: Livelihoods, Rights, and Entitlements*, edited by Nicola Piper; and *Gendered Peace: Women's Struggles for Post-War Justice and Reconciliation*, edited by Donna Pankhurst). Three further volumes based on this research are foreseen in the series.

257   Funding from the European Union for this activity required an end-of-project evaluation, and in 2007 two consultants, Haleh Afshar and Jane Hailé, were engaged for this purpose. The work took place between July and October 2007.

258   The consultants were asked to pay particular attention to:
- the substantive content of the report and other key products;
- the relevance of the issues covered in the report to both academic and policy audiences;
- the extent to which scholars from diverse countries and regions were consulted and brought into the research networks set up by UNRISD for the preparation and dissemination of the report;
- the mechanisms set up by UNRISD to ensure the high quality of the work being carried out (the refereeing process, the advisory group, the oversight provided by UNRISD's director and Board);
- the efforts made to disseminate the findings of the report, through print, electronic media, and specially developed mailing lists; and
- the effectiveness of project procedures which may have impacted on the achievement of project objectives.

259   In order to meet the requirements described above, the evaluation team undertook the following activities:
- reading and analysis of the report and Occasional Papers, as well as related documentation;
- on-site interviews with UNRISD staff and director, as well as telephone interviews with individuals who had been involved in the launch and dissemination of the report in different regions; and
- interviews by telephone and email with randomly selected stakeholders in a variety of institutions; a brief questionnaire was circulated through the Association for Women's Rights in Development (Awid) network and on the UNDP Gendernet, as well as among a selection of academics working in the field.

260   The evaluation team produced its report on 30 October 2007. In November UNRISD prepared its response to the evaluation report. The UNRISD response was organized around three major categories of findings and recommendations that

emerged from the evaluation report: those that are highly positive, those that call for caution and reflection, and those that indicate more serious problems needing immediate attention.

261   The following positive aspects were highlighted by the evaluation team:

- the report is an important landmark and has done an excellent job in arguing cogently for the need to return gender to the international development agenda;

- the work is of high calibre, carried out by some of the best-known scholars in the field;

- the report has treated issues of relevance to the Beijing +10 debate;

- the report provides an excellent overview of the situation of women 10 years after the Beijing conference and considers some of the outcomes of its proposals over the decade;

- the report builds upon and advances the very solid work already done by UNRISD in this field;

- the individual chapters of the report and the background papers, subsequently published as Occasional Papers, were subjected to a rigorous process of peer review;

- the report is more user-friendly than most academic reports and has managed to avoid the arcane language to which academics are generally prone;

- a wide group of academics, writers and researchers were involved in different aspects of the process, and for a large number, this was the first time they were involved with the work of UNRISD;

- the variety of conferences, meetings, workshops, seminars and roundtables held across the world attracted high-calibre participants and speakers, and have helped to bring in potential partners who could be consulted in further work and could build on the existing material;

- what is equally commendable is that a considerable number of younger scholars and activists were included both to present papers and chair meetings;

- UNRISD has undertaken an impressive and detailed dissemination of materials produced; and

- as the figures on dissemination amply demonstrate, the report and its associated materials have been widely distributed.

262   The evaluation raised the following issues that call for caution and reflection.

- To have a more open and inclusive approach, UNRISD should seek papers and authors through a widely circulated Call for Papers process.

- UNRISD should consider expanding and diversifying its peer reviewers, to include more Southern-based academics.

- There are a number of gaps in the research agenda, such as the problem of domestic violence, in contexts of both war and peace; and greater analysis of faith-based movements and the perspectives of their women members.

263   The UNRISD response made it clear that steps were already being taken in these directions by the Institute.

264   Three concerns were raised by the evaluation team.

- The absence of much of the Middle East from the analysis is surprising and regrettable.

    ° *UNRISD response*: It is true that the Middle East region has been relatively underrepresented both in the analysis carried out in the *Gender Equality* report, as well as in UNRISD's research more generally. The absence is being redressed somewhat in UNRISD's more recent research initiatives: for example, UNRISD research on *Social Policy in a Development Context* included one regional component on the Middle East and North Africa region. With respect to UNRISD

research under the *Gender and Development* programme, and more specifically, the project on *Religion, Politics and Gender Equality*, two countries from the region (Turkey and Iran) are included. UNRISD agrees that more effort needs to be made to include research on this region into our research programmes.

- In terms of its interest and relevance to policy makers, it is perhaps regrettable that some attention could not have been given *inter alia* to the impact of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on the Beijing process, and to the consequences for gender equality mainstreaming, with many donors turning to budget support and away from providing support to traditional programmes and projects.

  ° *UNRISD response*: While the issue of poverty and its gendered dimensions was a central consideration of the report—a theme that cuts across all four substantive sections—it is true that it did not engage more directly with the MDGs. Nor did it engage with the change in aid modalities (from the traditional programme and project support to budget support). The debate on MDGs was important at the time, especially since they were a global reference point for many development policy actors as the evaluation team notes. UNRISD's judgement at the time, however, based on feedback from the Board and the Advisory Group, was that it would be important for the UNRISD report to delve into those issues that were not being covered by other contributions to Beijing+10 (such as macroeconomic policies, social policies and governance reforms). The MDGs, by contrast, were being extensively analysed by the UN Millennium Task Force on Education and Gender Equality. In hindsight, UNRISD believes that the correct judgement was made.

- It appears that the Executive Summary was intended for use by policy makers and activists. However, this does not quite meet the requirements in terms of, for example, clearly spelling out the policy implications of the research findings.

  ° *UNRISD response*: UNRISD agrees that the Executive Summary cannot substitute for a policy-oriented document that spells out the policy implications of the research. For the Institute's next flagship report, which will be on *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes*, UNRISD is planning the publication of at least one Research and Policy Brief (RPB), to be targeted to policy makers and other policy actors.

ADVISORY WORK

265 UNRISD staff members are frequently called upon to act in a range of advisory roles for United Nations (UN) agencies, multilateral and bilateral organizations, governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), research institutes and universities. This provides UNRISD with opportunities to make substantive contributions to the thinking and programmes of other institutions and groups, while staff members benefit from the exchange of ideas and are also able to network, identify potential researchers and explore funding opportunities. In 2007, UNRISD staff carried out advisory and consultancy activities on 94 occasions.

Yusuf Bangura

- Was a speaker on Wellbeing and International Development Policy at the International Conference on Wellbeing in International Development, University of Bath, United Kingdom, 28–30 June.

- Reviewed a funding proposal for the Economic and Social Research Council, United Kingdom, July.

- Made a presentation on *Democracy and Ethnicity* at the panel on The Governance and Equity Requirements of Preventing Violent Conflict, at a Policy Workshop on Conflict Prevention and Development Cooperation in Africa, organized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Wilton Park, Wilton Park, United Kingdom, 8–11 November.

- Acted as panellist at a session on The Contemporary World System: Research Questions and Research Responsibilities, CODESRIA Strategic Planning Meeting, organized by the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), Cairo, Egypt, 17 November.

- Acted as a member of the MDG [Millennium Development Goals] Gap Task Force and provided comments on the draft of the methodology to monitor MDG-8 Gaps, for the meeting of the MDG Task Force in New York on 28 November.

K.B. Ghimire

- Gave an interview for *Noticias do Inesc* on Reforma da ONU: Una Antiga Agenda que Permanece Urgente, 23 January.

- Made a presentation on Historical Dynamics in Social Development Thought at the University of Lausanne, Switzerland, 27 March.

- Evaluated an article for *Society and the Environment*, March.

- Evaluated an article for *Development and Change*, March.

- Gave a talk on New Perspectives on Development and Globalization, Webster University, Geneva, 1 May.

- Gave an interview for *Guang Min Daily* on Evolving Social Inequalities and the Civil Society Sector in China, 4 August.

- Gave a talk at the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) on Porto Alegre to Sustainability, Berne, Switzerland, 12 December.

Terence Gomez

- Presented a paper on *Ethnicity, Democracy and Rights* at an international workshop on Human Security in Asia, Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan, 24–25 February.

- Acted as a discussant at the international conference on Made in China vs. Made by Chinese: Global Identities of Chinese Business, Durham University, United Kingdom, 19–20 March.

- Acted as a discussant at the international conference on Conflict Prevention and Peaceful Development: Policies to Reduce Inequalities and Exclusion,

Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity, University of Oxford, United Kingdom, 9–10 July.

- Acted as an external examiner for a masters dissertation submitted by Cao Ho My Giang, Graduate Institute of Development Studies (IUED), Geneva, 20 September.

- Acted as a discussant at the international workshop on European and Asian Capitalism Revisited: Collision, Convergence or Mitigation in the 21st Century, organized by the Graduate Institute of Development Studies, Geneva, 12–13 October.

- Member of the newly created Europe-Asia Working Group of the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI), Switzerland; attended first meeting on 14 October.

- Presented a paper on *The Rise and Fall of Capital: Corporate Malaysia in Historical Perspective*, at the international conference on The Economic and Social History of Malaysia, Nottingham University Business School, Malaysia, 15–17 November.

- Acted as an external examiner for a doctoral dissertation submitted by Helen Ting, Sciences Po, Paris, 29 November.

- Refereed *Mediating Culture & Power in Malaysia* for Routledge's Malaysian Studies series.

- Refereed *Political and Civil Islam under Authoritarian Democracy in Southeast Asia* for Routledge's Malaysian Studies series.

- Refereed *Thinking through Race: Interrogating Multiculturalism in Malaysia and Singapore* for Routledge's Malaysian Studies series.

- Refereed "China's soft power diplomacy in Southeast Asia" for *Copenhagen Journal of Asian Studies*.

- Refereed "Managing change in Asian business—A comparison between Chinese-educated and English-educated Chinese entrepreneurs in Singapore" for *East Asia: An International Quarterly*.

Katja Hujo

- Presented a paper at the international conference on Governing Global Social Policy and East Asia, Sungkyunkwan University (SKKU) and *Global Social Policy*, Seoul, 25–26 January.

- Gave a presentation on UNRISD and research under the *Social Policy and Development* programme for visiting student group from the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), Germany, 20 February.

- Refereed paper for *Global Social Policy*, March.

- Gave a presentation on UNRISD and research under the *Social Policy and Development* programme for visiting student group from Braunschweig University, Germany, 31 May.

- Gave a two-day training session on Financing Social Policy, including presentations and discussions with the division staff, at the Social Development Division of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Beirut, Lebanon, 20–22 June.

- Participated in and made a presentation at a peer review meeting on *Social Policy Report III: Operationalising Social Policy in the ESCWA Region*, to be published by the Social Development Division, ESCWA, Beirut, Lebanon, 22 June.

- Refereed paper for *Acta Oeconomica*, July.

- Gave a presentation at the international conference on Social Security in Developing and Newly Industrialized Countries: Utopia or Strategy for Keeping Peace and Fighting Poverty?, organized by the GTZ and the United Nations Association of Germany, Berlin, Germany, 18–19 September.

- Acted as resource person at the International Labour Organization (ILO) Forum on Decent Work for a Fair Globalization, Lisbon, Portugal, 31 October– 2 November.

- Acts as external advisor in research project on L'émigration clandestine de jeunes d'Afrique subsaharienne en Europe: Approches dynamiques d'un phénomène complexe: Le Cameroun, la Mauritanie et le Sénégal, with Haute Ecole de Travail Social (HETS), Geneva, and the University of Geneva.

Thandika Mkandawire

- Attended the World Social Forum, Nairobi, 20–25 January.

- Attended a parallel meeting of selected Ministers of Social Development, senior scholars and representatives of civil society, organized by the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) at the World Social Forum, Nairobi, 24 January.

- Gave the opening speech at the conference organized by the International Development Economic Associates (IDEAS) at the World Social Forum, Nairobi, 25 January.

- Acted as a panellist at the Department for International Development (DfID) Internal Visioning Workshop, London, 7–8 March.

- Participated in a roundtable during the African Film Festival (FCAT), organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain, Tarifa, Spain, 27–28 April.

- Was a speaker at the conference on African Development: The Next Generation organized by The Open University, Milton Keynes, United Kingdom, 16–17 May.

- Gave a lecture at the Centre of African Studies, Copenhagen, Denmark, 1 June.

- Was a speaker at the conference on New Directions in Development Assistance, organized by the University of Oxford and Cornell University, Oxford, United Kingdom, 11–12 June.

- As member of the Advisory Council, attended the Queen Elizabeth House (QEH) meeting, Oxford, United Kingdom, 22 June.

- Gave a keynote speech at the conference on Poverty Challenge 2007, organized by the South Africa Netherlands Research Programme on Alternatives in Development (SANPAD), Durban, South Africa, 26–30 June.

- As member of the International Social Science Council (ISSC), attended the Experts' Meeting, Paris, 4–5 July.

- Attended the Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity (CRISE) policy meeting on Conflict Prevention and Peaceful Development, Oxford, United Kingdom, 9–10 July.

- Participated at a task force meeting on Africa, hosted by Initiative for Policy Dialogue (IPD), Manchester, United Kingdom, 11–12 August.

- Was a speaker at the Guy Mhone Memorial Conference, organized by CODESRIA, Zomba, Malawi, 22–24 August.

- Was a speaker at a meeting on the African Union–African Diaspora in Europe, organized by the South African Embassy in Berne, Paris, 11–12 September.

- Attended the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty Advisory Review Group, Oxford, 7–8 October.

Naren Prasad

- Presented a paper on *Current Issues for Private Sector Participation in Water Reform* at a workshop on Legal Aspects of Water Sector Reforms, organized by the International Environmental Law Research Centre (IELRC), Geneva, 20–21 April.

- Presented a paper on *Social Policies in Small States* at the International Conference on Small States and Economic Resilience, organized by the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the Islands and Small States Institute, in collaboration with the Economics Department of the University of Malta, Malta, 23–25 April.

- Refereed a paper for *Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal Journal*, April.

- Attended the Consultation on Human Rights Obligations Related to Access to Water and Sanitation, organized by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Geneva, 11 May.

- Attended the Pre-Global Forum on Migration and Development, organized by the Commonwealth Secretariat, London, 17 May.

- Provided a briefing on water issues to Vicky Walters, PhD candidate in Development Studies at Massey University, New Zealand, 24 August.

- Commented on the paper *L'eau: Un enjeu géopolitique mondial et une source de conflits potentiels* by S. Diop et P. Rekacewicz for the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), August.

- Presented a paper on *Socio-Economic Policies in Small States for Resilience Building*, at the High-Level Seminar on Economic Resilience of Small States in Transition: From Vulnerability to Resilience, organized by the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Organization of American States, Washington, DC, 18 September.

- Provided a briefing on privatization of public services to Helene von Granitz, researcher for the Swedish Institute of Public Health, based at World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Geneva, 26 October.

- Refereed three papers for *Small States: Economic Review and Basic Statistics*, published by the Commonwealth Secretariat, London, November.

- Gave a public lecture on *Social Development in Small States* at the University of the South Pacific, Fiji, 26 November.

- Evaluated a grant proposal on "Just" institutions and good governance: An assessment of horizontal accountability mechanisms and public services performances in three Indian states, by the British Academy Research Development Awards, December.

Shahra Razavi

- Made a presentation on *Women, Work and Social Policy in a Global Context* at the Interdisziplinäres Zentrum für Frauen und Geschlechterforschung, University of Berne, Switzerland, 19 April.

- Made a presentation on the *Political and Social Economy of Care* at the SungKyunKwan University, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 23 April.

- Made a presentation on *Labour Markets, Social Policy and Gender Pay Equity* at the Workshop on Gender Research and Pay Equity, ILO, Geneva, 21 May.

- Made a presentation on *Women, Work and Social Policy: The Challenge of Gender Equality*, International Internship Course, International Institute for Labour Studies (IILS), Geneva, 21 May.

- Made a presentation on *Gender Equality: Striving for Justice in an Unequal World* at the University of Panteion and League for Women's Rights, Athens, Greece, 31 May.

- Made a presentation on *The Political and Social Economy of Care: A Women's Rights Perspective*, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation Conference on Women's Rights and Masculinity, Berne, Switzerland, 8 June.

- Made a presentation on *Social Policy, Gender and Care,* Lecture Series on Gender and Globalization, University of Humboldt, Berlin, Germany, 20 June.

- Acted as a discussant at the ILO Decent Work Forum, on *The Feminist Economics of Trade* (edited by Irene Van Staveren, Diane Elson, Caren Grown, and Nilüfer Cagatay, Routledge, 2007), Geneva, 12 September.

- Made a presentation on *The Political and Social Economy of Care* at the seminar series Rights and Wrongs: Gender Equality and the International Organizations, Graduate Institute of Development Studies (IUED), Geneva, 1 October.

- Made a presentation on *Gender and Social Policy* at the Conference on Comprehensive Social Policies: Fighting Poverty through Investing in Social Protection, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), Oslo, Norway, 20 November.

- Made a presentation on *Women and Access to Social Protection* and mediated a panel on same topic at the Conference on Women and Work, Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)/ILO, Geneva, 8 December.

- Refereed papers for *Feminist Economics.*

- Editorial Board member of *Global Social Policy* and *Development in Practice.*

- International Member of Selection Committee, King Baudouin Foundation.

- Programme Board member of Research on Poverty and Peace, Research Council of Norway.

- Member of International Advisory Committee of Social Protection Programme, Women in Informal Economy Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO).

Peter Utting

- Held consultations with senior officials of Nicaraguan government about poverty reduction and environmental protection strategies, Managua, 5 January.

- Acted as a resource person at United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)/UNRISD/ESCWA side event on Social Policy at the Commission for Social Development, New York, 14 February.

- Was interviewed as a resource person for a French government study on the Positive Effects of Globalization and International Organizations, 20 February.

- Made a presentation on UNRISD work under the *Markets, Business and Regulation* programme to the IILS, 12 March.

- As member, participated in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Consultative Group on Corporate Responsibility Reporting, 15 March.

- Acted as a resource person at workshop on CSR and Competitiveness in the Nicaraguan Fishing Industry, Managua, Nicaragua, 2–3 April.

- Member of the International Organizing Committee of the Summer School on Inequality: Mechanisms, Effects and Policies, organized by the Centro ricerche interuniversitario sullo stato sociale (CRISS) and the European Research Team of the Inequality Project, University of Siena, Italy, 17–24 June.

- Provided comments to UNDESA on the *Strengths and Weaknesses of the UN Global Compact*, June.

- Presented the closing address at the civil society hearing, Whose Partnership for Whose Development: Corporate Accountability in the UN System beyond the Global Compact, Geneva, 4 July.

- Provided comments to UNCTAD on draft sections and chapters of the *World Investment Report 2007: Transnational Corporations, Extractive Industries and Development*, July.

- Provided advice to DG Employment, European Commission, on substantive issues and speakers for the conference CSR at the Global Level: What Role for the European Union, July, and attended the conference, 7 December.

- Provided advice and comments to the editorial board of *Development and Change* for a special issue on corporate social responsibility, philanthropy and corporate accountability, August.

- Acted as a resource person at the UNCTAD meeting of experts to discuss and identify key issues to be addressed in the forthcoming *World Investment Report 2008: TNCs, FDI and Infrastructure*, 19–20 September, Geneva.

- Presented keynote address at the conference on Fair Trade, Corporate Accountability and Beyond: Experiments in "Globalising Justice", University of Melbourne, Australia, 19–20 December.

- Refereed a paper for *Development and Change*.

OUTREACH: PUBLICATIONS AND DISSEMINATION

Introduction

266 In order to fulfil its mandate, UNRISD must not only conduct rigorous comparative research on a range of questions and challenges of social development. The Institute must also endeavour to publish and disseminate research findings as widely as possible so that they contribute to policy dialogues and debates.

267 Through its outreach activities, UNRISD seeks to communicate the results of its research to the academic community; policy makers at international, regional, national and local levels; civil society and the non-governmental sector; and the general and specialized media. The Institute's publication and dissemination strategies make use of a range of outputs relevant for, and accessible to, an ever-expanding audience. In-house publications, copublications with internationally renowned publishers, and the UNRISD web site are the main outputs.

268 The 2006 evaluation of UNRISD activities between 1996 and 2005 commended the Institute's performance in terms of published outputs while reiterating the call made in previous evaluations for enhanced efforts in the area of dissemination. This recommendation added impetus to initiatives already under way at UNRISD, beginning with the restructuring of the Publication and Dissemination Unit in mid-2005 and the preparation of a new outreach strategy in 2006 (*Directions for UNRISD Outreach through 2009*), which was approved by the UNRISD Board in April 2007 and which guided the Institute's activities in this area during the current reporting period.

269 There were six staff members in the Publication and Dissemination Unit in 2007. In June, the unit began offering internship positions. Working under the supervision of the Associate Information Officer, interns contributed to the Institute's global research communication strategy by supporting outreach to UNRISD constituents—focusing in particular on the media, and universities and independent research institutes in developing countries—and assisting with the day-to-day updating and maintenance of the UNRISD Web site. There were three interns during the current reporting period: Julia Gin, Mary Karauri and Emanuel Wragg.

Publications

270 In 2007, 34 publications were issued. Eight books, one journal issue and one report were produced, as were six Research and Policy Briefs (two in English, two in French and two in Spanish), 15 Programme Papers, and three issues of *UNRISD Conference News*.

271 The Publication and Dissemination Unit manages the production of publications (including peer review, editing, layout and printing for in-house publications, and contractual negotiations for copublications). Publication staff outsource some translation, editorial, design and layout work. In-house management of freelancers' work includes testing and training of freelancers,

drawing up detailed contractual terms of reference, and working in close collaboration with the freelancers to ensure that their work meets quality standards.

User Survey

272 In conjunction with the periodic mailing list update (see paragraph 281), in 2007 a user survey was carried out for UNRISD publications. Based on 443 responses received, over 90 per cent of readers find UNRISD publications (Programme Papers, Occasional Papers, Research and Policy Briefs, Conference News, and reports and monographs) "very useful" or "quite useful" for their work. In terms of overall quality (content and presentation), 56 per cent rate this as "attractive and very relevant" and 39 per cent as "appropriate and somewhat relevant". The following charts show the breakdown of responses to the questions "How do you use UNRISD publications?" and "What do you expect from UNRISD publications?".

Use of UNRISD publications

- Research
- Teaching
- Policy advice
- Formulating policy
- Writing articles or books

35%, 20%, 15%, 10%, 20%

Expectations from UNRISD publications

- Timeliness
- Topicality
- In-depth analysis
- Concise synthesis
- Originality
- Unique perspective

12%, 22%, 25%, 16%, 15%, 10%
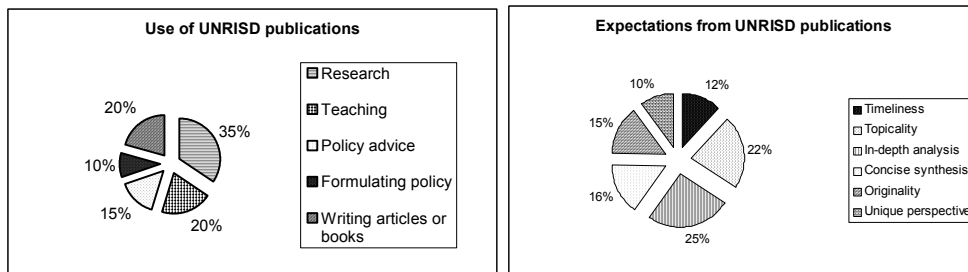
Web Site

Content Development and Visibility

273 Several changes were made to the UNRISD web site (www.unrisd.org) over 2007 to ensure its constant evolution with technology and add new features. The Content Management System (CMS) now has the ability to attach audio files to the "Events" and "Press Releases" sections of the site. This allows UNRISD to post recordings (for example, of keynote addresses and of interviews). Another change to the "Press Releases" section of the web site was that the ability to attach PDF files has been added. A printer friendly pages facility has also been created (any page printed from the UNRISD web site is guaranteed to appear in a legible and attractive format), as has a text size control function that enables users to adjust the font size in which they wish to view the site. The whole site was amended to make it Internet Explorer 7 compatible. Ongoing developments relate to HTML format for Email Alerts, (which will be offered in addition to plain text format), and upgrading of the "Net-It" facility that enables page-by-page viewing of large documents online. This tool is used mostly by people with slow Internet connections and means that UNRISD publications are accessible to a larger audience.

Statistics

274 UNRISD uses software called WebAbacus to monitor traffic to its web site, and statistics showed an average of 31,246 unique visitors to the site each month during 2007, indicating modest growth over 2006 (30,514 unique visitors) on this

measure.[4] The geographic breakdown of visits is shown in the following table. It is notable that Southern countries are eight out of the top 20 main visiting countries to the UNRISD web site.

Country	% of visits	Country	% of visits
United States	18.00	Spain	1.90
United Kingdom	13.46	Italy	1.70
Switzerland	6.52	Malaysia	1.58
Canada	4.85	Netherlands	1.57
India	4.07	Philippines	1.51
France	3.62	Sweden	1.23
Mexico	2.74	Colombia	1.14
Germany	2.66	Argentina	0.96
Australia	2.51	Belgium	0.92
South Africa	1.92	Brazil	0.83

275 The number of PDF versions of the Institute's publications downloaded directly from the site grew appreciably, from 248,763 in 2006 to 318,264 in 2007, an annual increase of 28 per cent, and there were 3,780 requests to receive PDF versions via email.

276 On average, 10 email alerts were released each month. At the end of the reporting period, 10,325 emails were registered in the UNRISD Email Alerts service, of which 3,174 (30.7 per cent) were subscribed to receive daily alerts, 3,943 (38.2 per cent) to receive weekly alerts, and 3,208 (31.1 per cent) to receive monthly alerts. This represents 28 per cent growth in the total number of subscribers over the course of the reporting period. Email alert subscribers can be identified from all UNRISD target audiences.

Web Exchanges

277 Over 150 UNRISD publications were available via the Swiss-based International Relations and Security Network (ISN), a free public-service web portal that encourages information access and exchange in the areas of international relations and human security. UNRISD was invited to become a Principal Partner of the ISN in 2006. Seven UNRISD publications on gender were selected as valuable resources for women leaders around the world and posted on iKnow Politics, an online network for women political leaders and activists.[5] The UNRISD web site was listed as a recommended resource for students in courses on social work, social development, social welfare, development studies and women's studies at universities in the United States and Canada. During the current reporting period, UNRISD began developing an institutional links policy and identifying institutions that it would approach to establish exchange agreements, with the aim of mutually increasing visibility through this cost-effective method.

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[4] Web statistics can be distorted by what is known as "spiderbot" traffic, that is, traffic generated automatically by Internet search engines such as Google, MSN, Yahoo and so on. With WebAbacus, it is possible for UNRISD to eliminate a large proportion of such traffic and thereby obtain a fairly accurate estimation of the actual ("human") traffic to the site.

[5] A joint project of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA).

Dissemination

278 UNRISD research results are disseminated via the Institute's printed publications and CD-Rom compilations thereof; in targeted mailings to a wide range of constituencies; through conferences, seminars and workshops organized by UNRISD and other organizations and institutions; in articles and interviews in specialized journals and general media outlets; and via the UNRISD web site. During this reporting period, dissemination staff pursued outreach efforts to universities; the media; governments and parliaments; and policy makers, field offices and information centres in the United Nations (UN) system.

Press Office

279 An UNRISD Press Office was established in 2007. The Associate Information Officer and interns in the Publication and Dissemination Unit proactively contacted journalists, building relations with them and creating and maintaining media lists. They regularly attended twice-weekly press briefings at the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG), and an UNRISD briefing was held on 9 November 2007. A Media and Dissemination Diary was set up, was updated weekly and was used for forward planning of outreach opportunities. The Associate Information Officer made one mission to the United Kingdom (UK) to establish contacts within the UK Department for International Development (DFID) Press Office, which subsequently asked to receive a copy of the diary every two weeks. It is foreseen that similar outreach will be initiated with the press offices of other UNRISD donors to ascertain possibilities for collaborative work and mutually enhancing visibility.

280 As a result of these efforts, UNRISD has seen an increase in media coverage, contributing to raising the visibility and awareness of the Institute's work. Of note during 2007 were radio interviews arranged for Research Coordinator Naren Prasad on the social development and economic resilience of small states (with Malta Radio and with Voice of Barbados Radio) during his mission to the Organization of American States in Washington, DC; online coverage of Research Coordinator Yusuf Bangura's meetings in Brazil in *Journal da Unicamp*; an interview with Research Coordinator Kléber Ghimire on social development in China, following the release of the UNRISD report on civil society and social movements in China (*Guang Ming Daily* newspaper and online); and coverage of Deputy Director Peter Utting's conference on Business, Social Policy and Corporate Political Influence in Developing Countries (in the Bolivian daily *Los Tiempos.com*; and on World Radio Switzerland, the English-language Swiss national media fully integrated into the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation). The Press Office also arranged for radio interviews with Board member Yakin Ertürk (with Kigali Radio, on the subject of violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo) and former Board member Gita Sen (with BBC World Service broadcast "One Planet", on the subject of population growth).

Mailing List

281 The UNRISD mailing list database included 9,861 addresses at the end of the reporting period. A survey was sent to all addresses in early 2007 in order to determine (i) accuracy of contact information and (ii) whether recipients would be retained or removed from the list. Further to the Board's discussion at its last session, mailing list categories were consolidated as shown in the following table. News/Media addresses were integrated into the Press Office contacts list.

Mailing list breakdown into sectors (2007)

Sector	Number	% of total
Academic institution/Research centre	4283	43.43
Non-governmental organization/Civil society	2476	25.10
Public library	1116	11.32
United Nations/Specialized agency	897	9.10
Government	718	7.28
Foundation	154	1.56
Other intergovernmental organization	123	1.25
Business	94	0.95

Mailing list breakdown South/North (2007)

Addresses in the South	5590	56.69
Addresses in the North	4271	43.31

Dissemination to International Conferences

282 UNRISD publications were made available at a range of important events organized by the United Nations, specialized agencies, national governments, multilateral organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and universities. During the reporting period, 32,925 printed publications and CD-Roms were disseminated to 67 events in 28 countries. Compared with the previous reporting period, this represents twice as many copies distributed and a 33 per cent increase in the number of countries reached, of which 57 per cent were developing countries and 43 per cent were industrialized countries. Dissemination of publications at UN events in Switzerland and in the United States allowed the Institute to target outreach not only to the international community, but also to national government representatives, civil society organizations, development practitioners and researchers from the South.

Targeted event dissemination: Summary and evolution

Total number of UNRISD materials disseminated, 2007	32,925
Per cent increase over 2006	99%
Number of events targeted	67
Per cent increase over 2006	59%
North/South breakdown of countries	57% / 43%
Civil society/NGO events*	13 (19%)
Academic events*	34 (50%)
UN/Specialized agencies/Other multilateral events*	34 (50%)

*Coorganized events may be counted in more than one category.

Targeted event dissemination: Countries and quantities

Country	Event	Quantity disseminated
Belgium	EU Conference on Global Aspects of CSR	400
Botswana	UNRISD Poverty Workshop	222
Brazil	UNRISD Poverty Workshop	16
China	Summer 2007 Int'l Symposium on Social Policy, China Academy SS	635
	Global Forum for Health Research	1000
Costa Rica	UNRISD Poverty Workshop	16
Dominican Republic	CLASCO-CROP/CES/FLACSO Seminar on Poverty in Latin America	220
Egypt	CODESRIA Meeting Arab and African Research Center	306
Finland	UNU-WIDER Annual Conference	1500
	UNU-WIDER CIBS Conference	335
France	Conférence inaugurale ACUNS-Centre européen, Sorbonne, Paris	1500
	UN Editors' Meeting	11
Germany	Lecture series at Berlin University	302
	Conference on Social Policy in Newly Industrialized Countries	553
Ghana	CLACSO/APISA/CODESRIA South-South Comparative Research Seminar	324
India	UNRISD Poverty Workshop	16
Italy	RC19 Conference: Social Policy in a Globalizing World	820
Japan	Human Security Conference, Waseda University	138
Kenya	World Social Forum 2007	3750
	UNRISD Poverty Workshop	222
Lebanon	Presentation at UNESCWA, Social Development Division	272
Malaysia	University of Nottingham "50 Years Independent Malaysia"	665
Morocco	UNESCO/Government of Morocco "Forum of Development Ministers"	1140
Norway	NORAD Meeting "Comprehensive Social Policies"	334
Republic of Korea	Governing Global Social Policy and East Asia, Sung Kyun Kwan University	110
Russia	ISSA/ILO World Social Security Forum	600
South Africa	The Poverty Challenge 2007 Conference	1000
	1st Congress of the African Sociological Association	585
	Human Sciences Research Council	670
	Harold Wolpe Trust	830
Spain	WIDE Annual Conference 2007, Spanish Platform of Development NGOs	826
Sweden	UNRISD/IOM/IFS Workshop on Social Policy and Migration	220
	Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation Workshop	147
Switzerland	4th Session of the Human Rights Council	1365
	UNRISD Presentation-UN Information Service	145
	WHO 60th Annual Assembly	165
	ILO Gender Conference	76
	OECD Development Centre and African Union Book Conference	249
	UNCTAD/IDRC/CEPAL Water and Free Trade Panel	45
	Presentation at Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	160
	5th Session of Human Rights Council-Plenary	235
	UNRISD Presentation-UN Information Service	435
	Civil Society Forum/CONGO	996
	UN Global Compact Alternative Event: Whose Partnership for Whose Development	122
	ECOSOC Substantive Session	1204

Switzerland	UNRISD Gender Workshop	99
	Les femmes, la paix et la sécurité, Federal Dept. of Foreign Affairs	100
	UNHCHR, Durban Review Conference	453
	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation Annual Conference	100
	UNRISD Workshop on Social Policies in Small States	126
	UNRISD Conference on Business, Social Policy and Corporate Political Influence	1142
	University of Geneva Colloquium: Genre et recomposition des espaces sociaux	25
	Inter-Parliamentary Union-ILO Seminar on Women and Work	180
Thailand	Feminist Economics-IAFFE Conference	700
	8th Int'l Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific/UNAIDS Regional Support Team	9
	UNESCAP Committee Session on Emerging Social Issues	294
United Kingdom	ChinaWorld International Conference, Durham University	360
	African Development, Milton Keynes Conference, Open University	757
	Conference on Migration and Development	20
	Africa Task Force Meeting	360
	Conflict Prevention and Peaceful Development, Oxford University	350
	WeD Conference on Internationall Development, University of Bath	153
United States	Civil Society Forum/UNDESA, New York	130
	Meeting at the Ford Foundation, New York	175
	United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, New York	1350
	The Role of Good Governance in Economic Development, World Bank	520
	60th DPI/NGO Annual Conference	640

Tracking Results

283 In 2007, dissemination staff recorded a total of 600 entries in the Media Hound database. Of these, 131 were from a source dated 2007: 47 bibliographic citations, 23 web postings, 16 staff members' journal articles, 11 articles, nine general mentions, four book reviews (including peer reviewed journals), three abstracts, 11 interviews (including four radio interviews), five mentions as "book received", one advertisement and one listing in a directory.

284 UNRISD participated in trials of the SCOPUS and Web of Science citation databases that were run by the UNOG Library. This allowed dissemination staff to identify 209 bibliographic citations of UNRISD publications during the period of 1995–2005 through SCOPUS. Thirty-six bibliographic citations of UNRISD publications during the period of 2003-2006 as well as five bibliographic citations in 2007 were identified through the Web of Science.

285 The search for bibliographic citations of UNRISD publications in United Nations official documents, publications and reports continued throughout 2007. A total of 137 items were recorded; 29 entries were from a source dated 2007: 14 were bibliographic citations, five web postings, five general mentions, two abstracts, one article and two cases of staff outreach.

286 The remaining 213 items entered in 2007 were 52 bibliographic citations, 15 articles, two abstracts, one advertisement, one directory listing, five "books received" notices, 87 web listings from varied sources, such as reports and documents of multilateral organizations and government agencies (e.g., Inter-Parliamentary Union, German Agency for Technical Cooperation), academic journals, media outlets, newsletters and bulletins of global NGO networks, 11

interviews by newspapers, national and local radio stations (e.g., *Los Tiempos*, Bolivia; *Journal da Unicamp*, Brazil; *Guang Ming Daily*, China; CFM Kigali, The Rwanda Initiative; Malta Radio Station; World Radio Switzerland), five book reviews, 11 general mentions, and 23 staff articles.

Permissions Granted and Other Use

287 UNRISD tracks permission requests regarding the use of the Institute's publications.

288 In 2007, UNRISD received requests and granted permissions and tracked the use of UNRISD publications as educational materials in more than 40 cases (in course packs and Internet-based educational supports) at 26 universities in 10 countries (Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Israel, South Africa, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States).

- Publications on social policy—Canada: Carleton University, McMaster University, University of Manitoba; South Africa: University of Cape Town; Republic of Korea: Sung Kyun Kwan University; Turkey: Metu University; United States: American University, Cornell University, Harvard University

- Publications on CSR—South Africa: Stellenbosch University; United Kingdom: Oxford University; United States: American University

- Publications on HIV/AIDS and health—Australia: La Trobe University; Costa Rica: University of Costa Rica

- Publications on globalization—South Africa: University of Pretoria

- Publications on gender and development—United Kingdom: Napier University, University of London; United States: George Washington University, Harvard University, University of Massachusetts

- Publications on democracy and governance—Israel: Hebrew University of Jerusalem; South Africa: University of Western Cape

- Publications on conflict and rebuilding—United States: University of Florida

- Publications on information technologies and development—South Africa: University of Pretoria

289 Permission requests were received and granted for translation of UNRISD publications into Chinese, French, German, Portuguese, Spanish and Russian. Requests for reproducing UNRISD publications on online library repositories and knowledge-based web sites were received from Botswana, Germany, France, India, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States, and permissions were granted. In the policy arena, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway has requested time use data from the project *Political and Social Economy of Care*, to be used in the preparation of a White Paper to Parliament on women's rights and gender equality in international cooperation. Other policy-relevant use includes the request from iKnow Politics to post seven UNRISD publications on gender, which they identified as valuable resources for women leaders around the world (see paragraph 277).

290 UNRISD research on social development and social policy has been favourably received in policy-making circles over the past year. For example, participants in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Roundtable of Social Development Ministers (16–17 July 2007, Paris) stated "…such organizations as the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD, Geneva)…have tremendous expertise and experience in social development policy and should be effectively integrated in the research-policy networks" (UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Sector Magazine, October-December 2007, p. 15). The Nordic Council of Ministers

Office in Latvia noted the usefulness of the UNRISD book *Social Policy and Economic Development in the Nordic Countries* (Olli Kangas and Joakim Palme, eds.) to the researchers who consult their library collection. Similarly, the Library of the German Parliament requested UNRISD papers and other publications for their collection. UNRISD expertise on the subject of globalization was requested by a high-level panel of the French delegation to the World Trade Organization. At the national level, in Nicaragua, the Minister of Environment sought the advice of UNRISD on corporate social responsibility. The President's Programme "Zero Poverty/Hunger" also received UNRISD input. Within the UN system, UNRISD was invited to be a member of the MDG Gap Task Force (to monitor commitments made under MDG-8). The task force will report twice a year to the Secretary-General.

291   Further to a meeting of experts in Kellokoski, Finland, in 2006 on *Comprehensive Social and Employment Policies for Development in a Globalizing World*, hosted by Stakes, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Health and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, a report and policy note, *New Consensus on Comprehensive Social and Employment Policies for Development*, were drafted and served as inputs for discussion at the UN during the 45th Session of the Commission for Social Development in New York in February 2007. UNRISD research served as the basis for this initiative. The extended report contains over 40 substantive references to UNRISD research and outputs.

292   In the civil society sector, past work of the Institute was praised by Rene Wadlow on the occasion of the FAO's World Food Day (16 October 2007) in an online civil society news source (www.transnational-perspectives.org). Wadlow wrote "Two research programs of the UN Research Institute for Social Development increased knowledge of the role of women in agriculture. The first was a series of reports on popular participation…The second was an innovative research program called Food Systems and Society…". Wadlow states that this social science research contributed to raising the visibility of the role of women in rural life and, because of it, realities on the ground are now better analysed. The head of the International Baby-Food Action Network/IBFAN (an NGO) recommended to a senior figure in the European Union (head of the EU trade dialogue with civil society) that he consult UNRISD work on public-private partnerships (carried out under the programme on *Markets, Business and Regulation*).

293   Actual usage of UNRISD materials far exceeds permission requests, however, and during the current reporting period dissemination staff supplemented this information with a summary analysis of data obtained through publication downloads from the web site.

294   Over 25,000 downloads from the UNRISD web site (approximately 8 per cent of the total) from January to December 2007 were reviewed and showed use of UNRISD research by the following constituencies.

- *Governments*—Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cook Islands, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Hong Kong SAR, India, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Malta, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam

  The following may be noted regarding this constituency: (i) downloads from ministries of economy, social policy, employment, planning, public works, health, environment, development (etc.) at the national level, as well as national parliaments; downloads from regional-, state- and local-level public administrations; "research" is the indicated use in the majority of cases,

however "policy development", "policy research", "formulation of development plan", "inform local poverty reduction strategy", "policy input" and "official" use also indicated.

- *UN organizations and regional offices*—OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNECA, UNECLAC, UNEP, UNESCAP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UN-INSTRAW, UNITAR, United Nations, UNOPS, UNSSC, UNU, WFP

  The intended use of downloads from this constituency included "programme development", "staff training", "policy advice", "policy paper" and "background for concept note".

- *Specialized agencies*—FAO, IFAD, International Finance Corporation, ILO, WHO, UNESCO, World Bank

- *Multilateral organizations*—ADB, Commonwealth Secretariat, EU, IADB, IOM, OECD, OSCE

- *Government agencies*—British Council, CIDA, DFID, GTZ, JICA, Norad, SDC, Sida, USAID

- *Civil society and NGOs*—ActionAid; Association for Development and Health Action in Rural Areas (ADHAR, India); Baby Milk Actino; Care India; Care International; Care Zambia; Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre (CWIN); Christian Aid; Collective for Research and Training on Development-Action (CRTD-A, Lebanon); Coordination Sud; Fédération internationale des droits de l'homme; Foundation for Ecological Security (India); Global Fund for Women; Global Youth Action Network; Groupe Développement South Asia ; International Federation of Chemical, Energy, Mine and General Workers' Unions; International Planned Parenthood Federation; World Conservation Union (IUCN); Marche Mondiale des Femmes; National Education Health and Allied Workers Union (NEHAWU, South Africa); Oxfam Australia; Oxfam Novib; Oxfam UK; Panos; Programme on Women's Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (PWESCR, India); Stop Corporate Abuse; Summit Foundation (United States); Tax Research (United Kingdom); The Hunger Project; Third Wave Foundation; Via Campesina; Winrock International; Womankind Worldwide; Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children; World Business Council for Sustainable Development; World Economic Forum; World Vision International; WWF—UK

- *Research institutes and think tanks*—Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (Kabul), Africa Institute of South Africa (Pretoria), Capacity Building International (InWEnt, Germany), Centro Interdisciplinario para el Estudio de Politicas Públicas (Nicaragua), CODESRIA, Copenhagen Centre for Corporate Responsibility, European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM), FLACSO, Institute for Public Policy Research (UK), International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Regional Centre for Quality of Health Care (Uganda), Society for International Development (SID, Rome), South Centre, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), United States Institute for Peace, World Trade Institute (Switzerland)

295 This survey did not permit identification of the provenance of numerous users with @gmail, @hotmail and @yahoo (etc.) email addresses who downloaded publications for lecture, class use, thesis writing and for policy development and policy review. Many such users may be based in developing countries where technological infrastructure does not yet provide for an institutionalized network structure.

Copublications

296 Copublishing arrangements with commercial and academic publishing houses confer academic status on the work commissioned under UNRISD projects, and provide valuable "legitimacy" functions for scholars (especially for those from developing countries). Such arrangements allow the Institute to benefit from the

expertise and distribution networks of experienced and internationally renowned companies. This also enhances visibility, as publications appear not only in UNRISD's own promotional materials and on its web site, but also those of the partner copublishing institutions, with their own distribution networks and retail agents that complement the Institute's efforts. Publishers ensure marketing and distribution to important library markets in Europe and North America. However, books published commercially in the North are priced beyond the means of individuals and institutions in the South, and this constrains the dissemination of results in the countries that host much of the Institute's research. The 2006 evaluation recommended that UNRISD make special efforts to expand the accessibility of its books, and the relatively limited dissemination of commercially published books in the South needs to be addressed within the means available to UNRISD. Options for expanding dissemination—including agreements for publication of low-cost editions in developing countries, translations, diversifying copublishing partners, and distribution agreements—were developed and presented in the dissemination strategy document (*Directions for UNRISD Outreach through 2009*).

297   During the reporting period, UNRISD had three copublishing contracts for multi-volume series: *Social Policy in a Development Context* (10 volumes) and *Ethnicity, Inequality and Public Sector Governance* (11 volumes) with Palgrave Macmillan; and *Routledge/UNRISD Research in Gender and Development* (six volumes). With the publication of three volumes in 2007, the Institute fulfilled its commitments under the initial contract with Palgrave Macmillan for the *Social Policy in a Development Context* series. The possibility of extending the series contract, and the terms of such an extension, were under consideration.

298   Ten copublications were issued during the reporting period.

- Meredith Jung-En Woo (ed.)—*Neoliberalism and Institutional Reform in East Asia*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2007

- Yusuf Bangura (ed.)—*Democracy and Social Policy*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2007

- Nicola Piper (ed.)—*New Perspectives on Gender and Migration: Livelihood, Rights and Entitlements*, UNRISD/Routledge, 2007

- Donna Pankhurst (ed.)—*Gendered Peace: Women's Struggles for Post-War Justice and Reconciliation*, UNRISD/Routledge, 2007

- David Fig (ed.)—*Staking Their Claims: Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility in South Africa*, University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN) Press, 2007

- 'Jìmí O. Adésínà (ed.), *Social Policy in Sub-Saharan African Context: In Search of Inclusive Development*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2007

- Ralph R. Premdas—*Trinidad and Tobago: Ethnic Conflict, Inequality, and Public Sector Governance*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2007

- Manuel Riesco (ed.)—*Latin America: A New Developmental Welfare State Model in the Making?*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2007

- Rene Loewenson (ed.)—*Community Responses to HIV and AIDS, AIDS Care: Psychological and Socio-Medical Aspects of AIDS/HIV (Special Issue)*, Vol. 19, Supplement 1, UNRISD/Routledge, 2007

- *Gender Equality: Striving for Justice in an Unequal World* (Chinese edition), UNRISD/China Translation and Publishing Corporation, Beijing, 2007.

In-House Publications

299 Six Research and Policy Briefs (two in English, two in French and two in Spanish), 15 Programme Papers, and three issues of *UNRISD Conference News* were issued in 2007, as follows:

Research and Policy Briefs

- RPB7e *Commercialization and Globalization of Health Care: Lessons from UNRISD Research*, December 2007

- RPB6f *Les sommets mondiaux de l'ONU et l'engagement de la société civile*, April 2007

- RPB6s *Las cumbres mundiales de las Naciones Unidas y la participación de la sociedad civil*, April 2007

- RPB6e *UN World Summits and Civil Society Engagement*, January 2007

- RPB5f *Le pouvoir transformateur de la politique sociale: Leçons des recherches de l'UNRISD*, March 2007

- RPB5s *Política social transformativa: Lecciones de la investigación de UNRISD*, March 2007

Programme Papers

Civil Society and Social Movements

- PP CSSM 30 Manuel Mejido Costoya, *Toward a Typology of Civil Society Actors: The Case of the Movement to Change International Trade Rules and Barriers*, October 2007

- PP CSSM 29 Britta Sadoun, *Political Space for Non-Governmental Organizations in United Nations World Summit Processes*, February 2007

- PP CSSM 28 Yovana Reyes Tagle and Katarina Sehm Patomäki, *The Rise and Development of the Global Debt Movement: A North-South Dialogue*, January 2007

- PP CSSM 27 Heikki Patomäki, *Global Tax Initiatives: The Movement for the Currency Transaction Tax*, January 2007

Gender and Development

- PP GD 3 Shahra Razavi, *The Political and Social Economy of Care in a Development Context: Conceptual Issues, Research Questions and Policy Options*, June 2007

- PP GD 2 Debbie Budlender, *A Critical Review of Selected Time Use Surveys*, June 2007

- PP GD 1 Maxine Molyneux, *Change and Continuity in Social Protection in Latin America: Mothers at the Service of the State?*, May 2007

Social Policy and Development

- PP SPD 35 Alexander Peyre Dutrey, *Successful Targeting? Reporting Efficiency and Costs in Targeted Poverty Alleviation Programmes*, November 2007

- PP SPD 34 Hein de Haas, *Remittances, Migration and Social Development: A Conceptual Review of the Literature*, October 2007

- PP SPD 33 'Jìmí O. Adésínà, *Social Policy and the Quest for Inclusive Development: Research Findings from Sub-Saharan Africa*, May 2007

- PP SPD 32 José A. Delfino, Ariel A. Casarin and María Eugenia Delfino, *How Far Does It Go? The Buenos Aires Water Concession a Decade after the Reform*, May 2007

- PP SPD 31 Ken Battle, *Public Pensions in a Development Context: The Case of Canada*, February 2007

Markets, Business and Regulation[6]

- PP MBR 4 Peter Lund-Thomsen, *Assessing the Impact of Public-Private Partnerships in the Global South: The Case of the Kasur Tanneries Pollution Control Project*, October 2007

- PP MBR 3 Naren Prasad, *Social Policies and Water Sector Reform*, September 2007

- PP MBR 2 Uwafiokun Idemudia, *Corporate Partnerships and Community Development in the Nigerian Oil Industry: Strengths and Limitations*, March 2007

Newsletters

- CN 19 *Equitable Access to Health Care and Infectious Disease Control: Concepts, Measurement and Interventions* (Report of an International Syposium, 13–15 February 2006, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), 2007

- CN 18 *Financing Social Policy* (Report of the UNRISD International Workshop, 1–2 March 2007, Geneva), 2007

- CN 17 *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes* (Report of the UNRISD Methodology Workshop, 21–23 February 2007, Geneva), 2007

UNRISD Staff External Publications

- Terence Gomez, book review of *Asian Godfather: Money and Power in Hong Kong and South-East Asia*, by Joe Studwell, Profile Books, *Far Eastern Economic Review*, Vol. 170, No. 7, 2007.

- Terence Gomez, "Family firms, transnationalism and generational change: Chinese enterprise in Britain and Malaysia", *East Asia Quarterly*, Vol. 24, No. 2, Summer 2007.

- Terence Gomez, edited book *Politics in Malaysia: The Malay Dimension*, Routledge Malaysian Studies Series, 2007.

- Terence Gomez, "The federal, state and local governments in the economy", *Encyclopedia: The Economy*, 2007.

- Katja Hujo, book review of *Latin America's Political Economy of the Possible. Beyond Good Revolutionaries and Free-Marketeers*, by Javier Santiso, Cambridge MA, London: MIT Press, 2006. *Journal of Economics*, 92(3), 2007.

- Katja Hujo, "South-south migration: Challenges for development and social policy", *Development,* 50(4), December 2007.

- Thandika Mkandawire, "Good governance: The itinerary of an idea", *Development in Practice*, Vol. 17, Nos. 4–5, August 2007.

- Thandika Mkandawire, "Transformative social policy and innovation in developing countries", *The European Journal of Development Research*, Vol. 19, No. 1, March 2007.

- Naren Prasad, "Privatisation of water: A historical perspective", *Law, Environment & Development Journal,* Special Water Law Reforms Issue, Vol. 3/2, April 2007.

- Shahra Razavi, "Does paid work enhance women's access to welfare? Evidence from selected industrializing countries", *Social Politics*, Vol. 14, No.1, Spring 2007.

- Shahra Razavi, "The return to social policy and the persistent neglect of unpaid care", *Development and Change*, Vol. 38, No. 3, 2007.

- Shahra Razavi, "Liberalization and the debates on women's access to land", *Third World Quarterly*, Special Issue on Market-Led Agrarian Reform: Critical Reflections, Vol. 28, No. 8, 2007.

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[6] This series supersedes Technology, Business and Society.

- Zarine Rocha, "Putting gender back on the policy agenda: Gender equality and political participation in the Russian Federation", *Russia Profile*, 10 October 2007 (reposted by The International Knowledge Network of Women in Politics, 11 October 2007, http://www.iknowpolitics.org/ en/node/3447).

- Peter Utting, "Corporate social responsibility and equality", *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 28, No. 4, 2007.

- Peter Utting, "Regulating business for sustainable development", in the edited book *Organizations and the Sustainability Mosaic*, Edward Elgar Publishing Limited, 2007.

- Peter Utting, "Foreword", in the edited book *Staking Their Claims*, University of KwaZulu-Natal Press, 2007.

UNRISD Reference Centre

300 The Reference Centre holds all UNRISD publications and documents, including materials of historical significance. It also maintains a small collection of journals, books and monographs, and specialized publications for use by the Institute's staff. UNRISD has 10 paid subscriptions to key journals dealing with its research programme (and which are not available in the United Nations Geneva Library). UNRISD has 15 exchange agreements with other institutions from developing and developed countries.

RESEARCH ASSISTANTS AND INTERNS

301 A limited number of outstanding young students and scholars contribute to the UNRISD programme of work each year as research assistants and as interns. They are selected on the basis of their academic experience and interests, with interns spending two to three months (on average) at UNRISD, and research assistants a maximum of two years.

302 Research assistants and interns provide essential support to research coordinators in developing and drafting project proposals, compiling annotated bibliographies and data, and organizing research seminars and conferences. In the past year, they also authored and co-authored papers; prepared, reported on and presented research papers at conferences, workshops, university summer schools and in the press; and made presentations to visiting groups of students on UNRISD research and on opportunities for young scholars at the Institute.

Research Assistants (2007)

- Daniela Barrier, Brazil/France
- Santiago Daroca Oller, Bolivia
- Eleanor Hutchinson, United Kingdom
- Thomas Lavers, United Kingdom
- José Carlos Marques, Portugal/Canada
- Shea McClanahan, United States
- Zarine Rocha, New Zealand
- Anna Sagan, Poland

Interns (2007)

- Sanaa Abed, Morocco
- Beatrix Boonekamp, France
- Geraldine Bugnon, Switzerland
- Cao Ho My Giang, Viet Nam
- Julien Debonneville, Switzerland
- Amélie de Flaugergues, Switzerland
- Julia Gin, United States
- Andrés Gomensoro, Switzerland
- Mary Karauri, Kenya
- Muhabbat Mahmudova, Turkmenistan
- Orna Rozenblum, Israel
- Mariella Treffiletti, Switzerland
- Cecilie Wathne, Norway/United States
- Nicola Wermer, Germany
- Emanuel Wragg, United Kingdom
- Soyoung Yu, Republic of Korea
- Juan Zhou, China
- Guy Bertrand Zankia, Cameroon

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Angela Meijer
Wendy Salvo (to November 2007)

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Véronique Martinez
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Anne Jenichen (from December 2007)
Manuel Mejido Costoya
  (June-December 2007)
Edouard Morena (January-March 2007)
Tina Nebe (April-September 2007)

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[7] See also Research Assistants and Interns (page 83).