



**UNRISD**

UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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# **Progress Report by the Director**

For the reporting period of  
January through December 2003

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# INTRODUCTION

1 At the close of the reporting period covered in this report, in December 2003, UNRISD learned that Salma Sobhan, who would have participated in her first Board meeting this year, had died suddenly in Dhaka, Bangladesh. UNRISD received this news with profound regret.

2 This report presents the Institute's work from January through December 2003, including its conference, research, advisory, publication and dissemination activities. It is supplemented by an administrative and financial report.

3 A highlight of this reporting period was the writing and publication of *Research for Social Change*, the Institute's fortieth anniversary report. The report is intended to be commemorative, of course, but—more importantly—it seeks to present the Institute's contributions to social development thinking and debates in six areas: social policy and well-being; social cohesion and conflict; sustainable development; democratization, civil society and governance; gender and development; and markets, business and regulation. By the end of the reporting period, preparations were at an advanced stage for the April 2004 conference on *Social Knowledge and International Policy Making: Exploring the Linkages*. In addition to its substantive sessions, this event will provide an occasion to celebrate the Institute's anniversary and present the anniversary report to an international audience.

4 The preparation of the *UNRISD Policy Report on Gender and Development* gathered increasing momentum during this reporting period. By December 2003 the European Union, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), and the government of the Netherlands had committed substantial funds for this activity, and discussions were under way with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada. The generous response of the funders testifies to the importance of this UNRISD initiative, which will provide a valuable complement to work being carried out by other United Nations agencies to assess the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. The UNRISD report will examine—from a gender perspective—four areas of institutional and policy reform: (i) the changing political economy of development; (ii) livelihoods, entitlements and social policy; (iii) governance, democratization and civil society; and (iv) armed conflict, violence and social change.

5 UNRISD work for the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) was completed, with the publication and launch during WSIS of Bruce Girard and Seán Ó Siochrú's edited volume, *Communicating in the Information Society*.

6 During this reporting period, Institute staff organized 17 events. Through these workshops, seminars and conferences on themes related to its programme of work, UNRISD offers a forum for dialogue among policy makers, donors, scholars and civil society organizations. More information on these events will be found in the pages that follow.

7 Good research, networking and dissemination progress was made in a number of the projects on which the Board received reports last year, and a number of new initiatives got under way in the Institute's programme areas. Ideas and propositions for future areas of work were also elaborated, and the Board will find this information detailed in the document *Future Directions in UNRISD Research*.

UNRISD looks forward to receiving the reactions, suggestions and guidance of the Board on these proposals.

8 In the programme area *Social Policy and Development*, all subprojects under the project *Social Policy in a Development Context* (with the exception of *Democratization and Social Policy* and *Pro-Poor Macroeconomics and Social Policy*) held interim workshops at which preliminary research findings were discussed. A publication agreement was reached with Palgrave Macmillan under which a series of volumes based on this project's region-centred and thematic research will be published. Two new projects in continuance of the Institute's previous work on the development impacts of HIV/AIDS also got under way: *Politics and Political Economy of HIV/AIDS*, and *Community Responses to HIV/AIDS*. And finally, a background document was completed and commissioning of papers begun under a new project on *Privatization, Commercialization and Universal Access to Water*, which is set to explore different experiences of water service provision, focusing in particular on those involving active private sector participation. In January 2003, UNRISD welcomed Cecilia Ugaz, who will co-ordinate the last of these projects and act as internal liaison for the externally co-ordinated work on HIV/AIDS.

9 Under the programme area *Technology, Business and Society*, notable progress was made in relation to publication, dissemination and conference activities during this reporting period. Under the project *Business Responsibility for Sustainable Development*, the international conference on Corporate Social Responsibility and Development: Towards a New Agenda? was organized and attended by 200 people. An extensive study on UN-business partnerships was also published and has received significant attention. Seven publications came out of the work under the project on *Information Technologies and Social Development*, and a workshop was held to reflect on possible directions for future research.

10 With regard to the programme area *Civil Society and Social Movements*, the project on *Civil Society Strategies and Movements for Rural Asset Redistribution and Improved Livelihoods* came to an end. A volume edited by K.B. Ghimire, *Civil Society and the Market Question*, was completed and accepted for publication by Palgrave Macmillan. The project on *Evolving Agricultural Structures and Civil Society in Transitional Countries: The Case of Central Asia* also came to an end. Four commissioned reports are being reviewed in view of joint publication with the Land Tenure Centre, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Two book projects reported to the Board last year, *Education and Social Movements* and *From Unsustainable to Inclusive Cities*, were also completed. The first resulted in a volume edited by Ashok Swain, *Knowledge, Identity and Power: Education as an Agenda of Social Action*, which was accepted for publication by Palgrave Macmillan. The second volume, edited by David Westendorff, *From Unsustainable to Inclusive Cities*, was revised and finalized for publication by UNRISD. Two new projects are currently under way in this programme area: *UN World Summits and Civil Society Engagement*, which began in May 2003, and *Global Civil Society Movements: Dynamics in International Campaigns and National Implementation*, which began in December 2003. With this new research, UNRISD has shifted the orientation of this programme area from past work on forms of self-organization and initiatives at the grassroots level, in both rural and urban contexts, for defending or improving access to resources, income and services. The current work focuses on the strengths and weaknesses of transnational civil society movements and networks, and their attempts to popularize and take action on global issues of concern.

11 The project under way in the programme area *Democracy, Governance and Human Rights* made good progress during the reporting period. Fourteen of the 16 country reports commissioned under the project on *Ethnic Structure, Inequality and Governance of the Public Sector* were completed. They contain a wealth of research findings on issues of representation and cohesion in the constitution and management of the public sectors of multiethnic societies under formal democratic rule in cases as varied as Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ghana, Lithuania, Papua New Guinea, and Trinidad and Tobago (among others). Planning and background work for the international conference based on the findings of this project also got under way in 2003. This conference is scheduled for March 2004 in Riga, Latvia.

12 In the introduction to the 2002 report to the Board, plans for two new projects in the programme area *Identities, Conflict and Cohesion* were presented—on *Coping Strategies and Integration of Marginalized Youth in Post-Conflict Societies*, and *Pluralism, Conflict Management and Citizenship*. These areas of work did not get under way in 2003, but the Board will find more fully elaborated ideas for future research on these and other themes in the document *Future Directions in UNRISD Research*.

13 UNRISD staff members are frequently called upon to act in a range of advisory roles for United Nations agencies, multilateral and bilateral organizations, governments, 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. During the reporting period, UNRISD staff members carried out advisory and consultancy activities on nearly 50 occasions.

14 UNRISD's output of publications maintained a respectable rate in 2003, with an average of just over two per month. Fourteen Programme Papers, three issues of Conference News and eight books were produced, six of which in collaboration with co-publishing partners. During this reporting period, publications staff intensified the use of freelance editors in order to meet the ever-increasing quantity of manuscripts being passed on for publication. Five freelancers were tested and added to the roster, and contracts were issued for a total of 18 publications (Programme Papers and an edited volume). External expertise was also used during this reporting period for a book layout and for the design, illustration and layout of *Research for Social Change*.

15 UNRISD research results were disseminated via the Institute's publications; 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; through the participation of UNRISD staff in public events; and via the UNRISD Web site. A new Web site was launched in June 2002. During this reporting period, statistics show a respectable level of usage, with an average of 21,000 unique visitors per month. Particularly satisfying are the data on the numbers of full-text documents accessed: 39,358 PDF versions downloaded directly from the site, 20,834 files viewed online, and 3,088 requests to receive PDF versions via email.

16 Dissemination staff continued efforts to ensure that UNRISD publications get out, and get into the right hands. Special attention was given to increasing and personalizing contacts with the academic world. By the end of the reporting period, 154 carefully identified university courses and lecturers had been included in a

targeting and tracking database. Twenty requests to reproduce publications in course packs, CD-Roms and other educational supports were granted. The media and policy makers at national level and in the multilateral system also received attention, as did conferences related to the Institute's areas of work. Nearly 9,600 publications were disseminated to 27 international conferences in 13 countries around the world.

**17** The level of core funding received by the Institute for the financial year 2003 was USD 3,048,041, compared with USD 2,113,327 in 2002. This corresponds to an increase of 44.2 per cent, but one major contribution pledged for 2002 was actually received in—and shows in the accounts of—2003.

**18** In 2003, the governments of Denmark and the Netherlands increased their contributions by the equivalent of USD 41,195 and USD 197,597 respectively, amounting to USD 238,792. In addition, due to favourable exchange rates between the US dollar and the national currencies of donor countries, the Institute had a benefit of USD 199,569 which largely covered the decrease in the Norwegian contribution from NOK 3 million to NOK 2 million.

**19** The level of project funding received by the Institute increased from USD 1,145,945 in 2002 to USD 2,601,414 in 2003. This corresponds to an increase of USD 1,455,469 or 127 per cent.

**20** The project to produce the *UNRISD Policy Report on Gender and Development* received record contributions in 2003, amounting to USD 1,345,708, contributed by the European Union (USD 936,461) and Sida/Sweden (USD 409,247). The *Social Policy in a Development Context* project received significant contributions for the year 2003, totalling USD 683,597, from Sida/Sweden (USD 235,215), DFID/UK (USD 163,935), the government of Finland (USD 86,114), the Ford Foundation (USD 165,000) and RUIG/IUED (USD 33,333).

**21** UNRISD accounts show a net contribution of USD 26,924 from the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization for the organization of a meeting on Globalization, Culture and Social Change. The government of Finland contributed USD 51,185 for consultancy work related to the co-ordination of a Partner Review of Finnish development assistance; the Ford Foundation provided USD 171,000 for the project on *UN World Summits and Civil Society Engagement*; the government of Switzerland provided USD 320,000 for the project on *Global Civil Society Movements: Dynamics in International Campaigns and National Implementation*; and FAO contributed USD 3,000 for publications under the project on *Evolving Agricultural Structures and Civil Society in Transitional Countries*.



# SPECIAL EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

## Policy Report on Gender and Development: 10 Years after Beijing

### *Background*

**22** In June 2000 at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Beijing+5, governments unanimously agreed to assess the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in 2005. While a world conference is not planned for this purpose, the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) will consider progress made in the implementation of the Platform for Action during its 49th session in March 2005 in New York.

**23** The Progress Report for the previous reporting period (January–December 2002) briefly described UNRISD's proposed activities in connection with the 10-year review of implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, including the preparation of a research-based policy report on gender and development (Gender Report for short), and invited the feedback and comments of the Board. During the current reporting period, this activity became a major part of the Institute's work programme.

**24** Creating an enabling environment for the substantiation of women's rights, along the lines specified in the Beijing Platform for Action, requires serious and sustained policy reforms, as well as an understanding of the forces and factors that constrain positive action. Four broad areas of institutional and policy reform have been identified by UNRISD for close examination in the Gender Report, to be launched at the 49th session of the CSW. These are: (i) the changing political economy of development; (ii) livelihoods, entitlements and social policy; (iii) governance, democratization and civil society; and (iv) armed conflict, violence and social change.

### *Progress*

#### Mechanisms and Fundraising

**25** A comprehensive project document, outlining the proposed research, publication and dissemination activities, was prepared in April 2003. To ensure the quality of this work, an advisory group composed of nine distinguished scholars was convened in May 2003; the members of the advisory group are Jan Breman, Diane Elson, Maria del Carmen Feijoo, Marnia Lazreg, Maxine Molyneux, Gita Sen, Fatou Sow, Julia Szalai, and Paul Tiyambe Zeleza. The advisory group held its first meeting on 13–14 June 2003 (before the background papers were commissioned) to provide feedback on the proposed scope and content of the Gender Report. Following this meeting, the project document was revised and three external co-ordinators were identified to assist the research co-ordinator, Shahra Razavi, with the commissioning of background papers and the preparation of the report. The three external co-ordinators are Urvashi Butalia, Anne Marie Goetz and Ann Zammit. An external editor, Maggie Black, was also identified to help the research team present in a readable manner the intellectual richness, nuances, conclusions and even silences of the commissioned research. The research team and the external editor will meet at UNRISD on 21–22 January 2004 to discuss preliminary outlines, overarching issues, conceptual frameworks, time frame, language and style, and other common concerns.

26 In the summer of 2003 fundraising efforts by the Director were intensified. Relevant United Nations bodies were also informed of UNRISD's planned activities. By December 2003 the European Union, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), and the government of the Netherlands had committed substantial funds for this activity, and discussions were under way with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada.

### Substantive Issues

27 As was noted above, four broad areas of institutional and policy reform have been identified by UNRISD for close examination in the Gender Report. Brief descriptions of the issues concerned and lists of commissioned background papers appear below.

#### **Part One: The Changing Political Economy of Development**

*Co-ordinator: Ann Zammit (Independent Consultant, Geneva)*

28 Part one will take stock of what is known about the gender implications and impacts of different economic policy regimes and specific policy components, and, on that basis, will draw lessons for policy formulation. It will trace and explain the substantial changes in the nature of development policy, from a Keynesian-type managed approach to one focusing on structural adjustment and then to a full-blown neoliberal approach, and will evaluate the results of changing policy regimes and development strategies from a gender perspective.

29 Commissioned background papers:

- Chandra Hardy — *The Political Economy of Development: 1945 to Date*
- Sunanda Sen — *Gender and the Evolving Macroeconomic Policy Regime in India*
- Tu Packard — *Viet Nam: Macroeconomic Policy and Gender Impact*
- Anita Doraisami — *Tracking the Gender Implications of Macroeconomic Policy and Performance in Malaysia*
- Rosalba Todaro — *The Centrality of Gender Relations to the Economy: Chile, from Import Substitution to Open Markets*
- Alma Espino — *Changes in Economic Policies in Uruguay from a Gender Perspective*
- Rosalind Eyben — *The Road Not Taken: The Implications of the International Community Opting for Poverty Reduction Strategies Rather than the Beijing Platform for Action*
- Savitri Bisnath — *The WTO, Development and Gender: Trading to Equality?*
- Nilufer Cagatay and Korkut Erturk — *Gender Inequalities, International Trade and Growth*
- Elissa Braunstein, Nilufer Cagatay and Korkut Erturk — *Gender Inequalities and Foreign Direct Investment: What are the Issues?*
- Gunseli Berik — *Growth and Gender Equity in East Asia*

#### **Part Two: Livelihoods, Entitlements and Social Policy**

*Co-ordinator: Shahra Razavi (UNRISD, Geneva)*

30 While part one focuses on broad development strategies and macroeconomic policies, the aim of part two is to provide a more grounded analysis of how men's and women's ability to make a decent living is being shaped by policies associated with liberalization, on one hand, and by individual/family "coping strategies" and collective mobilization, on the other. It will focus on the changing nature of labour markets as well as women's access to critical assets, welfare services, state transfers, and remittances. It asks whether the new opportunities that have opened

up for some women in the present era (which women have creatively seized) are sufficiently extensive and sustainable to overshadow the heavy burdens and risks that the same policy agenda has thrust upon society, and upon women in particular.

**31** Commissioned background papers:

- Ann Whitehead — *The Gendered Impacts of Liberalization Policies on African Agricultural Economies and Rural Livelihoods*
- Carmen Diana Deere — *Gender and Agrarian Change in Latin America*
- Cecile Jackson and Nitya Rao — *Understanding the Gendered Experience of Agrarian Change in an Era of Liberalization: The Case of India*
- Li Zongmin — *Gender, Land and Rural Development in China*
- Dzodzi Tsikata — *Gender, Economic Liberalization and the Informalization of Employment in Sub-Saharan Africa*
- Rosalia Cortes — *Gendered Patterns of Informalization in the Latin American Urban Labour Market: The 1990s*
- Valentine Moghadam — *Women and Work in a Neoliberal Age: The Case of the Middle East and North Africa*
- Jayati Ghosh — *Informalization and Women's Workforce Participation: A Consideration of Recent Trends in Asia*
- Teréz Laky — *Employment and Gender Equality: Hungary and Other East-Central European Countries*
- Eva Fodor — *Women, Work and Social Policies in East-Central Europe*
- Ching Kwan Lee — *Livelihood Struggles and Market Reform: (Un)making Chinese Labour after State Socialism*
- Ito Peng — *Gender and Welfare States in Developmental Context: Gender and Social Policy Reforms in Japan, Korea and Taiwan*
- Silke Steinhilber — *The Gender Implications of Pension Reform: Evidence from Selected Countries*
- Francie Lund — *Informal Workers' Access to Social Security and Social Protection*<sup>1</sup>
- Dan Gallin and Pat Horn — *Organizing Informal Women Workers*
- Paula Tibandebage and Maureen Mackintosh — *Gender and Health Sector Reforms in Africa*<sup>2</sup>
- Ramya Subrahmanian — *Livelihoods, Social Policy and the Right to Education from a Gender Perspective*
- Cecile Ambert and Sisonke Msimang — *The Tyranny of the Result: A Retrospective and a Way Forward on HIV/AIDS and Gender*
- Eleonore Kofman — *Gender Migration and Entitlements in the European Union*
- Keiko Yamanaka and Nicola Piper — *Gendered Migration, Entitlements and Civil Action in Asia*
- Mercedes Gonzalez de la Rocha and Augustin Escobar — *Poverty, Social Capital and International Migration: A Gender Perspective from Mexico*
- Monica Boyd, Gendering Migration — *Livelihoods and Entitlements: Migrant Women in Canada and the United States*

**Part Three: Governance, Democratization and Civil Society**

*Co-ordinator: Anne Marie Goetz (Institute of Development Studies, Sussex)*

**32** One of the distinct and positive features of the last two decades has been women's greater political visibility—as individuals and as a social group—in both formal political institutions and in civil society. Part three of the report will

<sup>1</sup> This paper is also listed as a commissioned paper under the *Gender and Social Policy* component of the project on *Social Policy in a Development Context*.

<sup>2</sup> This paper is also listed as a commissioned paper under the *Gender and Social Policy* component of the project on *Social Policy in a Development Context*.

examine some of the complex issues raised with respect to women's political mobilization (and their capacity to politicize issues of concern to them), their representation in political institutions, and their effectiveness in triggering better responsiveness and accountability from decision makers at different levels.

**33** Commissioned background papers:

- Anne Marie Goetz — *Gender and Good Governance at the National Level: Do Growing Numbers of Women in Public Office Produce Better Public Sector Accountability to Women?*
- Eva Fodor, Women — *Parties and Political Engagement in Eastern Europe*
- Du Jie — *Women's Participation in Politics in the Transition to a Market Economy in China*
- Carolyn Sobritchea — *Women's Participation in Politics and Governance in the Philippines*
- Teresa Sacchet — *Political Parties and Gender in Latin America*
- Marnia Lazreg — *Women's Political Mobilization in North Africa and the Middle East*
- Onalenna Selolwan — *Gender and Party Politics in Sub-Saharan Africa: Women's Access and Influence since Beijing 1995*
- Celestine Nyamu — *Gender Equality and Legal Pluralism in the "Rule of Law" Agenda in Sub-Saharan Africa*
- Ratna Kapur — *Women's Equality and the Indian Constitution: Transformative or Truncated Justice?*
- Jo Beall — *Decentralization and Gender Equity in Southern Africa: Lessons of Engagement from the South African Experience*
- Virginia Bouvier — *Women's Social Mobilization in Latin America*
- Amrita Basu — *Women's Civil Society and Political Mobilization in South Asia*
- Fatou Sow — *Mobilisation politique des femmes en Afrique de l'Ouest (Women's Political Mobilization in West Africa)*
- Rasil Basu — *Gender and Local Government in India*
- Alejandra Massolo — *Local Governments and Women in Latin America: New Changes and Challenges*
- Brooke Ackerley and Bina D'Costa — *Transnational Feminism*
- Janice G. Foerde — *Feminist Engagement with the WTO, Global Trade Regimes and Trade-Related Issues in the Fight and Advocacy for Gender Justice and Women's Economic and Social Rights*

**Part Four: Armed Conflict, Violence and Social Change**

*Co-ordinator: Urvashi Butalia (AMAN Trust, New Delhi)*

**34** Part four of the report will reflect, from a gender perspective, on issues of violence and insecurity in the context of militarism and war. It will examine in particular the extent to which women have been able to articulate and promote their interests in post-conflict processes of reconstruction, governance reform and justice, and how abuses of women's rights in the context of armed conflict have provided a platform for women's rights advocates and their allies to bring about international legal and institutional changes.

**35** Commissioned background papers:

- Urvashi Butalia and Dilip Simeon — *Armed Conflict and Violence in the South Asia Region*
- Meghna Guha Thakurta — *The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) Accord and After: Gendered Dimensions of Peace*
- Kumudhini Samuel — *Women's Initiatives for Peace in Sri Lanka*

- Rita Reddy — *An Overview of Conflicts in Southeast Asia: Politics of Exclusion and Ethno-Centric Politics of Identity*
- Deniz Kandiyoti — *The Politics of Gender and Reconstruction in Afghanistan*
- Binaifer Nowrojee — *Protect Rape Victims from International Justice: Experiences from the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda*
- Rashida Manjoo — *The Truth and Reconciliation Commission in South Africa*
- Sokari Ekine — *Blood and Oil: Women's Responses to Conflict in the Niger Delta*
- Dubravka Zarkov, Rada Drezgic and Tanja Djuric-Kuzmanovic — *Violent Conflicts in the Balkans: Impacts, Responses and Legacies (1995–2003)*
- Ilja A. Luciak — *Joining Forces for Democratic Governance: Women's Alliance-Building for Post-War Reconstruction in Central America*
- Sonia Nadiesda Zabala Castañeda — *Women in the Magdalena Medio Region: An Example of Life*
- Rada Ivekovic and Goran Ivekovic — *Policy Issues in Post-Conflict Transformation and Reconstruction*
- Martha Walsh — *Gendering International Justice: Progress and Pitfalls at International Criminal Tribunals*

**36** The following background papers are also being commissioned for the introduction to the report.

- Stephanie Seguino — *A Comparative Review and Assessment of Flagship UN Reports on Gender and Development*
- Gita Sen — *Reproductive Rights and Gender Justice in the Neo-Conservative Shadow*

**37** A first draft of the report should be ready by 1 June 2004, to be sent to the advisory group members and other selected readers. Four specialist readers—Stephanie Seguino, Naila Kabeer, Georgina Waylen and Donna Pankhurst—have been identified, and each will provide detailed written comments on one of the four sections of the report. The members of the advisory group will also provide their comments and feedback when they meet on 1–2 July 2004. The research team will meet on 3 July 2004 to discuss the comments received and to plan the revision process.

**38** All background papers will be made available on the UNRISD Web site and selected ones (approximately 15) will be published as UNRISD Occasional Papers in 2004 and 2005.

**39** The English-language edition of the Gender Report will be launched in March 2005 in New York, and other language versions will be published subsequently. All editions will be widely disseminated using electronic and print media, and via a series of international and regional conferences planned for 2005 and 2006.

**40** The background papers will also be brought together in edited volumes, to be co-published by UNRISD and a commercial publisher.

## **Social Knowledge and International Policy Making: Exploring the Linkages**

**41** United Nations (UN) organizations are often asked whether their research on social development issues is useful for international policy making. Implicit in this question are concerns about the relevance, quality, dissemination and impact of research.

- Are researchers addressing issues and questions of relevance to policy makers?
- Do research findings reach policy makers and inform their decision making, both internationally and at the country level?
- Who conducts UN research? What are the interactions between research commissioned by international and bilateral agencies, and that carried out by researchers in developing countries? What are the impacts on the latter's research agenda?
- Is UN research sufficiently independent and critical?
- Can UN research add anything to that being undertaken within academic institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)?

**42** Also implicit is the assumption that knowledge and policy stand in a direct or unproblematic relation to each other. To understand how research impacts policy, however, it is necessary to examine how the relationship is mediated by politics, discourse, subjectivity and learning. It is also important to understand the implications of new institutional developments associated with networking, alliances, partnerships, "knowledge agencies" and organizational learning.

**43** To address these issues, UNRISD has organized a conference, to be held in Geneva on 20–21 April 2004, to assess the intellectual contribution of United Nations research; its impact on policy making; technical aspects related to the relevance, co-ordination and dissemination of research; the nature of relations between international development research and the academic and activist communities, particularly in developing countries; and the current and future status of independent and critical research within the UN system. A total of 32 speakers and panellists will address these issues.

**44** The event will also provide an occasion to celebrate the Institute's fortieth anniversary and to present to an international audience the report *Research for Social Change*, which reviews and synthesizes 40 years of UNRISD research. And finally, it will be part of a series of activities associated with the UNRISD project *Improving Knowledge on Social Development in International Organizations*, which periodically brings together senior UN officials in a dialogue on key development issues.<sup>3</sup>

**45** This conference is expected to produce nine published documents:

- eight papers, to be published (subject to peer review) either as UNRISD Programme Papers or in an edited volume;
- an issue of UNRISD Conference News that summarizes the conference discussions. The Conference News will be translated into French and Spanish.

**46** These publications will be disseminated widely, drawing on the UNRISD mailing list of 12,000 people and organizations, and via the UNRISD Web site.

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<sup>3</sup> Under this project, which is co-ordinated by UNRISD, senior UN officials meet approximately every 18 months in order to (i) examine new knowledge related to key global issues of direct relevance to their work, and (ii) reflect on the construction of a coherent and progressive "United Nations" position on certain social development issues. The first two meetings of this group, held in 2000 and 2002, were attended by officials from the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the UN regional commissions.

## UNRISD Contribution to the World Summit on the Information Society

### *Background*

47 The first phase of the World Summit of the Information Society (WSIS) took place in Geneva on 10–12 December 2003. The second phase is planned for Tunis in November 2005. The Geneva event was well attended and set within an animated ICT-for-development exhibition and meeting programme.

48 The WSIS documentation asserted that the world is becoming an “information society” (singular); that the use of information and communication technology (ICT) is fundamental to economic and social development; that it is potentially of (equal) benefit to everyone; that all countries should have national “e-strategies”; that all developing countries should increase the percentage of their requests for development support dedicated to ICT programmes; and that public-private partnerships are the preferred mechanism for managing such programmes. Such a clear statement of aims from such an event would seem to be highly significant for future development policy and for social development—even if, and perhaps even especially if, these assertions are based on weak evidence.

49 Civil society, which was formally involved in the processes of a UN summit for the first time, was less than satisfied with the results. Civil society representatives at WSIS perceived a narrowness of focus, which, they argued, avoided a number of relevant social and political issues. A separate Civil Society Declaration was thus issued to address these concerns. And the so-called Lyon Declaration, emanating from the World Summit of Cities and Local Authorities that took place just prior to WSIS, was presented at WSIS as an official, if subsidiary, document. This declaration also referred to the importance of social and political interaction for the democratic fabric of an information society. It also argued, fairly explicitly, that urban institutions rather than national governments were likely to be far more engaged in the practical development of such a society.

### *Progress and Outputs*

50 As reported last year, UNRISD did not engage directly with the WSIS process. It chose instead to use the event as a platform for disseminating information about its research on information technologies and social development, including work specially commissioned for the event, via a press conference and a display of publications.

51 When UNRISD’s contribution to WSIS was reported last year, there were plans to produce a series of briefing papers, the co-ordination of which had been contracted to Bruce Girard and Seán Ó Siochrú. However, as the commissioned papers were received, it became clear that their length and breadth exceeded what would be appropriate for briefing papers. A book thus took shape out of the set of papers, and it was published under the title *Communicating in the Information Society* (edited by Girard and Ó Siochrú).

52 The volume comprises the following contributions:

- Seán Ó Siochrú and Bruce Girard — *Introduction*
- Dafne Sabanes Plou — *What About Gender Issues in the Information Society?*
- William McIver, Jr — *A Community Informatics for the Information Society*

- James Deane with Kunda Dixit, Njonjo Mue, Fackson Banda and Silvio Waisbord — *The Other Information Revolution: Media and Empowerment in Developing Countries*
- Marc Raboy — *Media and Democratization in the Information Society*
- Cees J. Hamelink — *Human Rights for the Information Society*
- Jean-Claude Guédon — *Locating the Information Society within Civil Society: The Case of Scientific and Scholarly Publications*
- Antonio Pasquali — *A Brief Descriptive Glossary of Communication and Information (Aimed at Providing Clarification and Improving Mutual Understanding)*

**53** The volume addresses a wide range of “information society” issues, including community networking, gender, the development and control of mass media, and human rights. Each contribution covers valuable ground on important topics that received little or no attention in the formal WSIS deliberations. The chapter on human rights by Hamelink may in itself become a key resource on those rights that are potentially relevant to information and communication issues. The chapters by Guédon, using scholarly journals as a case study of competing economic and social models in the “knowledge economy”, and by Pasquali, offering a “glossary” or a profound reflection on the meaning of terminology relevant to an information society, as well as the editors’ introduction, spell out emerging political issues. The distinction between a vision of an information-based future in which information is exchanged by many (a “communication society”, according to these contributions) and one in which it is a commodity controlled in hierarchically organized markets (the “official” vision of the information society) is not new. But wider awareness and debate of such differences—and of their implications for the organization of any information society—are only now beginning to emerge.

**54** The book launch organized in the guise of a press conference during WSIS attracted some 40 people, and the editors of the volume as well as several contributors were on hand to present the work and engage in discussions with attendees.

**55** Fifteen UNRISD publications relevant to the theme of information technologies and social development, as well as the flagship *Mains visibles* (the French edition of *Visible Hands*), were on prominent display in a dedicated UNRISD area within the larger UN book stand. Over 1,000 copies of these publications were distributed to visitors.

**56** The UNRISD presence at WSIS was particularly timely because other evidence of critical social enquiry at the event was relatively limited. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) published a range of small books on relevant issues, most of which were collections of formal documents from various preceding forums. The Heinrich Boll Institute published a booklet on the WSIS process itself. A group of Latin American civil society organizations published what amounted to a manifesto for a socially engaged and developmental information society. Some leaflets described current research at Finnish universities. There was a series of short presentations from academics from around the world on gender issues, organized by the Swedish-supported WSIS gender caucus. The UNRISD book editors and several of the authors helped organize and participate in a day-long conference organized by Communication Rights in the Information Society (CRIS) campaign, which took place within the parallel exhibition programme. Other events relating to society and culture were programmed elsewhere in Geneva. Highly interesting though most of this was, its visibility within the overall event was minimal. Universities, research institutes and publishers were notable by their absence. The co-ordinator of the gender caucus



bemoaned the lack of social science interest in information-related change. The apparent lack of interest of the summit process in any empirically based social or economic research has been noted. Given the apparent prominence of the information society discourse, and its implications on development practice, such mutual disconnect is of considerable concern.



# PROGRAMME ON SOCIAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

## Introduction

**57** Social policy is broadly defined as state policies and practices that directly influence the welfare and security of various groups within a particular society. In this programme area, the Institute is encouraging interdisciplinary debate on the relationship between social policy, social and political institutions, and economic development.

**58** As reported to the Board last year, the project on *Neoliberalism and Institutional Reform in East Asia* was concluded in the 2002 reporting period. The co-publication bringing together the studies carried out under this project was expected in 2003, but due to publication delays this volume has not yet been released.

**59** The edited volume bringing together studies commissioned by the project on *Globalization, Export-Oriented Employment for Women and Social Policy* was completed and accepted for publication by Palgrave Macmillan.

**60** For some time now, UNRISD has been seeking to launch a major research initiative on *HIV/AIDS and Development* that would encourage research and dialogue on HIV/AIDS as a problem of development. Two projects got under way during this reporting period: *Politics and Political Economy of HIV/AIDS*, and *Community Responses to HIV/AIDS*. Work focuses on the epidemic in developing countries and explores the social, economic and political factors that favour or impede the spread of HIV/AIDS in particular national and local contexts. Such an approach adds much needed historical and social depth to the debate on causes of HIV/AIDS. And it provides new perspectives on AIDS prevention and mitigation, through highlighting effective social and political responses to the spread of disease at both community and national levels.

**61** New work also began in 2003 on *Commercialization, Privatization and Universal Access to Water*. The project has two principal objectives: first, to clarify the nature of the “efficiency and equity” trade-off that is apparently affecting the provision of water services in developing countries; and second, to identify the institutional constraints to achieving universal access to water.

## Social Policy in a Development Context

### *Background*

**62** The group of projects on *Social Policy in a Development Context* collectively explore a state-society nexus that is developmental, democratic and socially inclusive. They place social policy at the centre of research while maintaining UNRISD’s unified approach to social development, aiming at building a bridge between economic development and social policy. This body of work is comprised of nine subprojects, which are divided into two strands of research: region-centred projects and thematic projects.

63 The project on *Social Policy in a Development Context* is funded by the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida), the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), the Ford Foundation and the Swiss Réseau universitaire international de Genève (RUIG), as well as UNRISD core funds.

## Progress

64 During this reporting period all subprojects, with the exception of *Democratization and Social Policy* and *Pro-Poor Macroeconomics and Social Policy*, held interim workshops in various locations. In these meetings, researchers and research co-ordinators discussed the preliminary findings based on the first drafts of commissioned papers. A number of policy makers from UN regional commissions and academics attended these workshops as well. UNRISD also held a workshop on 4–5 December 2003 in Geneva, where the research co-ordinators responsible for each of the subprojects provided reports on their workshops, presented preliminary findings, and discussed the methodology of the studies in order to maintain coherence throughout the overall project.

65 With respect to dissemination of research results, UNRISD has concluded a co-publication agreement with Palgrave Macmillan under which a series of volumes emanating from the project will be produced during 2004 and 2005. UNRISD will work with Palgrave Macmillan's wide distribution network to ensure that these volumes are disseminated to policy makers, civil society and academics in developing and industrialized countries. The manuscript for the first volume, *Social Policy in a Development Context*, edited by Thandika Mkandawire, was handed in to the publishers during this reporting period, while manuscripts for the second cluster of volumes are being revised: *Transforming the Developmental Welfare State in East Asia*; *Economic Development in the Middle East and North Africa*; and *Social Policy and Economic Development in the Nordic Countries*. UNRISD has also been discussing various ways of collaborating with the UN regional economic and social commissions to disseminate UNRISD research outcomes to social policy officials in their regions.

## Region-Centred Comparative Research

### ***Transforming the Developmental State in East Asia***

66 The East Asia subproject, co-ordinated by Huck-ju Kwon, held a workshop on 30 June and 1 July 2003 in Bangkok, Thailand. Twelve researchers within this subproject presented their first drafts; Jerrold Hugué (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific—ESCAP), Sarah Cook (Ford Foundation) and Stein Kuhnle (University of Bergen) also took part in the workshop. The UNRISD research co-ordinator and his research assistant, Justin MacDermott, also participated.

67 Workshop discussions were based on the following papers, commissioned under the project.

- Huck-ju Kwon — *The Reform of the Developmental Welfare State in Korea: Advocacy Coalitions and Health Politics*
- Joseph Wong — *Democracy, Development and Health Policy in Taiwan*
- Ito Peng — *The New Politics of Welfare State in Developmental Context: Explaining the 1990s Social Care Expansion in Japan*
- Chua Beng Huat — *Welfare Developmentalism in Singapore and Malaysia*
- Eliza E.W. Lee — *The Politics of Welfare Developmentalism in Hong Kong*

- Ilcheong Yi and Byung-Hee Lee — *Development Strategies and the Unemployment Policies in Korea*
- Fen-ling Chen — *Unemployment and Policy Responses in Taiwan: Gender and Family Implications*
- M. Ramesh — *One-and-a-Half Cheers for Provident Funds in Malaysia and Singapore*
- Veronica Pearson — *Social Care in Hong Kong: The Dynamics of Welfare Mix*
- Viroj Tangcharoensathien, Waranya Teukul and Lalita Chanwongpaisarn — *Challenges of Implementing Universal Health Care in Thailand*
- Xiping Guan — *China's Social Policy Reform in the Context of Marketization and Globalization*

**68** During the workshop, the participants discussed the concept of the developmental welfare state and debated whether the social welfare reforms in East Asia after the economic crisis in 1997–1998 had brought about changes in the nature of the developmental welfare state. It emerged from the preliminary findings of the papers that East Asian countries had responded differently to the economic crisis with their welfare reforms, while they all tried to maintain the developmental credentials of their welfare states. The Republic of Korea and Taiwan Province of China extended social rights in order to facilitate their economic restructuring while Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia maintained the basic structure of the welfare state. These diverse responses stemmed not only from differences in their economic strategy, but also from the political dynamics of these countries. With respect to Japan, it was argued that the concept of the developmental welfare state could not capture the recent welfare reforms as in other East Asian countries. Japanese politics became more pluralistic, which allowed women and the elderly to press actively for their welfare demands. However, participants also suggested further inquiry into the question of whether there is underlying continuity in welfare developmentalism in Japan beneath those changes. The participants also discussed universal health care reforms in Thailand and examined the future challenges regarding their financial sustainability. Chinese welfare reform, in which the state has sought to reorganize the welfare state, was explained in terms of two-stage reform: “societalization” of welfare and the introduction of social insurance mechanisms.

#### ***Social Policy in Late Industrializers: A Comparative Study of Latin America***

**69** This subproject, co-ordinated by Manuel Riesco, held its workshop at the headquarters of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in Santiago, Chile on 13–15 October 2003. The workshop brought together most of the researchers who are working on the Latin American project, as well as Huck-ju Kwon and Joseph Wong, who is a member of the East Asia research team.

**70** Draft versions of the following commissioned papers were presented at the workshop.

- Julio A. Díaz Vázquez and Julio Carranza Valdés — *Social Policies in Cuba in the Context of Development (1902–2002)*
- Alberto C. Barbeito and Laura Goldberg — *Social Policy and Economic Regime in Argentina: Crisis and Retrenchment of Social Protection*
- Francisco Sagasti, Fernando Prada and Mario Bazán — *Social Policy in a Development Context: Peru Report*
- Manuel Barahona, Ludwig Güendel and Carlos Castro — *Social Policy and Social Reform “Costa Rican Style”: A Paradigmatic Case of Heterodoxy in the Context of a Peripheral Economy*
- Sônia M. Draibe — *Social Policy in a Development Context: The Case of Brazil*

- Viviane Brachet-Márquez — *Nacimiento, auge y transformación del Estado benefactor mexicano, 1823–2000* (Birth, Development and Transformation of the Mexican Welfare State, 1823–2000)
- Manuel Riesco — *Social Policy in a Development Context: The Case of Chile*
- M. Angélica Illanes O — *Política social chilena: Una utopía de desarrollo, 1900–1973* (Chilean Social Policy: A Utopia of Development, 1900–1973)
- José Manuel Quijano and Maria Bonino — *La política social y el desarrollo: El caso de Uruguay—Desafíos y propuestas* (Social Policy and Development: The Uruguayan Case—Challenges and Proposals)
- J. Rojas — *Chilean Labour Policy*

**71** In contrast to the dominant economic approach, this subproject takes a historical approach to social policy. Although the challenges of social policy differ among the Latin American countries being studied, the researchers agreed that the Latin American continent had reached a critical juncture after decades of decline in social welfare. In particular, the Brazilian paper argues that the government of Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva has an opportunity to combine economic growth and improvement of social welfare with a strong democratic mandate. In contrast, Cuba is faced with the challenges of economic development after losing the economic anchor of the Soviet bloc while maintaining a relatively high level of social welfare. During the workshop, Riesco argued that the state in Latin America played a significant role in transforming society when the state took active responsibility for economic development. This should be reinvigorated with more emphasis on social protection. The first drafts of manuscripts have been received and revisions are being discussed with the researchers.

#### **Sub-Saharan Africa and the Challenge of Social Policy**

**72** This subproject, which is co-ordinated by Jimi Adesina, held a workshop on 27–28 February 2003 at Rhodes University in South Africa. Nine researchers from the subproject team presented the first drafts of their research. The workshop was also attended by Thandika Mkandawire, Huck-ju Kwon and Manuel Riesco.

**73** The following papers were commissioned under this subproject.

- Abdul-Ganiyu Garba — *The State, the Market and Social Development in Sub-Saharan Africa*
- Rosemary Atieno — *The Role of Social Policy in Development: An Analysis of Health, Water and Sanitation in East Africa*
- Oka Obono — *Social Policy in the Development Context: Water, Health and Sanitation Policies in Ghana and Nigeria*
- Fred Hendricks — *Social Policy in Southern Africa: Vehicle for Development or Impediment to Growth—Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe*
- Elizabeth Annan-Yao — *Rethinking Social Policy and Development in Francophone West and Central Africa: An Analysis of Health and Education in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and Senegal*
- Chachage Seithy L. Chachage — *Social Policy and Development In East Africa: The Case of Education and Labour Markets*
- Bola Udegbe — *Social Processes and Outcomes in Nigeria and Ghana: The Challenge of Development from Education and Labour Market Contexts*

**74** Given the sub-Saharan African context, this subproject is focusing on policy areas such as water, sanitation, health care and education. During the workshop, the researchers discussed questions of how sub-Saharan African countries can achieve a state-society nexus that is developmental, democratic and socially inclusive, and how structural adjustment programmes affect the livelihood of African people. The paper by Garba argues that the state-society nexus should be discussed in the

context of world politics such as Cold War, decolonialization, and post-Cold War dynamics which set the basic framework for policy formulation in sub-Saharan Africa. Other papers show that social outcomes have varied over the last four decades since decolonialization and argue that structural adjustment programmes have adversely affected social welfare. The first drafts of the manuscripts have been submitted, and revisions are being discussed with the researchers.

#### ***Social Policy and Economic Development in the Middle East and North Africa***

**75** This subproject is co-ordinated by Massoud Karshenas and Valentine Moghadam. A two-day workshop took place at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London on 19–20 June 2003. In addition to the eight researchers, Huck-ju Kwon and Olli Kangas, responsible for the Nordic subproject, attended. Navil Al-Nawwab and Bayan Tabbara from the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) also participated in the meeting.

**76** The following papers were commissioned under this subproject.

- Valentine Moghadam and Massoud Karshenas — *Social Policy in the Middle East and North Africa: Political, Economic, and Gender Dynamics*
- Mahmoud Ben Romdhan — *Social Policy in Tunisia Since Independence: A Political Analysis*
- Azzedine Layachi — *Algeria: Crisis, Transition and Social Policy Outcomes*
- Moha Ennahi — *Social Policy in Morocco: History, Politics and Social Development*
- Asef Bayat — *The Policy Economy of Social Policy in Egypt*
- Kurkut Boratov and Metin Ozugurlu — *Social Policies and Distributional Dynamics in Turkey: 1923–2002*
- Mahmoud Meskoob — *Iran: A Political Economy of Social Policy since the Early 20th Century*
- Valentine Moghadam — *Gender and Social Policy in the Middle East*

**77** This subproject is pioneering research in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) context, given the lack of comparative research of social policy in the region. For this reason, the country case studies have been grounded in the history and the political economy of the countries concerned. Social policy there has been strongly affected by the region's oil-based economy, as well as its political and cultural characteristics—authoritarian political regimes and Islamic patriarchal structures. Social policy introduced in the 1960s and 1970s was generous, but it concentrated on state sector employees and lacked the democratic and developmental credentials found in the Nordic or East Asian countries. After the structural adjustment period toward the end of the 1990s, the MENA region's social policy achievements were disappointing; this was not only because of failure of social policy, however, but also because of military conflict in the region and the influence of the world economy. During the workshop, it was pointed out that there were significant variations among the countries in the region. In particular, Tunisia stands out in the in terms of high public expenditure and social expenditure in particular. Romdhane argued that this was due to the fact that social policy had been used as a political tool for legitimacy and social control. The first drafts of manuscripts have been received and are being revised by the authors.

#### ***Social Policy and Development in the Nordic Countries***

**78** The two-day workshop, held at the Institute for Future Studies in Stockholm on 4–5 April 2003, was opened by Joakim Palme and Olli Kangas, research co-ordinators for this subproject. Thandika Mkandawire and Huck-ju Kwon attended, as did Anders Gerdin, Jan Lundius and Anna-Maria Oltorp from Sida.

79 The following papers were commissioned under this subproject.

- Olli Kangas and Joakim Palme — *Social Policy and Economic Development: The Relevance of the Nordic Experience*
- Olli Kangas and Joakim Palme — *Starting Late but Catching Up: The Nordic Path*
- Eero Carroll — *Voluntary State-Subsidized Social Insurance in the Industrialized World*
- Anneli Anttonen — *Modernizing Social Policy: The Social Care Services*
- Tommy Ferrarini and Katja Forssen — *Child Poverty and Social Policy*
- Gøsta Esping-Andersen — *Education and Equal Life Chances*
- Johan Fritzell and Olle Lundberg — *Fighting Inequalities in Health and Income*
- Walter Korpi — *Does the Welfare State Harm Growth?*
- Jaakko Kiander — *Growth and Employment in the 1990s*
- Ola Sjöberg — *Financing Big Welfare States: Sweden During Crisis and Recovery*
- Pekka Himanen — *The Nordic Model of the Information Society*

80 In contrast to other regional comparative projects in which studies are based on country cases, this subproject has a number of cross-country studies based on programmes and themes. The project was structured in this way because the Nordic countries are highly comparable in terms of social policy and income distribution, as Kangas and Palme explained. The subproject thus includes studies of social insurance, social care services, child poverty, education, health and taxation. It also engages in theoretical discussion regarding the economic trade-off of the welfare state on the region. During the workshop, Korpi argued that such presumption was based on shaky evidence, which often led to flawed theories. Kiander complemented this argument in his presentation on the underlying cause of economic recession in the Nordic region in the early 1990s. He argued that financial liberalization, not the welfare state, was to blame for recession. He emphasized that the Nordic welfare state survived the test of the 1990s and contributed to the strong recovery in the late 1990s. During the workshop, it was highlighted that the Nordic welfare state was as much developmental as socially inclusive during the early period of social development. It was suggested to the researchers that this aspect should be further explored in order to elicit useful implications for the present developing countries. First drafts have been received and revisions are being carried out.

## Thematic Comparative Research

### **Gender and Social Policy**

81 This sub-project explores the nexus between gender and social policy from two different, but complementary, perspectives. The first component examines how women's interests and identities are constituted and mediated by existing social provision and its attendant understanding of women (as "mothers", for example), and how in turn these provisions become the lightning rod in women's movements' claims for protection, independence and equality. The focus of this component is on social policies aimed specifically at women (i.e., the feminine "stream" or "tier" of social policy) such as provision of childcare and maternity leave, family allowances and child support grants, reproductive health and rights, and anti-poverty programmes specifically targeted at poor women. The second component addresses ways in which economic and social policies fail to address the situation of a significant group of women: poorer women who work informally, provide unpaid care to their dependents, and rely on the public provision of health and education services. Approaching social policy from the perspective of informal women workers who are also unpaid carers brings into sharp focus a number of critical policy issues that this component is exploring (labour informalization,



health sector reforms, and tax reforms and public expenditure that have been central concerns of gender-responsive budgeting exercises in recent years).

**82** The commissioning of research papers for this subproject was finalized by April 2003. A three-day workshop was organized on 1–3 October 2003 in Geneva, where the authors presented outlines or first drafts of their papers and received comments from the designated discussants and other workshop participants. Following the workshop, extensive comments were sent to those authors who had submitted a first draft. A number of revised papers have already been submitted to UNRISD, while other papers are going through a second round of revision. By May 2004 all commissioned papers should be submitted to UNRISD in their revised form. Six UNRISD Programme Papers and two edited volumes are being foreseen for publication drawing on the outputs of this project.

**83** Finally, in collaboration with the Centre for Global Gender Studies (Department of Peace and Development Research, Göteborg University, Sweden) UNRISD is planning a joint conference on Gender and Social Policy. Although the dates have not yet been finalized, November 2004 is being considered for this event.

**84** The following papers were commissioned under component one:

- Jane Lewis and Susy Giullari — *The Adult Worker Model Family, Gender Equality and Care: The Search for New Policy Principles and the Possibilities and Problems of a Capabilities Approach*
- Shireen Hassim and Shahra Razavi — *Rethinking Gender and Social Policy in a Development Context*
- Barbara Hobson — *The Evolution of the “Women Friendly” State: Opportunities and Constraints in the Swedish Welfare State*
- Silke Steinhilber — *Gender and Welfare States in Central Eastern Europe: Family Policy Reforms in Poland and the Czech Republic Compared*
- Ping-Chun Hsiung — *Engendering Social Policy: A Case Study of Taiwan*
- Valentine M. Moghadam — *Social Policy and Women’s Economic Citizenship: Iran, Jordan and Tunisia*
- Shireen Hassim — *Making Citizenship Meaningful: A Study of the Gendered Nature of Social Welfare in Democratic South Africa*
- Maxine Molyneux — *Gender and the “New Social Policy” in Latin America*
- Claudia Bonan — *Reflexivity, Social Policies and Gender in Contemporary Brazil: Institutionalizing Reproductive Rights*

**85** The following papers were commissioned under component two:

- Francie Lund — *Informal Workers’ Access to Social Security and Social Protection*<sup>4</sup>
- Lourdes Beneria and Maria S. Floro — *Labour Market Informalization and Social Policy: Distributional Links and the Case of Homeworkers*
- Debbie Budlender — *Expectations versus Realities in Gender-Responsive Budget Initiatives*
- Evelyne Huber — *Gendered Implications of Tax Reform in Latin America: Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica and Jamaica*
- Maureen Mackintosh and Paula Tibandebage — *Gender and Health Sector Reforms: Analytical Perspectives on African Experience*<sup>5</sup>
- Helen Schneider and Ida Susser — *Gender, Caring and HIV/AIDS*

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<sup>4</sup> This paper also appears as a background paper for the *UNRISD Policy Report on Gender and Development*.

<sup>5</sup> This paper also appears as a background paper for the *UNRISD Policy Report on Gender and Development*.

- Paula Tibandebage — *Health Sector Reforms and Gender Implications: A Case Study of Mutual Health Insurance in Tanzania*
- Sarah Cook and Jufen Wang — *Health Sector Reform in China: Gender, Equality and Social Justice*
- Jyotsna Jha and Ramya Subrahmanian — *Secondary Education in the Indian State of Uttar Pradesh: An Exploration of Gender Dimensions of State Policy and Practice*

### **Commercialization of Health Care: Global and Local Dynamics and Policy Responses**

86 This project, co-ordinated by Maureen Mackintosh and Meri Koivusalo, held a workshop in Geneva on 3–5 March 2003, during which draft papers were presented and discussed. Ellen Roskam (International Labour Organization—ILO) and Elena Varavikova (World Health Organization—WHO) also participated in the meeting, as did the UNRISD director and several research co-ordinators.

87 The following papers were commissioned under this thematic subproject:

- Meri Koivusalo and Maureen Mackintosh — *Health Systems and Commercialization: In Search of Good Sense*
- Rebeca Jasso-Aguilar, Howard Waitzkin and Angela Landwehr — *Multinational Companies and Health Care in Latin America: Strategies, Actions and Effects*
- Jane Lethbridge — *Understanding the Strategies of Multinational Health Care Companies in Europe and Asia*
- Celia Iriart — *The Privatization and Transnationalization of the Health Care System in Argentina*
- Kasturi Sen and Abba Sibai — *The Dynamics of Commercial Health Care in Lebanon*
- Qiang Sun — *The Interactions between Social and Commercial Health Insurance after China's Entry into the WTO*
- Mamadou Kani Konaté — *Private Providers and Community Health Care in Bamako Urban Area*
- Kwadwo Mensah — *Out-Migration of Health Care Staff from Ghana: Extent and Policy Responses*
- Rama Baru and Ujala Dhaka — *The Future of Public Hospitals in the Context of Commercialization in India*
- Inna Blam and Sergei Kovalev — *Public Health System Reform in Russia and the Commercialization of Medical Care*
- Eeva Ollila — *Commercialization and the Shaping of Global Health Policies*
- Sudip Chaudhuri — *The Impact of Global and National Regulatory Changes on Affordability and Accessibility of Drugs in India*
- Christa Altenstetter — *International Collaboration on Medical Device Industry Regulation: Issues, Problems and Stakeholders*
- Asa Cristina Laurell, Eduardo Zepeda and Luisa Muissot — *Removing Economic Barriers for the Poor in Health Care: The Mexico City Government Experience*
- Huck-ju Kwon and Byongho Tchoe — *The Politics and Economics of Redistributive Health Care Finance: The Case of National Health Insurance in South Korea*
- Haroon Wadee, Lucy Gilson and Di Macintyre — *Public-Private Interactions in the South African Health Sector*
- Tausi Mbagi Kida and Maureen Mackintosh — *Public Expenditure Allocation and Incidence under Health Care Market Liberalization: A Tanzanian Case Study*
- Bistra Datzova — *The Difficult Transition to the Health Insurance System in Bulgaria and Its Consequences*
- Chan Chee Khoo — *Market Development in Health Care Services in Malaysia: A Political Economic and Institutional Analysis*

88 The research team of this project, largely composed of economists and health policy researchers from Southern countries, presented first drafts of substantial primary research at the workshop. As an overall methodological tool, the health system approach was proposed and discussed during the workshop. The country papers analysed the key drivers of health care commercialization, its characteristics and policy implications in diverse contexts. This project aims to shift the intellectual “common sense” in international health policy debate toward a frame of analysis and evaluation that can sustain policy for universal access to decent health care in commercializing contexts.

89 An international conference on Commercialization of Health Care: Global and Local Dynamics and Policy Responses will take place on 15–17 March 2004 in Helsinki, Finland, where research findings will be presented to policy makers from national and international agencies.

#### ***Pro-Poor Macroeconomics and Social Policy***

90 With capital account liberalization have come the risks associated with volatile global capital flows. Once hit by economic shock, developing countries suffer not only from economic decline, but also from a decline in human well-being, which in turn reduces the potential of long-term economic growth. There are also worrying signs in some developing countries that have performed well in recent years that income inequality has deepened with economic growth. Such characteristics are strongly related to the tendency of setting macroeconomic policy without prior consideration of social protection. In this subproject co-ordinated by Giovanni Andrea Cornia, the research aims to identify a set of macroeconomic policies that can improve citizens’ well-being while generating economic growth.

91 The project examines the economic dynamics emerging through globalization. It looks into the ways in which the movement of international capital can be controlled so that risk facing the developing countries can be reduced. And it explores the optimal stabilization policy that can protect the poor, once a developing country is hit by economic shock. The project covers issues such as optimal stabilization targets in consideration of shocks to the poor, the preservation of human capital during stabilization, and the degree of fiscal flexibility required to protect of the well-being of poor people.

92 During this reporting period, the research co-ordinator’s background paper was completed and two papers were commissioned:

- S.K. Chand — *Pro-Poor Stabilization: Options Illustrated by Alternative Policy and Modelling Approaches*
- Raghendra Jha — *Macroeconomic Stabilization and Pro-Poor Budgetary Policy in the Globalized Economy*

#### ***Democratization and Social Policy***

93 During this reporting period, a new co-ordinator—Yusuf Bangura—was identified for this research. As such, this work is somewhat delayed in comparison with the other subprojects, and the research focus has changed somewhat since the last report to the Board. This work now intends to examine the complex ways democratization and social policy can be mutually reinforcing. Apart from the fact that democratization may open up possibilities for citizen participation in the policy process, decision makers periodically have to renew their mandates to citizens, who may place social policy high on their preferences. However, elections may not be sufficient to make office holders accountable for the countless policies they pursue. The project therefore studies the institutional arrangements and

dynamics that push welfare provisioning onto the policy agenda; the nature of public pressure, including existence of advocacy groups, for the democratic regime to deliver adequate social protection to citizens; the conversion of such pressure into social pacts or agreements that affect the way governments think about welfare and democracy; and the extent to which democracy provides a guarantee that the rights or expectations associated with social policies receive priority attention in the policy process.

**94** Social policy can, in turn, be used to embed or consolidate democracy. Democratic consolidation involves behavioural and attitudinal changes in which the overwhelming majority of citizens uphold the intrinsic values and procedures of democracy in settling differences. The democratization literature highlights several factors that help consolidation. These include quality of civil society, degree of consensus among elites on the rules of contestation and alternations of power, and development of an effective bureaucracy and rule of law. The project examines the complex ways social policies and improvements in welfare affect institutions that are associated with democratic consolidation.

**95** One can hypothesize that social policy that improves the security of the overwhelming majority of citizens improves social solidarity, locks in disadvantaged groups to the democratic regime by undermining violent or authoritarian alternatives, weakens clientelist social relations, and enhances the capacity of citizens to participate in public life as autonomous actors. In other words, social policy may impact the political system and democracy through social cohesion. Under this subproject, the researchers will study how social policy demands were conceptualized during transitions to democracy; how citizens and decision makers perceived the links between civil rights, political participation and social rights; and what role social policies subsequently played in the democratic regime.

**96** Papers are being commissioned to help shed light on these linkages. These papers will focus on established or relatively stable democracies. The following papers were commissioned during this reporting period.

- John Stephens — *Democratization and Social Policy in Western Democracies*
- Terry Cox — *Democratization and Social Policy in East Central Europe*
- Fernando Filgueira — *Democratization and Social Policy in Latin America*
- Keitseope Nthomang — *Democratization and Social Policy in Botswana*
- Toshimitsu Shinkawa — *Democratization and Social Policy in Japan*
- Maurizio Ferrera — *Democratization and Social Policy in Southern Europe*

**97** Studies are still to be commissioned on India, Jamaica and Mauritius.

### Background Papers

**98** The project on *Social Policy in a Development Context* has also commissioned several background papers, which explore theoretical and conceptual issues relevant across the subprojects.

**99** Stein Kuhnle and Sven Hort have completed their paper, *The Developmental Welfare State in Scandinavia: Lessons to the Developing World*. With the proviso that direct translation of lessons is problematic, this paper argues that social policy expansion came hand-in-hand with economic development in Scandinavian countries. But it points out that the progress has been achieved in a piecemeal manner, not as part of one great project, in which public responsibility and

universalism of social welfare can be discerned as fundamental principles together with developmental characteristics of the welfare state.

**100** Chris Pierson's paper, *"Late Industrializers" and the Development of the Welfare State*, reviews the historical tracks of the welfare states in relation to industrialization. He argues that social policy has been an instrument for the late industrializers to exploit their lateness, although other determinants—such as administrative capacity—have also influenced development. This contention is held not only for Western Europe's late industrializers, but also for the "late" late industrializers among the developing countries. Pierson points out that social policy has been incorporated into strategies for economic development by the developmental state in East Asia.

**101** These two studies are currently being processed for publication as Programme Papers on Social Policy and Development, and draft versions are available on the UNRISD Web site.

**102** In her paper, *Globalization and Social Policy: Regional Responses*, Nicola Yeates examines various regional formations such as the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the Southern Cone Common Market (Mercosur) that have not received the attention they deserve within the global social policy debate. She illustrates the growth of regional formations in recent years, and identifies a major problem in which policy is oriented mainly to economic and particularly trade issues without comprehensive debate on social policy. This led to a reaction from international civil society organizations demanding the inclusion of social issues on regional agendas. This paper is currently being peer reviewed in order to determine its suitability for publication.

**103** Jane Lewis and Susy Giullari's paper, *The Adult Worker Model Family, Gender Equality and Care: The Search for New Policy Principles and the Possibilities and Problems of a Capabilities Approach*, reviews the "adult worker model" and related policy changes at the levels of the European Union and the member states in order to illustrate the shift in thinking about the contribution that women in particular should make to families. The authors suggest that there are real limits to the pursuit of a full adult worker model based on the commodification of care, given the emerging consensus among policy makers and academics that the male breadwinner family model, in which men take primary responsibility for earning and women for unpaid care work, has been substantially eroded due to social changes and women's greater labour market participation.

**104** Plans are also under way to commission additional background papers on public pensions. These papers will examine the role of public pensions in economic development, given that the viability of both funded systems and pay-as-you-go approaches depends on economic development in the long run. The papers will also explore the ways in which public pensions can be extended to a wider section of the population and, eventually, to all citizens.

**105** Finally, a paper will be commissioned on *Decentralization and Social Policy in Developing Countries*, in order to review the evidence for claims in the current policy debate on poverty reduction: that decentralized governments are more responsive to the needs of the poor than are centralized governments.

## HIV/AIDS and Development

**106** Following preliminary work on the development aspects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic carried out by UNRISD between 1999 and 2002, in 2003 UNRISD launched two new initiatives: *Politics and Political Economy of HIV/AIDS*, and *Community Responses to HIV/AIDS*. Together, these projects will explore social, economic and political factors that favour or impede the spread of HIV/AIDS in particular national and local contexts, and encourage original research and dialogue on HIV/AIDS as a problem of development.

**107** The new UNRISD work is being funded by the Royal Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway, in addition to UNRISD core funds.

**108** Joe Collins and Bill Rau have been identified as the external co-ordinators for the project on *Politics and Political Economy of HIV/AIDS*. Collins and Rau were involved in the earlier UNRISD research on HIV/AIDS; they are the authors of *AIDS in the Context of Development* (Programme on Social Policy and Development, Paper No. 4, UNRISD and UNAIDS, 2000) and contributors to *One Step Further: Responses to HIV/AIDS* (Sida Studies No. 7, Sida and UNRISD, 2002).

**109** The Training and Research Support Centre (TARSC) has been identified to carry out the external co-ordination of *Community Responses to HIV/AIDS*, with Rene Loewenson as focal point. The principal objective of TARSC is to provide training, research and support services for non-state, non-profit, civic organizations to develop social capacities, networking and action. In addition to the UNRISD project, TARSC programmes include work on community health and public participation in health, gender and reproductive health, health and employment, and HIV/AIDS and employment.

### *Politics and Political Economy of HIV/AIDS*

#### Background

**110** One of the conclusions of Collins and Rau's earlier community-based research was that effective local responses received rhetorical support by some governments and international agencies, but the adoption on a wider, regional or national scale of those models has not occurred. What has been the political rationale for ignoring effective responses that arise from and reflect community realities? This question stimulated elaboration of the current project on the *Politics and Political Economy of HIV/AIDS*.

**111** Of the many social, economic and political factors that drive and determine responses to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, structures of national and international political economy are among the most significant. Various decision makers and stakeholders assess what they expect to gain or lose by speaking out and taking substantive action on HIV/AIDS issues. These political considerations and decisions have remained largely hidden in analyses of the pandemic, but many have long-term implications for controlling HIV/AIDS.

**112** In Thailand, for example, the advent of a military regime in 1991 provided the framework for technocrats and public health officials to push a strong prevention response—without national debate—to HIV/AIDS. And in South Africa, a realistic concern about poverty and socioeconomic relations diverted the national political leadership into an analysis of HIV/AIDS that postponed both a

public health and a development response to the pandemic—and compromised the credibility of the regime with many citizens.

**113** Frequently, political leadership has either denied the realities of HIV/AIDS—citing supposed unique cultural factors that would prevent the spread of the disease in their countries—or were reluctant to openly address the causes of the epidemic. For example, countries with substantial tourism revenue—such as the Dominican Republic, Kenya and Thailand—sought to suppress epidemiological data on HIV/AIDS for fear of discouraging tourist visits and the revenue gained from tourism.

**114** To illuminate the political and economic dimensions of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, this project is carrying out cross-country comparative research that examines some of the dynamics that have shaped responses to HIV/AIDS in particular countries or societies.

**115** Delving into the issues surrounding the political economy of HIV/AIDS required participation of people with established research skills and those who have been involved on a daily basis with political, policy, advocacy, economic and human rights issues within their own countries. The methods adopted by the researchers reflect this combination of skills and experiences.

### Progress

**116** Collins and Rau contacted several dozen colleagues and researchers to identify potential participants in the project. At the same time, they sought feedback on the project background document, which resulted in clarifying its conceptual framework before the statement of work was submitted to UNRISD in June 2003.

**117** The following studies were commissioned during this reporting period:

- Susie Baird — *The Political Economy of Zimbabwe's National AIDS Trust Fund*
- Joseph Tumushabe — *Governance and the Management of HIV/AIDS: The Case of Uganda*
- Michaela Clayton — *The Politics of Implementing HIV/AIDS Policies in Namibia*
- Elisabete Inglesi Arévalo — *The Implications of World Bank Financing on NGO and Community-Based Organization Responses to HIV/AIDS*
- Sandhya Srinivasan — *Liberalization and HIV/AIDS in Kerala, India*
- Carole Collins — *The Political Economy of HIV/AIDS in Mozambique's Transport Corridors*

**118** In addition to these studies, Collins and Rau will prepare a synthesis of the main points raised by the research.

**119** On 6–7 November 2003, a project workshop was held in Geneva. All researchers, Collins and Rau, as well as the director of UNRISD and Cecilia Ugaz, the UNRISD liaison for this project, participated. The workshop was designed to permit each researcher to present his or her topic and proposed methodology for feedback and discussion. Each researcher prepared a written summary of the research and proposed approach prior to the workshop. The main points of comment on each research topic were summarized and sent to the researchers after the workshop. First drafts of the research reports are expected at the beginning of March 2004, with final drafts to be submitted by the end of May 2004. UNRISD hopes to publish the papers as Programme Papers and in an edited volume.

## *Community Responses to HIV/AIDS*

### Background

**120** The HIV and AIDS epidemic has shifted in many parts of the world from a decade or more of silent transmission of HIV and increasing levels of HIV-related infection, toward an AIDS epidemic with high levels of illness and mortality. The number of people living with HIV and AIDS continues to increase in several regions, most markedly in Central Asia, Eastern Europe, the Pacific and sub-Saharan Africa. Globally, the highest rate of new infections is among young people in Southern Africa. Increased susceptibility within regions, countries and groups can be traced to imbalances in access to resources and power, and to the poverty and social disruption that follows political conflict, macroeconomic reforms, credit and monetary collapse, and loss of secure employment, production or assets.

**121** This project is motivated by the lack of systematic empirical evidence on individual, household, family, and social group responses to HIV and AIDS. The persistent nature of the epidemic and its increasing incidence in less powerful and economically marginalized communities signals the need for a critical review of past policy and practices, particularly where these left unchanged or worsened the risk environments that lead to new infection. The shift from an HIV to an AIDS epidemic, with its consequent increasing burdens of illness and death, scales up the burden of impact and caring to significantly higher levels. It cannot be assumed that approaches used during the HIV phase of the epidemic, including those used by communities, will be adequate or sustainable under these new levels of mortality. The UNRISD project focuses on responses by social groups to confronting risk environments for HIV, and on the organization of social support for households and families in response to the impacts of AIDS.

**122** The project will examine the extent to which community responses produce complementarity between prevention, treatment and mitigation of impact. It will also examine the relationship between community responses to the epidemic and those of the state and private sector. The work aims to identify areas of positive and negative synergy between community and state responses to HIV and AIDS. This will be assessed in terms of the impact on the risk environment for HIV, the impact on household economic opportunity, poverty and social inclusion, and the contribution to social cohesion and development at household, community and national levels. The project will examine these issues through review papers and case study research. The publication of these papers as UNRISD Programme Papers and the production of an edited volume are envisaged.

### Progress

**123** The project started in October 2003. At the time of writing, a background paper had been submitted to UNRISD. The paper provides a review of literature and begins to explore some of the project questions. Also at the time of writing, the identification of researchers was going on. Proposals had been received from researchers to write cases on Cambodia, Haiti, Malawi and Zimbabwe, and interest had been expressed by researchers in Brazil and South Africa. Contacts are still being pursued in India.

**124** Funding currently only covers three studies, and during this reporting period Sida was approached with a request for additional funding that would cover further studies and enable a wider collection of empirical evidence and analysis.



125 A workshop bringing together the researchers to further develop the project methodology is foreseen for mid-2004.

## Commercialization, Privatization and Universal Access to Water

### *Background*

126 The push toward state subsidiarity has affected the provision of basic services in a dramatic way. It has done so through the design and implementation of reform packages, which usually involve commercialization and privatization policies. The provision of water services is not an exception. Public sector delivery was regarded as inefficient. Despite the commitment of governments to universal access to water, lack of investment to expand networks was often a determinant to exclude the poor who live in marginalized areas. Those connected to water mains complained about water quality and service interruptions, a sign that maintenance was also neglected. Privatization and commercialization were raised as a solution to enhance efficiency in the delivery of water services.

127 Private sector participation in service delivery encompasses a wide spectrum of modalities. These range from state divestiture (actual privatization or selling of state assets) and concession agreements (the transfer of the right of operating the water utility to a private company for long periods of time), to outsourcing some of the aspects related to the production and delivery of the service (water treatment, metering, etc.). Privatization in the water sector usually refers to concession agreements. Under the concession mode, the state continues to be the owner of assets of the water company; the private company is responsible for operation and investment. The justification for privatization of the water sector has been twofold. First, private sector participation was seen as a necessity to bring in the new investment needed to expand the networks. Second, hard budget constraints faced by the private sector were allegedly a powerful incentive to solve efficiency problems affecting state water companies.

128 Commercialization refers to the introduction of the principle of cost recovery (user charges) and profit maximization. The operation of services on a commercial basis is supposed to generate a rate of return on the investment that is close to the market rate of return. Cost recovery is expected, at least in theory, to cover all costs incurred in running the services. But most importantly, cost recovery is allegedly essential to generate revenues for extending services to meet the existing/increasing unmet demand, and to ensure access to all user groups, particularly the poor that remained excluded when supply was rationed. The application of cost recovery is not the exclusive domain of private providers; public companies have introduced it as well. In some instances commercialization precedes the signature of privatization agreements, but this has not always been the case.

129 One very important characteristic, which is sometimes neglected while discussing privatization and commercialization affecting the water sector, is the fact that the water market is not competitive locally or internationally. Water presents sunk fixed costs. This means that investment is not recoverable, and the infrastructure thus created is not usable for other purposes. These costs are high in absolute terms with respect to total costs, but they are also high with respect to sunk costs in other network industries, which makes investing in water a riskier business. The presence of important sunk costs makes it difficult for new suppliers

to enter the market. Large economies of scale determine that supply by one firm is the most efficient way to supply the entire market. Besides sizeable initial investment, barriers of entry exist in the sense that the firm already operating in the market has advantages when compared to new entrants. Thus the market tends to be dominated by one seller, bringing about problems of monopoly power and the necessity of regulation. All these characteristics make water distribution through networks a natural monopoly *par excellence*. Nevertheless, some aspects related to water treatment and billing could be subject to competition.

**130** The possibilities of competition in the water market are also restricted at the international level. Private companies interested in supplying local markets are often consortiums involving national and foreign capital. One of the salient features of the water market at the international level is the degree of concentration. According to a recent study Vivendi (formerly Compagnie Générale des Eaux) and Suez Lyonnaise des Eaux hold about 70 per cent of the international privatized water business. The remaining 30 per cent is shared among SAUR International (France), Thames (United Kingdom, currently owned by the German conglomerate RWE), Anglian Water (United Kingdom), Aguas de Barcelona (Spain), RWE, and International Water (jointly owned by Bechtel from the United States and Italy's Edison).

**131** In the absence of competition, regulation is needed to bring about efficiency gains and to ensure that those efficiency gains benefit consumers through lower user fees. Regulation is also designed to protect investors from opportunistic behaviour on the part of governments (such as reversing, re-nationalization, or changing the "rules of the game" once investments have been made).

**132** The commercialization and privatization of water services have become increasingly controversial. On one hand, these practices face strong opposition from a large sector of society that questions the treatment of water purely as a commodity, rather than as a human right. Commodification of water implies that the goals of equity, security of supply and the "public service" ethos are replaced by profit maximization. This can deepen inequality, as expanding the network to allow new connections is expensive. Charges have to be paid entirely by households, representing a barrier for the poor to access the service. On the other hand, fee increases as a consequence of reforms are predictably unpopular, and users have voiced their concerns—sometimes violently—bringing reforms to a halt. Also worrisome is the fact that fee increases can be regressive, hurting the poor more than other segments of society.

**133** After nearly a decade of experimentation with private sector participation in water systems around the world, the results are disappointing. In December 2001, SAUR International pulled out of the consortium Aguas de Mozambique that supplies Maputo and other cities in the country. In July 2002, Suez Lyonnaise des Eaux declared it was leaving the Aguas Argentinas concession that supplies the greater Buenos Aires area. At the end of 2002, the Mayniland consortium led by a Philippine group and ONDEO (part of the Suez group), which supplies the west side of Manila, ceased operations. Are these isolated events, unlikely to be reproduced in other countries? Did these companies miscalculate the risks involved in the operation of water systems developing countries? There is no clear-cut answer to such questions. There is also evidence that signing concessions is not always smooth. These include the cases of Caracas (Venezuela), Pune (India) and Lima (Peru) where, shortly before the tenders were due to be opened and the contract awarded, the projects were cancelled because of political stalemate. Finally, there are also cases where the whole process of privatization was stopped

because of user dissatisfaction and civil unrest—as in Cochabamba (Bolivia) and Tucuman (Argentina).

**134** The recent withdrawal of multinational companies from some concession agreements in developing countries, and the difficulties awarding contracts, cast some doubts about the sustainability of a model based on commercialization of services and privatization. According to the chairman and chief executive officer of SAUR International, J. Talbot, a crucial element to ensure the viability of a model of provision involving the private sector is the availability of means to finance investments other than revenue from user charges and fees. Thus the need for soft funding is apparently unavoidable to meet required investment levels, due to the increased risks that private operators face in developing countries.

**135** Reforms in the water sector have yet to yield the desired effects—universal and equitable access to services. In the meantime, in the best cases households often have to cope with irregular and poor-quality services; in the worst, they simply have to find ways of getting water of dubious quality from alternative sources.

### *Project Objectives*

**136** The UNRISD project is set to explore different experiences of water service provision, focusing in particular on those involving active private sector participation. Given the increased pressure on governments to liberalize services, it is important to understand the real reasons why governments and the private sector have not fulfilled the goal of bringing clean water to the poor. It is also important to ascertain the role that regulation and regulatory institutions have been playing in the water sector. In addition, very little is known about what happens after a concession fails. Are new models of provision emerging? Are they more sustainable than their predecessors?

**137** The project has two major objectives. The first is, to clarify the nature of the “efficiency and equity” trade-off that is apparently affecting the provision of water services in developing countries; and second, to identify the institutional constraints to achieving universal access to water. With respect to the first objective, judging from the examples cited above, there is a tension between increasing access by the poor and the “for profit” motive that guides private sector operations. The trade-off can manifest itself in two ways. First is through an increasing number of concessions that cease operations because of lack of profitability. This would imply that private companies could not fulfil the terms and conditions of the concession agreement (under the assumption that those were “pro-poor”) and make profits at the same time. The second is through the increasing difficulty on the regulators’ side to perform their role: providing companies with incentives to increase efficiency and, at the same time, forcing them to share efficiency gains in the form of lower prices.

**138** The second objective of the project relates to the idea that access to water has always reflected power relationships. In other words, to understand the current situation of access to water by different segments of the population, one has to locate water in a broader picture of economic flows and associated political and social power. Historically, lack of access is not due to the scarcity of water resources but to sociopolitical factors and institutions that constrain its delivery. The question to ask, therefore, is whether it is realistic to expect that a concession contract or other forms of private sector involvement will help solve a protracted situation of exclusion, which will require a deep understanding of the institutional framework that evolved over generations in a given country. Or, conversely,

whether privatization can be used to induce further progressive changes, extending the networks to reach an increased number of poor users.

**139** The dichotomy between private and public service provision has dominated both research and policy-making circles. However, important questions remain unanswered. In particular, what mechanisms or institutions need to be present for a well-functioning system relying on private providers? Would a model based on private providers be sustainable in the long run? Have the expectations placed on the role of the indigenous private sector been overoptimistic given the macro-economic situation in many developing countries?

**140** The project will also seek to engage with the discussion about the effects of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) on universal access to water. The GATS is the first and only set of multilateral rules covering international trade in services. It was originally agreed in 1995. A new round of the agreement was initiated in 2000 to extend its scope. The GATS comes with some specific requirements concerning subsidies, and so-called least burdensome regulation. The project will assess the potential impact of the application of GATS on both domestic regulation and subsidization in the provision of water supply. In order to collect information on such impacts, the research may involve interviews with officials working in the ministries and regulatory bodies in charge of water sector policy.

### *Progress, Cases, Methodology and Research Tools*

**141** During this reporting period, an issues paper for the project describing the problem, research questions and methodology was finalized and discussed among UNRISD research staff. The issues paper was sent to potential authors of the case studies to initiate dialogue and elicit feedback on the research project.

**142** The studies proposed in this project will rely on a theoretical framework provided by new institutional economics, politics, political economy and political ecology to help understand the broader structural and power relations within which institutions affecting access to water emerge and evolve. This will also help to understand the outcomes of reforms in the water sector in selected cities/countries.

**143** The following case studies, mainly from developing countries, were identified during the reporting period and were in the process of being commissioned at the time of writing.

- Ariel Casarin, María Delfino and José Delfino — *How Far Does It Go? An Examination of the Buenos Aires Water Concession a Decade after the Reform*
- María Angélica Alegría and Eugenio Celedón — *Analysis of the Privatization Process of the Water and Sanitation Sector in Chile*
- Carmen Ledo — *Inequality and Access to Water in the Cities of Cochabamba and La Paz-El Alto*
- Pekka E. Pietilä, Tapio S. Katko, Jarmo J. Hukka and Osmo T. Seppälä — *Water Services in Finland: The Role of Municipalities and Competition for Non-Core Operations in Rendering Services Available to All*
- Vasudha Pangare — *An Assessment of Water Sector Reforms in the Indian Context*
- Jude Esguerra — *Analysis of the Privatization Process of the Water and Sanitation Sector in Manila*
- Laila Smith — *Unpacking the Tensions between Public and Private Logics in the Delivery of Water for All: A Review of the Johannesburg Water Corporatization Model*
- Abdoulaye Diagne — *Sector Reforms and Universal Access to Water in Senegal*

**144** The selection of cases tries to capture the experience of (primarily) low- and middle-income countries dealing with the challenges of organizing water supply. It also tries to pick up the diversity of modalities of private sector involvement—from full privatization in the case of Chile, to “softer” ways of involvement as attempted through the years in Finland starting when the country was relatively poor.

**145** A research meeting is scheduled to take place in 28–29 June 2004 in Geneva with the participation of case study writers to present the first draft of the papers. After the meeting, papers will be finalized based on the comments received from the members of the research team during the workshop, and the research co-ordinator. Research findings will be published as UNRISD Programme Papers and will be the basis for an edited volume. A Research and Policy Brief summarizing the principal research findings will also be prepared.

**146** The planned research will (ideally) be based on the following sources of information:

- Annual reports from the utility companies; tendering data; reports from the local government or incumbent authority; other project documents.
- Semi-structured interviews or surveys among managers of the public company, the private company and the regulatory authority, including a questionnaire on the effects of GATS.
- Analysis of contracts signed with the private sector. There are several features in the contracts that can determine their impact in terms of extending services to poor areas. These features are: expansion mandates, the structure of charges and fees, connection fees, exclusivity rights, quality and standards, etc. The cases selected will assess the “pro-poor” nature of contracts according to these features.

**147** In addition, the following indicators have been suggested to case study authors for their study of the performance of private providers:

- Number of new connections, evolution of production capacity (potential water production and sewerage disposal), estimates of unaccounted-for water, length of networks, and other indicators reflecting investment commitments.
- Evolution of the structure and level of the pricing scheme, (including connection fees for new users, pre-payment schemes if applicable) and their rationale.
- Exploration of service quality as indicated by customer claims, delays in repairs, network pressure, chemical and bacteriological contamination, etc.
- Financial indicators, to examine the evolution of the firm’s financing policy.

**148** This project is funded by UNRISD core funds.



# PROGRAMME ON TECHNOLOGY, BUSINESS AND SOCIETY

## Introduction

**149** This programme examines the impact of rapid advances in technology, foreign direct investment and corporate management systems on sustainable human development. It also explores ways of encouraging more socially responsible use of knowledge, technology and private sector resources. Research areas during this reporting period included *Business Responsibility for Sustainable Development and Information Technologies and Social Development*.

## Business Responsibility for Sustainable Development

### *Background*

**150** This area promotes research and policy dialogue on issues of corporate social responsibility (CSR). It examines the extent to which improvements in labour standards, environmental management systems and stakeholder accountability are occurring, and the types of policies, pressures and partnerships that are promoting socially responsible changes in business practices. Particular attention has been focused on the potential and limits of “voluntary initiatives” promoted by transnational corporations (TNCs), NGOs and international agencies to improve business standards and minimize corporate malpractice. A project on voluntary initiatives, funded by the MacArthur Foundation, is due to be completed in 2004.

**151** The following country reports were commissioned under this project.

- Paola Cappellin — *The Political Economy of Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility in Brazil*
- Atul Sood — *The Political Economy of Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility in India*
- David Barkin — *The Political Economy of Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility in Mexico*
- Renato Alva Pino — *The Political Economy of Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility in Peru*
- Francisco Magno — *The Political Economy of Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility in the Philippines*
- David Fig — *The Political Economy of Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility in South Africa*
- Manuel Riesco — *Corporate Responsibility and the Mining Industry in Chile*

**152** The following thematic papers and other reports were also commissioned under this project.

- Peter Utting — *New Approaches to TNC Regulation Involving “Multi-stakeholder Initiatives”*
- Jem Bendell — *Waking Up to Risk: Corporate Responses to HIV/AIDS in the Workplace*
- Jem Bendell — *Barricades and Boardrooms: A Contemporary History of the Corporate Accountability Movement*

- Désirée Abrahams — *Regulating Corporations: A Historical Account and Resource Guide*
- Ann Zammit — *Development at Risk: Rethinking UN-Business Partnerships*

## Progress

**153** During the reporting period, project activities centred primarily on (i) finalization of country reports; (ii) dissemination of research findings; and (iii) organization of the international conference on Corporate Social Responsibility and Development: Towards a New Agenda?

## Additional Research

**154** Research findings related to most of the aforementioned papers and reports were outlined in previous reports to the Board. Work on corporate responsibility in the mining industry in Chile, conducted by Manuel Riesco, was commissioned during this reporting period. The purpose of this study is to explore in more depth one of the main concerns to emerge from UNRISD work on corporate social responsibility in developing countries, namely the problem of “double standards”. On one hand, there is growing evidence of global corporations engaging in a more proactive way with CSR initiatives; on the other hand, the mainstream CSR discourse and agenda largely ignore crucial development issues, such as tax avoidance and transfer pricing, which can have damaging developmental impacts. The draft Chile report documents in some detail how the leading foreign corporations, including those that claim strong CSR credentials, have simultaneously undermined the development process in Chile through tax avoidance, intracorporate financial flows and underpricing of copper exports. It recommends not only that the CSR practices of global TNCs should start with the payment of taxes, but that the state should begin to charge royalties and other charges to capture ground rent associated with natural resources. The report’s findings and recommendations have attracted considerable attention from Chilean legislators, senior government officials and the media.

## Dissemination

**155** Research findings were disseminated through various channels.

**156** Presentations and lectures were made by project staff at meetings and conferences organized by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the World Health Organization and the International Business Leaders Forum (Geneva); the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) and the Second Committee of the United Nations General Assembly (New York); the Globalism and Social Policy Programme (GASPP) and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Finland); and the World Economy, Ecology and Development Association (Berlin).

**157** UNRISD organized meetings in South Africa and the Philippines to present the results of the country studies to researchers, policy makers, and company and civil society representatives.

**158** Articles authored by project staff were published in the following journals and magazines: *UN Chronicle*, *Ecological Economy* (Informationsdienst Ökologisches Wirtschaften), *The Journal of Corporate Citizenship* and *Global Future*. Articles were also prepared for a forthcoming issue of *Development in Practice*, a book on CSR and TNCs to be published in German by the Peace and



Development Foundation, and a publication by UNCTAD titled *Disclosure of the Impact of Corporations on Society: Current Trends and Issues*.

**159** The following UNRISD publications also served to disseminate research results during this reporting period: chapter 7 of *Research for Social Change* (the Institute's fortieth anniversary report), Ann Zammit's book *Development at Risk: Rethinking UN-Business Partnerships* (co-published with the South Centre); and *Waking Up to Risk: Corporate Responses to HIV/AIDS in the Workplace*, by Jem Bendell (Programme on Technology, Business and Society, Paper No. 12). The final draft version of the forthcoming Research and Policy Brief on *Corporate Social Responsibility and TNC Regulation* was also distributed.

### UNRISD Conference

**160** One of the main dissemination outlets was the conference on Corporate Social Responsibility and Development: Towards a New Agenda?, organized by UNRISD in November 2003. Attended by 200 people, the conference brought together several of the researchers who had carried out UNRISD studies, and specialists on CSR and development from numerous countries and institutions. The purpose of the event was to examine the developmental concerns that have arisen regarding voluntary approaches to CSR, as well as recent proposals and institutional developments that promote a greater role for NGOs in setting standards and overseeing compliance, and legalistic instruments associated with national and international law.

**161** A total of 23 speakers made presentations on:

- the developmental impacts and implications of CSR;
- the potential and limits of public-private partnerships and non-governmental systems of regulating TNCs;
- the substance and significance of recent proposals, demands and campaigns calling for "corporate accountability"; and
- the appropriate role of the United Nations in international regulation of TNCs.

**162** The discussions revealed that a particular discourse and selected CSR initiatives have, indeed, taken off during the past decade. Presentations from researchers examining the scale and impact of CSR in developing countries questioned, however, the number of enterprises seriously engaged, the way CSR policies are imposed on developing countries in general and TNC suppliers in particular, and the fact that key development issues are still largely ignored. These include tax avoidance, transfer pricing, corporate lobbying for regressive policies, poverty reduction and unemployment, as well as the limited capacity of many small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and infant industries to raise standards and compete with TNCs.

**163** New types of regulatory relations with TNCs, involving so-called multistakeholder initiatives or non-governmental systems of regulation, which set standards and promote company reporting, monitoring, auditing and certification, have attempted to address some of the limitations associated with voluntary approaches to CSR. They were generally seen as constituting innovative forms of regulation adapted to the new realities of globalization and global democratic governance. Their future role as effective regulatory institutions was uncertain, however, given their cost and complexity, and the tendency for such initiatives to multiply, diverge and compete. Various participants called for a more co-ordinated approach, greater emphasis on complaints procedures and sensitivity to the reality of SMEs in developing countries. The process of designing and implementing

voluntary and multistakeholder initiatives must also become more participatory in various respects: being more “bottom-up” as opposed to “top-down”; being more “South-centred” in terms of both addressing developing country realities and involving Southern stakeholders in CSR policy and practice; engaging organizations that are truly representative of key stakeholders such as workers; and working toward improvements not only in working conditions, but also related to workers’ rights and empowerment.

**164** Recent demands and proposals promoting corporate accountability and legalistic approaches to regulation were seen by many conference participants as an important corrective to the emphasis of the past two decades on deregulation and weaker forms of voluntary initiatives. This new approach also attempts to ensure that key issues to do with corporate power, privilege and duties—often ignored in CSR discourse and policy—are addressed. However, the challenges faced by the emerging corporate accountability movement and the Northern NGOs that have assumed a leading role are considerable. Not least they involve mobilizing support and overcoming resistance by building broad-based coalitions that include trade unions and Southern civil society organizations, as well as allies in government, political parties and business.

**165** Presentations by several UN officials and others highlighted the eclectic nature of the United Nations regulatory role vis-à-vis TNCs. The Global Compact generated considerable debate, with some participants seeing it as a useful forum for dialogue and learning, and others concerned that both the Compact and UN-business “partnership” initiatives had crowded out the consideration of more effective regulatory approaches and done more to legitimize TNCs and facilitate their business activities in developing countries than to fundamentally improve their social and environmental performance. The recently drafted United Nations Norms on the Responsibilities of TNCs and Other Business Enterprises with Regard to Human Rights were generally viewed in a positive light, but there was considerable uncertainty regarding their political future. The conference discussions gave rise to various proposals for regulatory reform, including the effective implementation of existing norms and instruments; using the procurement power of the UN to promote CSR; strengthening the monitoring and investigative role of UN bodies; and embarking on the longer-term task of developing a comprehensive global regulatory infrastructure to deal not only with labour, consumer and environmental protection, but also with taxation and competition.

**166** An issue of *UNRISD Conference News* analysing the main debates and recommendations will be published shortly, and summaries of presentations by the speakers are available on the UNRISD Web site.

## Information Technologies and Social Development

### *Background*

**167** UNRISD has been working on issues of “information-related social change” since 1997, under its project on *Information Technologies and Social Development*. The work has produced one major conference (Geneva 1998), a groundbreaking collection of empirical studies on Senegal, three books and a range of Programme Papers. Over the same period, interest in the issues raised by information-related change has spread from a narrow range of often technically oriented specialists to the

centre of the world development stage. According to one of the preparatory documents for the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), “we are indeed in the midst of a revolution, perhaps the greatest humanity has ever experienced”.

**168** Apart from preparing for WSIS (as presented earlier in this Progress Report) and writing *Social Development and the “Information Revolution”* (UNRISD Research and Policy Brief 2) on the wider implications of the Senegal research, the main focus of work during this reporting period under this project was a reflection about how to consolidate the Institute’s work on these issues in the context described above. A workshop was organized to aid this process of reflection.

## Progress

**169** Despite the high level of attention that the issue of information-related change is attracting, there is a relative lack of funding for critical assessment of the social impact of what could be described as speculative development investment. There are also significant intellectual challenges to face. Some concern the complexity of the subject—a number of information-related change processes are taking place simultaneously, and how complementary or competitive they are to each other is not clear. And there are methodological challenges. The pace of the changes being researched can render conclusions reached by traditional research processes aimed at influencing policy obsolete by the time they are published. Difficult in themselves, the study of these issues is further hindered by the myriad of disciplines and associated distribution channels in which they are studied. The research can resemble a mass of fragments seldom, with a few classic exceptions like the network society thesis of Manuel Castells, relating to any widely shared concept of a whole.

**170** It was felt that if UNRISD were to continue research on these issues, it would be essential to learn from the perspectives of others.

**171** When Cees Hamelink proposed that a workshop be held to discuss some of the intellectual assumptions upon which the WSIS process was constructed, UNRISD responded enthusiastically, suggesting that such a discussion the event could also lead to a consideration of a future research agenda.

**172** A two-day workshop, Understanding “Informational Developments”: Mapping a Future Research Agenda, was held in Geneva on 26–27 September 2003. The notion of “informational developments” evolved during the preparation of the workshop. This term seeks to focus attention on what is actually happening on the ground, and to be open to the possibility that what is happening can relate to or be stimulated by a range of social, cultural, economic and political factors. It represents an attempt to broaden the field of study from the paradigm of cause and effect of new technology (of which all previous UNRISD work in this area has been critical). Key inputs to the workshop included short papers by Mike Powell, Tommi Inkinen (Information Society Institute, Tampere, Finland) and Cees Hamelink (University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands).

**173** Powell’s paper provided a critique of the general failure of research in this area to provide policy makers and practitioners with well-articulated overviews of information-related change, upon which they could debate and understand the choices they face. It considered how research from many places and disciplines could be more effectively brought together, and suggested a simple topography on which the many component aspects of the overall process could be mapped. The main points of this critique were accepted by the workshop.

**174** In his paper, Inkinen sought to survey existing socially oriented research in this subject area. He traced a number of research strands, primarily around issues in Northern countries, which related to traditional sociology. He identified a very consistent message in United Nations reports on the subject, although not much actual research, about the need for developing countries not to get left behind. He found the concept of the “digital divide” receiving considerably more attention than issues like patents and property rights. And he noted the difficulty, even looking at the better-known research centres and specialist journals, of obtaining a clear picture of key themes emerging in any consistent way from current research. Interesting as the workshop participants found these results, they felt that Inkinen had been set an impossible task; his paper reinforced the view that research in this subject area had not been articulated in a meaningful way.

**175** Hamelink’s paper consisted of an attack on the intellectual underpinnings of the then-current WSIS documentation—documentation that, in its essential points, was little changed by the time of its final version. He ridiculed the notion of a single “information society” on a global scale and criticized the lack of social and political analysis in its description, the implication that it was obligatory, the assertion that everyone would benefit from it, and its lack of historical contextualization, even with regard to previous UN summits and agreed human rights instruments, and still less with regard to previous economic and social change. Surprisingly, such an apparently controversial document provoked little discussion. The workshop agreed with it, noting that, for all their failings, such processes were part of the reality that needed to be addressed.

**176** Workshop participants elaborated a list of elements that could form the basis for socially oriented research on informational development and social change. These elements included a consideration of embedded social and political relations, political and economic interest, and risk factors affecting choices, starting from the fundamental question of social purpose. All agreed, in other words, that posing questions about the relation between secondary elements, such as new technology and ownership of telephone networks, without first asking how and why people are communicating and how this will be changed by innovation, leaves a vacuum at the heart of the subject.

**177** Participants also discussed how the multiple barriers of concept, geography and discipline could be overcome. It was felt that UNRISD, as a small and neutral organization with a clear global remit, was well placed to work with others to give greater sense to the subject area. It could act as a network broker, bringing information about research efforts together, and using new informational tools to allow this information to be searched, found and used according to different user perspectives. It could also continue to work on developing an appropriate topography by which the relationships between various aspects of information-related change could be better understood.

**178** The workshop also strongly encouraged UNRISD to support new empirical work, using a research approach which starts with an examination of the political and social contexts in which informational developments are taking place. While UNRISD was encouraged to continue to give critical attention to the mainstream technology and development discourse, the emphasis should be on actual Southern experience and on alertness to the new. More information on this topic will be found in the document *Future Directions in UNRISD Research*.

# PROGRAMME ON CIVIL SOCIETY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

**179** This programme area has been designed to generate a more detailed and realistic understanding of what civil society is (from global to national to local civil society), and how it is being constructed in various political contexts (for example, under transitional, authoritarian and democratic regimes). The programme investigates new challenges emerging in the triangular relationship between donor institutions, national governments and civil society groups. It also seeks to analyse contemporary social movements in rural and urban contexts, in which alliances are increasingly forged across groups and continents. And it aims to improve understanding of various forms of local self-organization oriented toward defending or improving access to resources, income and services.

**180** The project on *Civil Society Strategies and Movements for Rural Asset Redistribution and Improved Livelihoods* came to an end. During this reporting period, a volume edited by K.B. Ghimire, *Civil Society and the Market Question*, was completed and accepted for publication by Palgrave Macmillan. Extended versions of four of the chapters were finalized and are being processed for publication as Programme Papers.

- Ray Bush — *Civil Society and the Uncivil State: Land Tenure Reform in Egypt and the Crisis of Rural Livelihoods*
- Nora McKeon, Michael Watts and Wendy Wolford — *Peasant Associations in Theory and Practice*
- Henry Veltmeyer — *Civil Society and Social Movements: The Dynamics of Intersectoral Alliances and Urban-Rural Linkages*
- Neil Webster — *Understanding the Evolving Diversities and Originalities in Rural Social Movements in the Age of Globalization*

**181** The project on *Evolving Agricultural Structures and Civil Society in Transitional Countries: The Case of Central Asia* also came to an end. The following four reports were completed and are being reviewed/revise in view of possible joint publication with the Land Tenure Centre, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

- Malcolm D. Childress — *Agrarian Research Institutes and Civil Society in Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic: In Search of Linkage*
- Deniz Kandiyoti — *Post-Soviet Institutional Design and Rural Livelihoods in Uzbekistan, by Centre of Contemporary Central Asia and the Caucasus*
- Habiba Fathi — *Islamisme et pauvreté dans le monde rural de l'Asie centrale post-soviétique: Vers un espace de solidarité islamique?*
- Max Spoor — *Agricultural Restructuring and Trends in Rural Inequalities in Central Asia: A Socio-Statistical Survey*

**182** The book project on *Education and Social Movements* was also completed. The volume edited by Ashok Swain, *Knowledge, Identity and Power: Education as an Agenda of Social Action*, was accepted for publication by Palgrave Macmillan.

**183** Finally, the volume edited by David Westendorff, *From Unsustainable to Inclusive Cities*, was also revised and finalized. It is in the final stages of publication by UNRISD. The following three papers from the Institute's past project on *Volunteer Action and Local Democracy: A Partnership for a Better Urban Future* are being revised by their authors for publication as Programme Papers.

- David Everatt, Graeme Gotz, Ross Jennings, Jowie Mulaudzi and Katiso Lengane — *“Living for the Sake of Living”: Partnerships between the Poor and Local Government in Johannesburg*
- David C. Ranney and Patricia A. Wright — *Chicago’s Near South Side: Five Years Later*
- Raquel Rolnik and Renato Cymbalista (translated by Eoin O’Neill) — *Communities and Local Government: Three Case Studies in São Paulo, Brazil*

**184** Two new projects are currently under way in this programme area: *UN World Summits and Civil Society Engagement*, which began in May 2003, and *Global Civil Society Movements: Dynamics in International Campaigns and National Implementation*, which began in December 2003. With this new research, UNRISD has shifted the orientation of this programme area from past work on forms of self-organization and initiatives at the grassroots level, in both rural and urban contexts, for defending or improving access to resources, income and services. The current work is focusing on the strengths and weaknesses of major civil society movements and networks, and their attempts to popularize and take action on global issues of concern and specific initiatives. Together, the projects are looking at the methods of action and communication tools used by global civil society movements. Are these movements capable of having a significant impact on the policies adopted by governments and donor agencies? And how do citizens and civil society groups participating in these movements articulate their concerns and propose concrete suggestions, including those population groups at the grassroots level facing socioeconomic deprivation and political marginalization?

## **UN World Summits and Civil Society Engagement**

### *Background*

**185** During the past decade, the United Nations summits and conferences have provided new global forums for citizens and civil society organizations (CSOs) to express their perspectives. Particularly notable were the conferences on environment and development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992), human rights (Vienna, 1993), population and development (Cairo, 1994), social development (Copenhagen, 1995), women (Beijing, 1995), human settlements (Istanbul, 1996) and racism (Durban, 2002). While the United Nations remains an intergovernmental agency, civil society actors have placed greater demands on the global body to accommodate their interests and improve collaboration with them, particularly as regards information, access and participation in global summits. And there is significant scope for civil society involvement at the national level in formulating and implementing the various aspects of summit action plans. Furthermore, as national CSOs frequently act as leading intermediaries between, on the one hand, local communities and groups, and on the other, the government and international development community, their role remains central in expanding the scale of engagement with the United Nations in general, and in seeking to implement the specific actions plans and strategies agreed upon at the world summits in particular.

**186** But how does this civil society engagement fare in reality? It is clear that, besides the distinctions between CSOs at the global, national and local levels, CSOs also differ widely in their views and positions on the UN summits, depending on their ideological and social bases. While many have seemingly chosen to struggle for change inside the United Nations system by participating directly, others remain unwavering in their rejection of the present world order—

including the United Nations. At the same time, as the power and role of the United Nations system has declined relative to those of trade and financial institutions, some civil society actors may become “disenchanted” with the UN process. Similarly, the limited capacity of some governments to implement summit agendas has usually meant insignificant room for CSO involvement at the national level, although this may give them an additional reason for increased “outside” protest and activism.

**187** Collecting and analysing information on the impact of UN summits on civil society is a complex undertaking. The existing literature is mainly concerned with CSO influence in the context of particular summits, not with how civil society in general is affected by summit processes before, during and after. One problem is that civil society is usually seen as “organizations”, rather than as a process or social arena in which individuals and groups organize in order to express their views and fulfil their interests. The literature is also chiefly concerned with the participation of NGOs with consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), but not with civil society in its entirety. And above all, the literature focuses on the role of “global” civil society; the impacts of UN summits on national civil society, in particular in relation to its ability to utilize political space, the range and quality of activities, and prospects for wider alliances have not been analysed. The present project is an attempt to fill some of these critical gaps in the literature.

## *Progress*

**188** The project began in May 2003, and several activities were carried out during this reporting period.

**189** A state-of-the-art paper illustrating the key conceptual and methodological questions involved in civil society dynamics associated with UN summits was prepared by Mario Pianta (University of Urbino, Italy). A first draft has been completed.

**190** A methodological workshop was held in Rio de Janeiro on 4–5 September 2003 with the objective of establishing a common framework for the research. Discussions centred on the theoretical background of the project, definitions of concepts, and relations between the national and international levels of analysis. It was agreed that civil society is a political and ideological, rather than a “technical”, concept. Almost all research participants stressed the need for analysing the general national context within which the summit took place. A common theme raised was the background of recent (re)democratization against which the UN event was held. There was a consensus that in order to assess the impact of UN summits, the relations between civil society and the state would have to be understood, as would the relations within civil society itself.

**191** On the methodological side, it was recognized that a common framework should be adapted to allow for both consistency and diversity. A mixture of both quantitative and qualitative methods was suggested, including surveys, interviews, case studies, and the extensive use of secondary and primary documentation. It was decided that the following issues should be covered in national studies.

- The impact of hosting the summit on the issue in the national context (e.g., environment, gender, racism).
- The impact on the structure of relations in civil society (Who participated/who did not and why? Were new networks/alliances formed? Did forms of association change? Was there donor influence? Did the ability and quality of civil society intervention change, including changes in the geographical and sectoral distribution of power equilibrium within civil society?)

- The impact of hosting on civil society relations in the state/party apparatus; among civil society organizations/the actors themselves; with the wider population and between national and global civil society groups.
- The impact on the creation and utilization of national political space.

**192** Brazil, Chile, China, Indonesia, Senegal and South Africa, which have held important UN conferences or preparatory meetings in the past decade, have been chosen for detailed studies. The primary intent of national research is to ascertain how the different summit processes affected civil society organizations, networking and advocacy, as well as their relations with governments in these countries. The principal research co-ordinators are Silvada De Paula (Instituto Brasileiro de Análises Sociais e Econômicas—IBASE, Brazil), Juan Carlos Gómez Leyton (University of Chile), Xiaoyuan Shang (Beijing Normal University, China), Antonio Prajasto (Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies, Indonesia), Fatou Sarr (Institut Fondamental d’Afrique Noire—IFAN/UCAD, Senegal), and Ashwin Desai and Peter Dwyer (Centre for Civil Society, University of Natal, South Africa).

**193** National teams prepared and presented country research outlines at the methodology workshop, and since then the research teams have begun to examine a set of basic indicators, such as legislative changes, financial resources available to CSO work, etc. They have also begun conducting surveys of a representative number of CSOs with significant experience in national advocacy, networking and regular participation in UN summits in line with the methodological framework drawn up at the workshop.

**194** A set of thematic studies and surveys that complement the national studies are being undertaken to help map out the global patterns of UN-civil society relations in the context of key international summits. Papers are being prepared to examine the “legitimacy” of global civil society, as well as its capacity to influence global democratization and implement the summit agendas. The following papers were commissioned.

- Aruna Rao and Kumi Naidoo — *The Evolving Politics of Global Civil Society Legitimacy*
- Teivo Teivainen — *The Role of Global Civil Society Influencing the Democratizing Processes of International Relations and Co-operations*
- Roberto Bissio — *The Role of CSOs in Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating Plans and Programmes of the UN World Summits*

**195** An additional thematic paper by Nora McKeon, *Experiences of Preparatory and Follow-up Processes of UN Summits*, looks at organizational aspects of official and parallel NGO meetings, as well as a variety of other services and resources, at a range of UN summits beginning with Rio 1992. In particular, it will examine the various efforts of the UN system to develop proactive strategies to strengthen co-operation with CSOs during the summits and their follow-up, including the different constraints it is facing. The aim will be to identify institutional structures favourable to generating and sustaining CSO input and activity.

**196** Finally, a survey of CSOs (from both the North and South) with significant experience in regional and international advocacy and networking, and regular participation in UN summits, has been carried out at UNRISD. The survey is based on a critical assessment of readily available documents and information on Internet sites of selected groups of CSOs, consultations with key individuals within these organizations, as well as a review of the literature.



**197** The project is being carried out over a period of 24 months. National research, thematic studies and surveys should be completed in the course of 2004, followed by the preparation of draft reports. During the first half of 2005, these reports will be revised/edited for publication. The project is expected to generate six country volumes, several Programme Papers, a synthesis report on civil society dynamics and UN summits, and a Research and Policy Brief. National policy workshops as well as an international meeting may be envisaged during the second half of 2005. The project is funded by the Ford Foundation and UNRISD core funds.

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

### *Background and Research Questions*

**198** Whether because of sheer numbers of people, passionate arguments or street confrontations, some of the recent advocacy campaigns by civil society movements and networks have attracted a considerable degree of attention on the part of the media, policy makers and the general public. By frequently rallying diverse groups, individuals and organizations, especially by organizing parallel events at international summits and conferences and actively using the Internet, civil society campaigns have kept alive some important global socioeconomic and political problems.

**199** There has also been growing academic interest. Research on global social movements is timely, not only because there is increasing visibility of civil society activism at the international level, but also because civil society movements and networks are increasingly combining their protestation and advocacy campaigns with concrete proposals for alternatives to existing patterns of socioeconomic inequalities and deprivation. For example, the World Social Forum, which is now organized as an annual event and brings together several thousand civil society advocates and groups to discuss many of the negative impacts of globalization processes, has moved toward putting forward many specific propositions to deal with the consequences of neoliberal economic policies, through sustainable communities, dignified work and a healthy environment.

**200** This project will assess five contemporary civil society movements: for debt relief, for changes to international trade rules and barriers, for a global taxation initiative (the "Tobin tax"), for fair trade, and against corruption. While some of these movements appear to be quite promising, there has been little systematic inquiry into the substance of their proposals, their coverage and their achievements. But the present project will not merely analyse the success and failures of these global movements; it will also seek to explain why different trajectories lead to different results despite the fact that many of these movements enjoy considerable popular legitimacy.

**201** Another key area of interest relates to the developmental implications of the proposals of these movements, and how much consensus or resistance there is in relation to these proposals within policy-making circles. In particular, how do recent formal policy measures undertaken by national and international bodies reflect popularly based civil society demands and alternative proposals? And how can constructive dialogue and co-operation be promoted between civil society movements and national and international institutions, the academic community, NGOs and the media in various contexts?

**202** The project will focus on two key aspects of global civil society movements.

**203** First, it will investigate their structures, institutional values and modus operandi, indicating how these have helped or hindered the emergence of robust transnational movements of citizens and civil society organizations. How legitimate and representative are global movements? Do they apply internally the democratic values and participation that they frequently advocate? How transparent are they in their functioning, including key decisions taken, resources available and expected role of different participating organizations? What are the possibilities for members of civil society movements to influence the movements' agendas and the development of their overall strategies and actions? How, concretely, are mainstream institutions responding, and with what instruments (e.g., collaboration, confrontation or co-optation)? How do some of the more successful movements (such as that for debt relief) evolve after the initial campaign has been completed? How are internal divisions, institutional weaknesses, and financial and human resource needs handled? In short, what is the overall viability of global movements to push for alternative proposals and their successful implementation in the face of rigid power structures, lack of support from public institutions, often divergent interests of participating organizations, and the sometimes temporary nature of public support?

**204** Second, the project will examine how global civil society movements are actually faring in national and local contexts. The basic issue here is how, and the extent to which, national and local groups have sought to translate the broad goals and set objectives of a global movement into concrete actions and plans. In the first place, is the organizational structure of global movements thoroughly democratic and transparent? In this regard, it will be particularly important to appraise the nature of Southern participation in structuring these global movements, as well as the incorporation of Southern concerns and realities in these movements. Second, how do grassroots organizations and social groups in localized urban and rural contexts understand the vocabulary and concepts used, and the major issues raised, by global civil society movements? To what information and resources have they access? What are the principal actions under way, and do they reach the local level in geographical terms, and in terms of organizational entities or groups? How evident is their effectiveness, given the many contradictory outcomes? And what can be learned from successful cases?

### *Project Components and Planned Outputs*

**205** A state-of-the-art paper will be prepared at UNRISD, based primarily on a review of the readily available literature and consultations with experts. It will examine the main conceptual and methodological issues involved in the diversity of contemporary global civil society movements. This paper will serve as background to guide national-level research and dissemination. It will evoke the theoretical questions, historical processes and cross-regional aspects related to global civil society strategies and movements, and will serve to inform a wider audience about the research initiative.

**206** In-depth country studies are planned in Argentina, Bolivia, the Philippines, Senegal and Turkey in order to critically assess the resourcefulness, capacity and potential for action of the five civil society movements and networks in national and local contexts, as well as their internal institutional strengths and linkages at different levels. All five countries have high external debt, suffer unfavourable conditions in international trade, and have experienced major financial crises (plunging stock markets, spiralling interest rates and high inflation). Corruption, abuse of public

office for private gains, receipt of fraudulent benefits and profits in business, and widespread public acceptance of bribes also occur. Various fair-trade/solidarity economy initiatives exist in all five countries, and there is a vibrant civil society sector. In particular, the global civil society movements associated with debt relief, trade, the Tobin tax, anti-corruption and fair trade have made their appearance in all five countries, although with varying degrees of activity and impact.

**207** A strong action-research approach will be employed in conducting country studies so as to forge a close partnership between researchers and activists. In particular, research will be conducted in direct contact with organizations that are active in the relevant movements, thereby offering a timely assessment of the way they are functioning, their capacity and effectiveness in achieving stated goals, and how they are exchanging information and replicating best practices. In this way, the research may feed directly into ongoing action programmes and demonstrate how they might be made more effective.

**208** To have a complete picture of how selected movements are seeking to implement alternative proposals and with what effect, it will also be useful to look into their work at the international level. In order to do this, an assessment will be carried out, first, of readily available documents and information on the Internet sites of selected movements; this will be combined with consultations with key individuals within these organizations. Furthermore, an extensive review of wider literature on these movements will be undertaken. This will provide a solid body of data on the types, social bases, key allies, range of activities and related outcomes of selected civil society movements, permitting an assessment of the nature, scale and sustainability of their international functioning and the attainment of their core objectives.

**209** A number of thematic papers will be commissioned to look more closely at the main processes and factors that have significant effects on the ability of civil society movements to emerge as a powerful global actor capable of influencing international debates and implementing concrete action plans, but which may not be sufficiently explored in the national and international studies. This will include examination of the common and diverging trends observed in global movements, a comparative analysis of reformist-radical movements, the nature of militancy, tensions between Northern and Southern civil society groups, and selected “old” social movements that have a considerable track record in influencing national and international debates. A provisional list of the themes of these papers is given below.

- Is there an emergent convergence between social movements in terms of common values among social movements?
- Public support and social bases of global movements.
- Financial/philosophical autonomy and institutional sustainability in global civil society movements.
- The role of reformist-radical social movements and networks, and their results.
- Are Southern global movements becoming markedly more militant and divisive than their Northern counterparts?
- Trends in adaptation and evolution of global movements.
- Lessons from old global movements about international, national and local linkages and policy impacts through a comparative analysis of women’s movements for reproductive rights and international environmental movements.

**210** A series of meetings will be planned during the course of the project, beginning with a methodological meeting of national research co-ordinators, UNRISD project staff and selected experts to further conceptualize the issues involved and to formulate a more detailed research strategy. And in order to use the

information generated through research efforts, a major stakeholder meeting will be organized in each of the five countries, bringing together representatives of:

- civil society movements (to share experiences between the five movements, including successes and failures, and to strengthen civil society capacity to plan, develop and implement concrete activities);
- the government (to discuss the issues of global socioeconomic and political problems at stake, major civil society debates and proposals, and areas of common interest between the government and civil society movements);
- universities (to try to integrate the evolving civil society sector and its work in university courses and academic research); and
- the media (to disseminate research results and increase the space for civil society expression).

**211** These meetings would last for several days, with specific sessions organized for each of the stakeholder groups listed above and ending with a final plenary session to synthesize various ideas and consider policy conclusions.

**212** A bi-annual newsletter will be produced and distributed in each of the five countries with the purpose of encouraging debate, highlighting concrete civil society actions, and disseminating research results and other useful information.

**213** The project should produce several papers, books and reports. These documents will form an essential base for preparing short, concise papers that could also be adapted and translated into local languages. Besides the printed documents, the project will make maximum use of the Internet for disseminating key research results and policy conclusions.

**214** The project began in December 2003 and is designed to evolve through three phases extending over three years. Major activities during phase one (12 months) will include: (i) identification of specialists to prepare the state-of-the-art paper and thematic papers; (ii) identification of national scholars/institutions to co-ordinate the country-level action-research; (iii) literature review and further elaboration of research questions at UNRISD, including the appraisal of available information on selected movements; (iv) preparation of a draft state-of-the-art paper and thematic papers; (v) preparation of detailed project proposals by national scholars/institutions; and (vi) organization of a project workshop to take stock of the information and debate emerging from the state-of-the-art paper, thematic papers and national project proposals.

**215** The principal activities foreseen during phase two (12 months) are: (i) carrying out of country studies; (ii) literature review and analysis of civil society activism at the international level; (iii) preparation of draft country reports; (iv) revision of the state-of-the-art paper and thematic papers for publication; and (v) publication of national newsletters (two issues).

**216** During phase three (12 months), the following activities are planned: (i) revision of national volumes and other documents for publication; (ii) organization of stakeholder meetings, bringing together civil society movements, the government, universities and the media; (iii) promotion of dialogue and networking; and (iv) dissemination of research results through newsletters and the Internet, and the publication of concise policy-oriented papers in national/local languages.

**217** This project is funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and UNRISD core funds.

# PROGRAMME ON DEMOCRACY, GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

## Introduction

**218** The programme area on Democracy, Governance and Human Rights currently focuses on institutional reforms, which are at the heart of efforts by governments and multilateral agencies to promote development. Research in this area can help policy makers and the wider public to better understand the institutional constraints on development, inconsistencies between specific policy initiatives, and the social effects of institutional reforms.

**219** As reported to the Board in 2002, work was concluded during the previous reporting period on the project on *Technocratic Policy Making and Democratization*. During this reporting period, the reports on Argentina, Chile, Czech Republic and Hungary were finalized. They will be published as Programme Papers in early 2004.

**220** There is currently one project in this programme area: *Ethnic Structure, Inequality and Governance of the Public Sector*.

## Ethnic Structure, Inequality and Governance of the Public Sector

### *Background*

**221** This UNRISD project examines the complex ways ethnic cleavages and inequalities influence public sector institutions. It focuses on issues of representation and cohesion in the constitution and management of the public sectors of multiethnic societies under formal democratic rule.

**222** The research is organized around a typology that distinguishes countries according to their levels of ethnic polarization. This typology consists of five types of ethnic structures: first, those in which one ethnicity is overwhelmingly dominant (referred to as *unipolar*); second, those in which there are only two groups, or two roughly equal groups predominate in a multiethnic setting (*bipolar*); and third, those in which there are only three groups, or three large groups in a multiethnic setting (*tripolar*). The fourth and fifth types deal with cases in which the ethnic structure is fragmented: cases of *fragmented multipolarity*, or high levels of fragmentation; and cases of *concentrated multipolarity*, in which fragmentation offers a few large groups the potential to organize selective coalitions to influence representation in the public sector.

**223** Sixteen countries have been studied: Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Botswana, Ghana, Fiji, India, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Spain, Switzerland, Tanzania, and Trinidad and Tobago. The project's researchers have collected detailed data on ethnic cleavages and inequalities in four public institutions: civil service, cabinet, parliament and party system. They have analysed whether the distribution of offices is ethnically balanced or uneven, examined perceptions about the distribution and rules governing it, and studied the role of voter preferences in constituting these

institutions. The researchers have also looked at the effectiveness of institutions for managing diversity and inequality. The institutions studied range from electoral rules to governance arrangements for power sharing, decentralization and protection of minority rights. Redistributive policies and rules that seek to correct disproportionality have also been analysed.

## Progress

**224** The following 14 reports have been received:

- Ray Anere — *Ethnic Structure, Inequality and Governance of the Public Sector in Papua New Guinea*
- Niraja Gopal Jayal — *Ethnic Structure, Inequality and Governance of the Public Sector in India*
- Karuti Kanyinga and Kaendi Munguti — *Ethnic Structure, Inequality and Governance of the Public Sector in Kenya*
- Florian Bieber — *Ethnic Structure and Governance of the Public Sector: Bosnia-Herzegovina*
- Jon Fraenkel — *Ethnic Structure, Inequality and Public Sector Governance in the Fiji Islands*
- Artis Pabriks — *In Defiance of Fate: Ethnic Inequality and Governance in Latvia from the Ethnic Perspective*
- Natalija Kasatkina and Vida Beresnevičiute — *Ethnic Structure, Inequality and Public Sector Governance in Lithuania*
- Emmanuel Giymah-Boadi and Richard Asante — *Ethnic Structure, Inequality and Governance of the Public Sector in Ghana*
- Julius Nyang'oro — *Ethnic Structure, Inequality and Governance of the Public Sector in Tanzania*
- Onalenna Selolwane — *Ethnic Structure, Inequality and Public Sector Governance in Botswana*
- Khoo Boo Teik — *Ethnic Structure, Inequality and Governance in the Public Sector: Malaysian Experiences*
- Kris Deschouwer — *Ethnic Structure, Inequality and Governance of the Public Sector in Belgium*
- Wolf Linder and Isabelle Steffen — *Ethnic Structure, Inequality and Governance in the Public Sector in Switzerland*
- Ralph Premdas — *Ethnic Conflict, Inequality and Public Sector Governance in a Multiethnic State: The Case of Trinidad and Tobago*

**225** Some of these reports have been revised based on detailed comments provided by the research co-ordinator, Yusuf Bangura.

## An Overview of Research Findings

**226** The links between ethnic structure and inequality are imprecise because of the multiple factors and rules that determine selection into public institutions. Electoral rules, party systems and voter preferences strongly influence the constitution of cabinets and parliaments, whereas “representation” in the bureaucracy is largely determined by non-electoral factors. The latter may include ethnicity-based citizenship laws; colonial policies that favoured one group at the expense of others; rules of indigeneity that give preferences to “sons of the soil”; merit-based rules that produce unequal outcomes; patronage regimes that distort the recruitment process; and cleavage-sensitive policies that seek to correct historical disadvantages or ensure balance.

**227** The studies suggest that ethnic structures per se do not automatically determine political behaviour. Polarization does not occur only in bipolar or

tripolar settings. It can also occur even in fragmented multiethnic societies when there are high levels of inequality between groups, or when there are other cleavages (race, religion, geography) than those based on ethnicity alone that divide society into two or three groups. When groups fragment, the chances for cross-ethnic co-operation are higher than when group preferences are homogeneous, irrespective of the ethnic structure. However, fragmentation that leads to co-operation is more likely to occur in unipolar and multipolar settings than in bipolar and tripolar ones. The latter often require ethnically sensitive institutions that provide incentives for co-operation and to avoid conflicts. Ethnically sensitive institutions, especially of the consociational or power-sharing type, may not be relevant in unipolar and fragmented multipolar settings. However, redistributive or ethnically sensitive policies are important in all multiethnic societies regardless of ethnic structure.

***Unipolarity: Lithuania, Botswana and Spain***<sup>6</sup>

**228** In unipolar settings, the dominant group may fragment politically, encouraging cross-ethnic collaboration. The Lithuanian ethnicity constitutes 83 per cent of the population of Lithuania, and the Tswana in Botswana 70 per cent. Lithuania avoided Latvian-type citizenship laws that discriminated against Soviet-era migrants. In Botswana, the Tswana group's fragmentation into five groups has allowed for minority participation in the public sector. However, the state in unipolar societies may be transformed into a nation-state, which may disadvantage minorities. Minorities are weakly integrated in the Lithuanian public sector. Even though they constitute 17 per cent of the population, they have accounted for an average of only 9.6 per cent of the parliamentarians in all post-independence parliaments. The situation is worse in governmental bodies, such as the cabinet and upper levels of the civil service. The Lithuanian study suggests that minorities are made to feel "invisible" in order to climb the political and administrative ladder.

**229** In Botswana, a multiethnic pact at independence granted the Tswana language official status. The pact also conferred advantages on the Tswana and other chiefs at the expense of groups without chiefly traditions. This has lately led to complaints about unequal treatment in the cultural domain. However, these concessions were made in exchange for equal distribution of resources among all groups. High levels of sustained growth helped to consolidate the pact and depoliticize ethnicity. The major Tswana groups and the second largest group, the Kalanga (11 per cent of the population), account for 60 per cent of parliamentary seats and 70 per cent of cabinet posts—suggesting some relative balance. However, because of an early advantage in education, the Kalanga occupy about a quarter of senior posts in the bureaucracy. It is only the highly marginalized Khosan group that has not been represented in parliament, cabinet or civil service.

**230** Ethnic Lithuanians have fragmented into more than five parties, providing scope for intergroup co-operation. Many of the minority parliamentarians tend to be elected on the platform of Lithuanian-led, left-leaning parties. Although minorities have also organized separately, the fragmentation of Lithuanian preferences has allowed for the formation of coalition governments in which minority parties have participated. In Botswana, both the opposition and ruling parties reflect similar ethnic structures in their parliamentary representation. Voting patterns have assumed an urban-rural divide, with the opposition winning most urban votes and the government rural ones.

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<sup>6</sup> The draft report on Spain has not yet been received.

***Bipolarity: Fiji, Trinidad and Tobago, Belgium and Latvia***

**231** In Fiji, ethnic Fijians constitute 50.8 per cent and Indo-Fijians 43.7 per cent of the population. In Trinidad and Tobago, Afro-Creoles account for about 38.9 per cent and Indians 39.6 per cent of the population. In Belgium, the Dutch are 60 per cent and the French 40 per cent. In Latvia, ethnic Latvians are 58 per cent and Russians 29 per cent of the population. When ethnicity is politicized in bipolar societies, the division may run through the entire system, making it difficult to construct cross-ethnic alliances. Politics may assume a zero-sum dimension, with the state unable to act as a neutral arbiter. Fragmentation, if it occurs, may not be enough to promote accommodation. Ethnicity-sensitive institutions and policies may be required to build confidence and stability.

**232** Ethnic Latvians dominate Latvia's public sector. Even though minorities constitute 42 per cent of the population, they account for only 20 per cent of parliamentarians and are unrepresented in the cabinet, because, unlike in Lithuania, minority parties have not been part of the governing coalitions. Ethnic Latvians constitute 92 per cent of employees. However, minorities are better represented in the security ministries. This inequality is a product of efforts to convert the country to its pre-Soviet status of a unipolar nation-state through citizenship laws (Latvians are 75 per cent of the citizens and only 58 per cent of the population; Russians are 17.9 per cent and 29 per cent respectively) and language policies, as well as the relative acceptance by minorities of their non-indigenous status.

**233** Fiji's public sector has experienced serious tensions as elites from the two groups compete for hegemony. Because of the communal nature of the electoral system, its parliament has tended to reflect the relative population shares of the two groups. However, inequalities are very sharp in the cabinet and civil service. Between 1970 and 1984, the cabinets had on the average 61.4 per cent Fijians and only 18 per cent Indians. During the period of military rule, there were an average of 83.5 per cent Fijians and only 5.4 per cent Indians. Between 1990 and 1996 there were no Indians in the cabinet. Even when an Indian became prime minister in 1999, two thirds of the cabinet were Fijians. There was relative parity in the civil service during the early independence period. However, after the coup of 1987, the Fijian share rose to more than 60 per cent, compared to 35 per cent Indian. Fijians constitute over 99 per cent of the armed forces and 85 per cent of the top civil service posts. There are no restrictive citizenship rules as in Latvia, but ethnic Fijians believe they should always play a dominant role in public affairs. The electoral system that ushered in multiparty rule in 1999 failed to break the ethnic polarization.

**234** Ethnicity is also a potent force in struggles to constitute the public sector in Trinidad and Tobago, which, like Fiji, has an ethnic division of labour and ethnic-based parties. Because of the long rule of the Afro-Creole-led party, Afro-Creoles are overrepresented in the public service (50 per cent Afro-Caribbean, 34 per cent Indo-Caribbean), especially at the senior levels where they may account for between 70 per cent and 90 per cent of the positions. The 10 parliaments between 1961 and 2002 comprised 54.6 per cent Afro-Creoles and 35.6 per cent Indians. Only one out of five prime ministers has been an Indian. Between 1961 and 1991 in cabinets ranging from 17 to 22 members, Indian representation was between two and five members. The situation was reversed when an Indian became prime minister in 1995: Afro-Creole representation was six; and when an Afro-Creole regained power in 2001, Indian representation was again reduced to two.

**235** In Belgium, the Dutch majority was disadvantaged in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries when French was the official language of communication. The very deep language divide transformed the national parties into ethnic parties and



propelled consociational institutions in the public sector. Parties represent only one section of the country, and compete only with parties of their own language. The consociational federal state counts numerous checks and balances, power-sharing arrangements and veto powers that protect the interests of the two main groups. This has produced relative balance in the composition of the public sector. Use of a proportional representation system has ensured that the parliament reflects the population shares of the two groups. However, at the cabinet level both groups have the same number of ministers despite the higher population of the Dutch, who are only compensated at the junior minister level where they enjoy a few extra positions. Decisions are always arrived at by consensus rather than voting. In the civil service, strict parity is enforced at the level of director and above. Below the post of director, the distribution reflects the relative population shares of the two groups.

***Tripolarity: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Switzerland, Malaysia and Nigeria***<sup>7</sup>

**236** Problems associated with bipolar structures can be found in tripolar settings as well: when ethnicity is polarized, differences may impact the entire system, constraining the formation of cross-ethnic alliances. There is the additional danger that members of two groups may collaborate to outflank members of the third group, which may assume the status of a permanent opposition. In Bosnia, Muslims (Bosniaks), Serbs and Croats account for 43.7 per cent, 31.4 per cent and 17.3 per cent of the population respectively. Under communist rule Serbs dominated the communist party and administration. The Dayton peace accord that ended the war produced one of the most institutionally engineered countries in the world. At the state level, power is shared equally among the three groups. In addition to the state system, there is a Federation entity that is jointly governed by Croats and Bosniaks, and a separate Serb Republic governed largely by Serbs. Two thirds of the ministers at the state level have to be from the Federation and one third from the Serb Republic. Each group has a right to veto legislation. The composition of the civil service in the three entities reflects the relative population shares of the three groups. Each group is equally represented in, and wields veto power on, the presidency. As in Belgium, parties are ethnic, not national, and voters vote based on ethnicity, even when the party system is fragmented.

**237** In Malaysia, Malays constitute 62 per cent, Chinese 27.8 per cent and Indians 9.6 per cent of the population. The Malay share was less than 50 per cent between 1931 and 1957. At independence, there were wide gaps in incomes, asset holdings and professional development between the three groups. A consociational pact in which Malays are dominant, high growth rates and redistributive policies that uplifted this group from relative backwardness have helped to promote interethnic stability. The pact unites the parties of the three main groups as well as others. Parliamentary seats are allocated according to the ethnic composition of the electorate, the ethnic profiles of constituencies and the relative strengths of the component parties in the alliance. The composition of the cabinet also reflects the ethnic distribution of the electorate, with Malays holding 57 per cent, Chinese 30 per cent and Indian 8 per cent of the posts. However, the prime minister and his deputies are always Malay, and this group also dominates the civil service. Malays account for 85 per cent of the administrative and diplomatic service, 68 per cent of the professional service, and 78 per cent of the support service.

**238** Switzerland, in which Germans constitute 73.4 per cent, French 20.5 per cent and Italians 4.1 per cent of the population, is also governed consociationally. However, its consociational institutions are different from those in Belgium, Bosnia and Malaysia. Its political parties are national, rather than ethnic. Today the

<sup>7</sup> The draft report on Nigeria has not yet been received.

four biggest parties that constitute the consociation win votes and seats in all linguistic parts of the country. Individuals from the smaller groups, French and Italian, are overrepresented in the Federal Council and the Federal Court relative to their population shares. The presidency rotates annually among the seven members of the Federal Council, at least two of which must be French and one Italian. Representation in the National Council (parliament) and Council of States (senate) reflects population shares. There is also proportional representation in the federal administration, including the top management and expert committees.

***Concentrated Multipolarity: Ghana, Kenya and India***

**239** Three types of concentrated multipolarity were studied. In the first type, one group may constitute 40 per cent or half of the population, encouraging smaller groups to form coalitions to contain the larger group, which may also form a selective coalition. If the dominant group fragments, political behaviour may resemble fragmented multipolar settings in which ethnicity loses its potency in the public sector. In Ghana, with 92 ethnic groups, the largest group, the Akan, accounts for 49.1 per cent of the population, and three other groups—Mole Dagbani, Ewe, and Ga Adangbe—16.5 per cent, 12.7 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. However, each of the four groups is internally fragmented, making Ghana resemble a fragmented multipolar society. The main parties are not ethnic and voters' preferences have not systematically been ethnic. Even though the Akan dominate the public sector, there is sufficient representation of the other three large groups. The main divides are between the north (relatively underdeveloped) and the south, and between the Ashanti (the largest subgroup of the Akan) and the Ewe. However, these divides do not seriously threaten the state: the north itself is fragmented, and the Ashanti have been unable to construct an Akan coalition.

**240** The second type involves cases in which there are four or five groups that are relatively equal in size and constitute an overwhelming majority of the population. Elites of each group may feel they can govern by constructing selective coalitions. In Kenya, with 33 ethnic groups, the largest group, the Kikuyu, is only 21 per cent of the population, and the shares of four others (Luhya, Kalenjin, Luo and Kamba) range from 11 per cent to 14 per cent. Elites of each group have tried to "outbid" the others by forming separate parties and coalitions with smaller groups. Use of the electoral rules of first-past-the-post means the presidency can be won with less than 30 per cent of the vote. Between 1963 and 1978, the Kikuyu and their ethnic allies dominated the cabinet and top civil service posts. Between 1979 and 2001, the Kalenjin and their allies were dominant. The Kalenjin are underrepresented in the current Kikuyu-led government that includes, for the first time, the other four large groups.

**241** The third type of concentrated multipolarity is one in which the ethno-linguistic cleavage is interlinked with other powerful cleavages, such as caste and religion, which may be less fragmented than the ethno-linguistic divide. If these cleavages are crosscutting rather than reinforcing, they may encourage centripetal forms of co-operation even when some cleavage-based parties are empowered. Concentrated multipolar settings can thus produce both positive and negative outcomes. They may be relatively benign, as in unipolar and fragmented multipolar settings, or malignant, as in politicized bipolar and tripolar settings. The India study is illustrative.

**242** India has more than 1,600 language groups, with the largest, Hindi, constituting about 40 per cent of the population. Most of the language groups are divided by a hierarchical caste system, with the scheduled castes occupying the lowest stratum. Eight per cent of the population is characterized as tribal, and there

are about six major religions with Hindus accounting for 82 per cent of the population. These cleavages are in the main crosscutting rather than reinforcing. Pan-Indian parties consistently captured more than 60 per cent of the popular vote between 1952 and 1991. However, the share of the popular vote going to ethnic parties has risen to about 35 per cent in recent years. Federalism has helped to contain conflicts based on ethno-linguistic differences. However, the politicization of two cleavages—caste and religion—has affected the fragmented character of India's social structure. The discourse on caste has assumed a bipolar character—“forward castes” versus “backward”/“scheduled” castes and “scheduled tribes”. The religious cleavage has also assumed a bipolar form—Hindus versus Muslims (12.12 per cent)—with Hindu revivalist parties threatening to convert India into a unipolar society. There is relative balance in the linguistic/regional composition of the parliament, cabinet and civil service. Upper-caste Hindus, however, dominate the public sector, even though the redistributive policy that guarantees parliamentary seats and places in the civil service to lower castes has dented this dominance. More than four fifths of the employees at the lower end of the bureaucracy are still of lower-caste status. Muslim representation in the cabinet fairly reflected its population share until the formation of governments led by Hindu parties.

#### ***Fragmented Multipolarity: Papua New Guinea and Tanzania***

**243** In fragmented multipolar settings, no group is large enough to organize selective coalitions for hegemony under democratic conditions. Mainstream parties are likely to be multiethnic. Ethnic loyalties and conflicts may instead be localized. Papua New Guinea is the most ethnically fragmented country in the world. Its population of five million is divided into 917 ethno-linguistic groups. The largest group is only 1.6 per cent of the population. There is relative balance in the representation of ethnic groups in parliament, cabinet and the civil service. However, the party system is weakly institutionalized and there is some socioeconomic inequality between regions. Even though there is no ethnic domination in the public sector, competition for representation in the sector is highly ethnic as voters support clansmen and women rather than parties. There is a high number of independent candidates, high turnover of governments, and local violence. The electoral system follows first-past-the-post rules, and the parliamentary system of government in which members of parliament can become ministers by switching sides may account for this outcome.

**244** In Tanzania, with 130 groups, the three largest groups account for only about 20 per cent of the population. Unlike Papua New Guinea, Tanzania had a strong single party system at independence and a nationalist ideology of egalitarianism that sought to raise the socioeconomic status of individuals irrespective of ethnic background. Ethnic politics was outlawed and Swahili promoted as a national language. The ruling party had effective presence in all regions of the country. Under multiparty rule, the main parties are still multiethnic and fragmentation has not led to a proliferation of independent candidates. The UNRISD study suggests that there has been relative balance in the composition of the civil service, parliament and cabinet since independence.

#### **Other Activities**

**245** An international conference, jointly sponsored with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Latvia office and the Latvian Ministry for Integration, will be held in Riga on 25–27 March 2004 to discuss the research findings and their policy implications. The UNDP New York office, the UNDP Human Development Report Office, the United Nations Department for Economic

and Social Affairs (UN-DESA), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNDP offices in Bhutan and Trinidad, the African Union, the Open Society Institute, the High Commissioner on National Minorities at the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and the European Centre for Minority Issues will send representatives. Participants will also include policy makers from a few crisis states, and academics. It is also likely that the United Nations Department of Political Affairs will be represented at a very senior level.

## ADVISORY WORK (JANUARY–DECEMBER 2003)

**246** UNRISD staff members are frequently called upon to act in a range of advisory roles for United Nations agencies, multilateral and bilateral organizations, governments, 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. During the reporting period, UNRISD staff members carried out advisory and consultancy activities on nearly 50 occasions.

### Yusuf Bangura

- Panellist at the seminar on Frontiers in the Study of the Politics of Development, organized by the Politics of Development Group (PODSU), Department of Political Science, Stockholm University, Sweden, 12 September 2003.
- Participated in a United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Improving Public Sector Effectiveness (the priority theme of the 42nd Session of the United Nations Commission for Social Development), Dublin, Ireland, 16–19 June 2003.
- Prepared a brief entry on *Ethnic Diversity and Public Sector Governance in Nigeria* for the 2004 *Human Development Report*; data collected in the country reports of the UNRISD project on Ethnic Structure, Inequality and Governance of the Public Sector have been sent to the Human Development Report Office for use in the 2004 report.
- Reviewed *Latvia Human Development Report 2003* on Human Security.
- Reviewed papers for *Development and Change* and CODESRIA.
- Attended Editorial Board meeting of *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, March 2003.

### Nicolas Bovay

- Made a presentation to civil servants from developing and transitional countries within the framework of the international public service training course organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the Agence intergouvernementale de la francophonie, Geneva, Switzerland, 24 February 2003.
- Made presentations on UNRISD to several visiting groups of students at the request of the United Nations Department of Public Information, as well as at the request of the universities and students themselves.
- Briefed journalists on UNRISD's current research and publications, held press conferences and participated in meetings with information officers from United Nations agencies.

### K.B. Ghimire

- Acted as a resource person for the degree programme on Globalisation, régulation sociale et développement durable, Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences, University of Geneva, Switzerland, September–December 2003.
- Represented UNRISD at the European Social Forum, Paris, France, November 2003.
- Moderated a seminar on Sustainable Development and Policy Debates, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, 21 October 2003.
- Reviewed a paper for *Development and Change*, March 2003.
- Examined a doctoral thesis submitted to Charles Sturt University, Wagga Wagga, Australia, February 2004.
- Member of the international advisory board, *The Geographical Journal*.

### Huck-ju Kwon

- Gave a lecture on Transforming the Developmental Welfare State in East Asia to graduate students in the Department of Government and Public Policy, Chinese University of Hong Kong, 27 October 2003.
- Presented a paper titled *The Reform of the Developmental Welfare State in Korea: Advocacy Coalitions and Health Politics* at the International Conference on the Changing Relationship between the State and the Voluntary Sector in the Asian Late Industrializers, Beijing, China, 24–26 October 2003.
- Presented a paper titled *Transforming the Developmental Welfare State in East Asia* at the Annual Conference of the RC 19 Committee, Toronto, Canada, 21–24 August 2003.
- Lectured graduate students from the ETH (Federal Polytechnic School) Zurich on Social Policy in a Development Context, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, 1 April 2003.
- Regional editor (East Asia), *Global Social Policy*.

### Thandika Mkandawire

- Speaker at the Thirtieth Anniversary Conference of the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), Dakar, Senegal, 8–12 December 2003.
- Acted as a resource person at the meeting of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), organized by the Embassy of South Africa, Berne, Switzerland, 13 November 2003.
- Attended a meeting on migration organized by the Centre for History and Economics, King's College, Cambridge, United Kingdom, 20 October 2003.
- Attended the First Global Scientific Committee of the UNESCO Forum on Higher Education, Research and Knowledge, hosted by the International Council for Science (ICSU), Paris, France, 16–17 October 2003.
- Presented a paper at the Economics for the Future conference organized by the *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, Cambridge, United Kingdom, 17–19 September 2003.
- Speaker at the Annual Conference for Development and Change (ACDC), organized by the Ford Foundation and Columbia University in Guatemala City, Guatemala, 28–30 July 2003.
- As member of an advisory group of the Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity (CRISE), attended a workshop in Oxford, United Kingdom, 3–4 July 2003.
- Speaker at the meeting of Higher Education Partners organized by UNESCO, Paris, France, 23–25 June 2003.
- As member of the international advisory council of the United Nations Intellectual History Project, attended the body's meeting in Uppsala, Sweden, 16–18 June 2003.
- Keynote speaker at the international conference From Freedom to Empowerment: Ten Years of Democratization in Malawi, organized by GTZ and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Lilongwe, Malawi, 4–6 June 2003.
- As board member, attended the CARE International board meeting, Brussels, Belgium, 22–25 May 2003.
- As board member, attended the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) board meeting, Harare, Zimbabwe, 10–13 May 2003.
- Speaker at the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) meeting, Dakar, Senegal, 9–13 April 2003.

### Shahra Razavi

- Made a presentation on Globalization, Rural Poverty and Gender: Making the Links, at the Workshop on Women, Globalization, and Rural Poverty organized by the World Council of Churches, Geneva, Switzerland, 12 December 2003.

- Made a presentation on the upcoming UNRISD Policy Report on Gender and Development at the Member States' Gender Expert Meeting of the European Union, Brussels, Belgium, 26 November 2003.
- Made a presentation on Gender Justice, Development and Rights: The Gains of the 1990s and the Risks in the Current Global Context, at the Committee on the Status of Women of the Conference of NGOs Plenary Session held in parallel with the ECOSOC Meeting, Geneva, Switzerland, 21 July 2003.
- Made a presentation on Feminist Engagement with Development Institutions: Progress of the 1990s, at the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS) Meeting of NGO and Civil Society Focal Points from the UN System and International Organizations, Geneva, Switzerland, 6–7 March 2003.
- Prepared a background paper, *Women's Changing Roles in the Context of Reform and Globalization*, for UNESCO's *Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2003/4*.
- Refereed manuscripts for *African Studies Quarterly*, *Global Social Policy and Development and Change*.
- Editorial Advisory Board, *Global Social Policy and Development in Practice*.

### **Cecilia Ugaz**

- Was a lead speaker on regulatory challenges related to privatization of infrastructure services involving foreign direct investment (FDI), at the Expert Meeting on FDI and Development, organized by UNCTAD in Geneva, Switzerland, 29–31 October 2003.
- Attended the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) seminar on poverty, Geneva, Switzerland, 2–3 October 2003.
- Participated in the conference on Inequality, Poverty and Human Well-Being organized by UNU/WIDER, Helsinki, Finland, 30–31 May 2003.
- Wrote *Approaches to Service Delivery: Privatization, Decentralization and Equity* and presented it at the seminar on New Approaches to Decentralized Service Delivery, organized by the Ford Foundation, Santiago, Chile, 12–20 March 2003.

### **Peter Utting**

- Made a presentation on Promoting CSR through Multistakeholder Initiatives: Limits, Risks and Alternatives at the conference on Human Security and TNCs, organized by the World Economy, Ecology and Development Association, Berlin, Germany, 25–26 November 2003.
- Made a presentation on Promoting Development through Corporate Social Responsibility—Prospects and Limitations in a panel discussion on Corporate Responsibility, organized by the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) and the Second Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, New York, United States, 10 October 2003.
- Made a presentation on CSR and Company Reporting at the UNCTAD workshop on CSR Disclosure and Reporting, Geneva, Switzerland, 2 October 2003.
- Made a presentation on Some Pros and Cons of Multistakeholder Initiatives, at the World Health Organization private sector dialogue on diet, health and physical activity convened by the International Business Leaders Forum (IBLF), Echevex, France, 16–17 July 2003.
- Made a presentation titled Public-Private Partnerships: A Commentary at a seminar on Global Governance, organized by the Globalism and Social Policy Programme (GASPP) and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Helsinki, Finland, 23 January 2003.
- Acted as a resource person at the International Labour Organization (ILO) consultation on Democratic Governance and the Global Economy, organized by the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization, Geneva, Switzerland.
- Provided advice to the World Health Organization team dealing with private sector relations with food and beverage companies.
- Provided advice to various scholars and NGOs working on corporate social responsibility issues.





# OUTREACH: PUBLICATIONS AND DISSEMINATION

## Introduction

**247** 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 its research findings so that they contribute to policy dialogues and debates.

**248** 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, co-publications with internationally renowned publishers, and the UNRISD Web site comprise the main outputs. In late 2003, the information officer started to investigate the possibility of producing, in partnership with a commercial entity, CD-Roms containing all of the Institute's publications that already exist in digitized form. The CD-Roms are intended to complement the Institute's traditional publications and Web site, and there are plans to distribute them free of charge.

**249** During this reporting period a steady stream of manuscripts flowed to the Publications and Dissemination Unit for processing (including peer review, editing, layout and printing for in-house publications, and contractual negotiations for co-publications). In 2003, UNRISD issued an average of just over two publications per month. Six books were co-published and one was published in-house, as were one report, 14 Programme Papers and three issues of Conference News.

**250** During this reporting period, publications staff intensified the use of freelance editors in order to process the ever-increasing quantity of manuscripts being passed on for publication. Five freelancers were tested and added to the roster, and contracts were issued for a total of 18 manuscripts (Programme Papers and an edited volume). External expertise was also used during this reporting period for a book layout, for the design, illustration and layout of *Research for Social Change*, and for the translation of Programme Paper summaries, Conference News, and a number of research reports commissioned under the projects. While the volume of work to be published means that the recourse to freelancers is no longer a choice for UNRISD, considerable time is spent by the in-house editorial staff on the testing and training of freelancers, and in terms of quality control of the work turned in. It is expected that over time the processes of working with freelancers will run more smoothly, leading to an increase in the average rate of publication outputs.

## Fortieth Anniversary Report

**251** A highlight of 2003 was the writing and publication of *Research for Social Change*, the report prepared on the occasion of the Institute's fortieth anniversary. The report is intended to be commemorative, tracing the history of UNRISD research, but—more importantly—it also examines the Institute's contributions to

social development thinking and debates, taking stock of what the research findings have revealed in relation to six main themes:

- social policy and well-being;
- social cohesion and conflict;
- sustainable development;
- democratization, civil society and governance;
- gender and development; and
- markets, business and regulation.

**252** One chapter in the report takes an “institutional” rather than “issue-based” focus. This is chapter 1, which highlights elements of continuity and change in the Institute’s research agenda, illustrates some of the ways UNRISD interacts with the United Nations system and donors, and offers insights into possible future directions of inquiry.

**253** Certain analytical perspectives have provided a sense of continuity to the Institute’s research since 1963, and three in particular are evident throughout the volume. The first involves the questioning of conventional wisdom: through its research, UNRISD has posed probing questions about whether mainstream development processes and policies are achieving their intended outcomes, and about the viability and effects of reformist or radical alternatives. A second feature of UNRISD research has been the adoption of holistic and systemic perspectives. Not only have economic, social, environmental, political and historical aspects been examined, but the linkages between local, national and international levels have also received attention. A third element of continuity has been the Institute’s political economy analysis, involving questions of distribution of resources and power among different social groups, and conflicts of interest. Adopting this approach has allowed UNRISD to bring out the effects of development processes and policy on different social groups, and to stress the importance of participation, empowerment, and regulatory and redistributive institutions in its policy recommendations.

**254** In an overview report of this nature it was impossible to reflect in its entirety the vast amount of research that has been organized in connection with UNRISD projects that span four decades. For reasons of space alone, the report could not cite all the papers, books and authors, studies, workshops and conferences. Nonetheless, the report does include a fairly extensive list of some key selected references.

**255** The writing of the report was an Institute-wide collaborative effort led by Peter Utting.

## Web Site

**256** Following an extensive redesign and redevelopment project, UNRISD launched a new Web site in June 2002, detailed information about which was provided to the Board in the 2001 and 2002 reports. During this reporting period, statistics show a respectable level of usage, with an average of 21,000 unique visitors per month. Particularly satisfying are the data on the numbers of full-text documents accessed: 39,358 PDF versions downloaded directly from the site, 20,834 files viewed online, and 3,088 requests to receive PDF versions via email. For 2003, the most accessed sections of the site were Research (25.4 per cent of total of page impressions) and Publications (20.2 per cent of total page impressions).

## Dissemination

**257** UNRISD research results are disseminated via the Institute's publications; in targeted mailings to a wide range of constituencies and personalities; through conferences, seminars and workshops organized by UNRISD and other organizations and institutions; in articles or interviews in specialized journals and general media outlets; through the participation of UNRISD staff in public events; and via the UNRISD Web site. During this reporting period, dissemination staff pursued outreach efforts to universities, the media, governments, parliaments, UN policy makers, UN field offices and UN information centres. The UNRISD mailing database included 11,949 addresses at the end of this reporting period.<sup>8</sup>

### *Targeted Dissemination*

**258** Dissemination staff use two targeted mailing lists, Media Hound and Owl Track, to focus dissemination efforts and encourage interactivity between the Institute, the media and academic institutions. These two contacts databases are used to register what publications are sent to whom and when, and to track the use of these publications by the recipients.

**259** During this reporting period, dissemination staff expanded the use of the academia-specific tracking device, Owl Track, which was presented to the Board in 2002. This database included 154 university courses and lecturers at 31 December 2003. New contacts were identified in universities and academic institutions on some key themes of UNRISD research (gender studies, corporate social responsibility and social policy have so far received the most attention), and the database was updated on a regular basis. This is carried out through: (i) identifying and personally contacting professors, lecturers and heads of academic departments, and libraries in academic institutions, via Internet searches and traditional research methods, and through the granting of permissions to reproduce UNRISD documents for course use; (ii) proposing UNRISD papers for use in courses by sending press releases<sup>9</sup> only (and not published materials) at the outset, so as to prompt university professors and lecturers to request publications and generate feedback and further personal contacts. The same process has been used with the media and proved to be a useful device for the Institute in targeting audiences more effectively.

**260** In parallel with the activities targeted to an academic audience, in 2003 dissemination staff sought to improve the depth and effectiveness of outreach to the general and specialized media, using the Media Hound contacts database as the main tool. A total of 1,329 press releases were sent to 331 journals in English and 100 journals in French. At the end of 2003, the media contacts database comprised 835 carefully selected recipients in the media. Although, compared to 2002, dissemination staff noted a decrease in the number of citations in the printed press, there was an increase in the number of UNRISD citations in electronic media and on Web sites.

**261** Dissemination staff use the Media Hound database to register such citations by the media on UNRISD and its publications (including articles, abstracts,

<sup>8</sup> Including (at 31 December 2003): 2,689 NGOs; 160 foundations; 1,235 public libraries; 153 diplomatic missions; 571 governmental and parliamentary representatives; 2,077 academic and research institutions; 2,656 universities; 137 UNDP resident representatives; 61 UN information centres, and 2,210 miscellaneous smaller categories, including civil society, students and the private sector.

<sup>9</sup> In 2003, 383 press releases were sent out to university professors announcing UNRISD publications, with the goal of having these included in academic course materials.

bibliographic citations and book reviews). During the reporting period, 94 media citations were tracked through press clippings returned to UNRISD and through Internet searches. It is unlikely that this figure adequately reflects the real extent of citations of UNRISD work, for it is not possible to collect comprehensive data using such monitoring methods alone. Nonetheless, even the limited feedback received does provide valuable information for future strategizing and is useful in building meaningful and accurate contact information.

**262** Owl Track registers permission requests received by UNRISD regarding the use of the Institute's publications.<sup>10</sup> This device is also used to assist dissemination staff in determining priority areas for planning new dissemination strategies for an academic audience. Whereas universities and academic institutions in English-speaking countries are well represented, more remains to be done to expand the Institute's audience in regions such as Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, and the Pacific.

**263** Dissemination staff conduct Internet searches to gather more information on the use of UNRISD materials in courses in addition to that received in the form of permission requests from universities and other academic institutions. UNRISD dissemination staff urge universities that have included UNRISD publications in their courses without having contacted the Institute for permission to provide this information in order to enhance feedback and maintain up-to-date statistics.

**264** In addition to Owl Track and Media Hound, the dissemination team plans to create a third contacts database to target relevant UN officials and agency staff. The creation of a UN-specific database will complement the process the Institute initiated at Bellagio (Italy) and continued at Prangins (Switzerland) of contributing to an improvement of the flow of information on social development issues inside the UN system.

**265** UNRISD publications are also sent to diplomatic missions; high-ranking, field and other officials within the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations; and NGOs and civil society groups.

**266** Finally, during this reporting period, dissemination staff began intensifying contacts with journals working on gender issues in preparation for dissemination of the forthcoming (March 2005) Policy Report on Gender and Development. By December 2003, some 64 journals focusing on gender issues had been identified. Contacts will be made in 2004–2005.

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<sup>10</sup> Judging by the number of permissions granted in 2003 to universities for efforts to increase the use of UNRISD publications in course packs, CD-Roms and other educational supports have been paying off. During this reporting period, permissions were granted to the University of Victoria and the University of Windsor, in Canada; the University of Lille, in France; the Institute of Social Studies, in the Netherlands; the University of Oslo, in Norway; the University of the Philippines; the University of Pretoria, in South Africa; the University of Geneva, in Switzerland; the National Institute for Strategic Studies, in Ukraine; Oxford University, the School of Oriental and African Studies and the University of Sussex, in the United Kingdom; and New York University, Princeton University, Tennessee State University, Tufts University, the University of California at San Francisco, the University of Cincinnati and the University of Nebraska at Omaha, in the United States.

A number of UNRISD publications were included in digital libraries at the University of Lille, in France; Oxford University, in the United Kingdom; and Tufts University, in the United States. Forced Migration Online (FMO), a Web-based digital library, included 14 UNRISD publications on refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons. And Cynthia Hewitt de Alcántara's *The Development Divide in a Digital Age* (Programme on Technology, Business and Society, Paper No. 4) was included in a CD-Rom produced by the Early Childhood Development Virtual University (ECDVU, University of Victoria, Canada).

## Other Dissemination Activities

**267** By the end of 2003, the number of UNRISD depository libraries stood at 226. Under this scheme, libraries in developing and transitional countries receive all in-house publications free of charge.

**268** As a result of tracking related events worldwide, UNRISD publications were made available at a range of important events organized by the United Nations or other organizations, including universities and NGOs. During the reporting period, 9,580 publications were disseminated to 27 international conferences in 13 countries around the world.<sup>11</sup> These figures represent a 24 per cent increase in the level of dissemination compared with 2002. In the case of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)—the largest international gathering of the year—held in Geneva on 10–12 December 2003, 1,161 copies of the Institute’s publications on information technology and development issues were disseminated at the UNRISD publications booth. The Institute also organized a well-attended press conference on 10 December to launch *Communicating in the Information Society*. This followed up the launch of *Global Media Governance: A Beginner’s Guide* at a press conference organized during the Second WSIS PrepCom on 23 February 2003, where the Institute also had a booth.

**269** After WSIS, the second most important outreach event of the reporting period was the Institute’s two-day international conference on Corporate Social

<sup>11</sup> Venues included [total copies disseminated shown in brackets]: “Mondialisation, pouvoirs et rapports de genre”, IUED Gender Seminar, 31 January 2003, Geneva [490] • “International Aid and Trade”, Geneva Palexpo, 29–30 January 2003 [115] • “UN Commission for Social Development” 41st Session, New York, 14–21 February 2003 [1,390] • “Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination”, workshop organized by OHCHR and UNESCO, Paris, 19–20 February 2003 [205] • “Social Policy in a Development Context, Sub-Saharan Africa Component”, UNRISD workshop, organized with Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa, 27–28 February 2003 [90] • Second PrepCom to WSIS, *Global Media Governance* book launch and publications display, 24–28 February 2003, Geneva [244] • “Promoting Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility in the Philippines”, organized by the Social Development Research Center (SDRC), De La Salle University, in collaboration with UNRISD and the MacArthur Foundation, Manila, 7 March 2003 [152] • “Social Policy in a Development Context, Nordic Component”, UNRISD workshop, organized with the Institute for Future Studies, Stockholm, 4–5 April 2003 [135] • “Dialogue Among Civilisations: The Key to a Safe Future”, organized by the Polish Asia Pacific Council Association and UNESCO, Warsaw, Poland, 23–26 April 2003 [567] • “United Nations Human Rights Commission”, Palais des Nations, Geneva, 17 March–25 April 2003 [469] • “Transformation, Participation and Gender Justice: Challenges in a Globalized Economy”, WIDE Annual Conference, 22–25 May 2003, Vienna, Austria [261] • “Participation of Women in Public and Economic Life”, OSCE/ODIHR Conference, 13–15 May 2003, Warsaw, Poland [366] • “Empowering Women through Information Knowledge: From Oral Traditions to ICT”, 30 May–2 June 2003, Pune, India [240] • “IV International Convention on Environment and Development”, organized by Global Exchange and Planetnetwork, United States and co-ordinated by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, Capitolio Nacional, Cuba, 30 May–8 June, 2003, Havana, Cuba [300] • “Woman’s Land Rights Workshop”, organized by FAO and Oxfam, 17–19 June 2003, Pretoria, South Africa, [270 publications and 120 press releases disseminated] • “19th World Congress of the International Political Science Association (IPSA), 29 June–4 July 2003, Durban, South Africa [374] • “Social Policy in a Development Context, East Asia Component”, UNRISD workshop, Novotel Bangkok, Thailand, 30 June–1 July 2003 [145] • ECOSOC Meeting, Geneva, July 2003 [1,049] • Academy of Management Conference, 1–6 August 2003, Seattle, United States [90] • “South African AIDS Conference 2003”, organized by Dira Sengwe Conferences—the Foundation for Professional Development, South Africa, 3–6 August 2003, Durban, South Africa [20 copies of *One Step Further: Responses to HIV/AIDS*] • “Highway Africa 2003”, Rhodes University, Department of Journalism and Media Studies, 8–10 September 2003, Grahamstown, South Africa [33] • “Sustainable Development Project Financing Workshops” in the framework of “Geneva Forum”, Geneva International Conference Centre, organized by IBEX Investment Group, 3–4 November 2003, Geneva [110] • “International Conference on Peace and Welfare of Ghana”, Civilian Peace Service—Ghana, 19–21 November 2003, Accra, Ghana [162] • “Corporate Social Responsibility and Development: Towards a New Agenda?”, UNRISD international conference, 17–18 November 2003, Palais des Nations, Geneva [750] • European Commission, Presentation for the *UNRISD Policy Report on Gender and Development*, 28 November 2003, Brussels, Belgium [135] • “World Summit on the Information Society” (WSIS), 9–13 December 2003, Palexpo, Geneva [1,161] • “13th International Symposium, Inter-University Consortium for International Social Development”, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Deonar, India [270].

Responsibility and Development, held at the Palais des Nations on 17–18 November 2003, which served as a platform to launch *Waking Up to Risk: Corporate Responses to HIV/AIDS in the Workplace* (Programme on Technology, Business and Society, Paper No. 12) and to disseminate 750 copies of the Institute's other publications on corporate social responsibility.

**270** In addition, targeted dissemination opportunities are offered each year by the annual sessions of the United Nations Commission for Social Development (New York), the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (Geneva), the ECOSOC Substantive Session (Geneva), and other intergovernmental and academic meetings.

**271** In most cases, publications are sent unaccompanied to conferences. However, in some cases, UNRISD dissemination staff also promote and distribute the publications on-site. For example, representation at meetings such as the World Social Forum and the European Social Forum contributed to increasing the visibility of the Institute during this reporting period.

## Publishing in Partnership

**272** Co-publishing arrangements with commercial and academic publishing houses allow the Institute to benefit from the expertise and distribution networks of internationally renowned companies from various countries. This enhances visibility, as publications appear not only in UNRISD's own promotional materials and on its Web site, but also those of the partner co-publishing institutions, with their own distribution networks and retail agents that complement the Institute's efforts.

**273** UNRISD's policy is to diversify as much as possible its contacts and partnerships with reputed academic and commercial publishers in the developed as well as developing world. During the reporting period, agreements were negotiated and signed with publishing houses in France, Malaysia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

**274** By the end of 2003, UNRISD was at an advanced stage of negotiations with Palgrave Macmillan concerning the co-publication of a series of volumes on Social Policy and Development. In negotiating such agreements, UNRISD aims to keep the price affordable, yet commercially published books are usually expensive for people and institutions in the developing and transition countries. This limits dissemination in the very countries that host much of the Institute's research. Funding is therefore earmarked for buybacks, some of which are disseminated for free in the developing world. In negotiating co-publication agreements, UNRISD also aims to keep prices affordable through the printing of paperback rather than hardback volumes. In the case of the series on Social Policy and Development, Palgrave Macmillan has assured UNRISD that the volumes will be sold at much lower prices in developing countries.

**275** Under the terms of an agreement negotiated with the Sales and Marketing Section of the United Nations Department of Public Information, the United Nations bookshops have agreed to purchase a certain number of UNRISD co-publications on a case-to-case basis. This will help lower the market price of such publications further, as it increases the total number of buybacks jointly purchased for any given title.

## Translations

**276** A larger number of publications, including co-publications, should be, ideally and within the means available to the Institute, systematically translated into French and Spanish. Extra funding is being sought for other language versions on an ad hoc basis. UNRISD systematically translates Programme Paper summaries, Conference News and UNRISD News into English, French and Spanish. While there are sometimes lag times between the printing of language versions, translations are posted on the UNRISD Web site. Additional translations were carried out during this reporting period for the Fortieth Anniversary Report (from English into French and Spanish) and chapters of *Le Sénégal à l'heure de l'information: Technologies et société* (from French into English). The following examples further illustrate efforts in this direction during this reporting period.

**277** Sage Publications released the Japanese edition of Gøsta Esping-Andersen's *Welfare States in Transition: National Adaptations in Global Economies* (first co-published with Sage Publications in English in 1996). Also in 2003, the information officer authorized Sage Publications to proceed with the translation and publication of the same volume in Chinese.

**278** By the end of 2003, the Kharkiv branch of the National Institute for Strategic Studies, Ukraine, was finalizing the translation into Ukrainian of Manuel Castells' *Information Technology, Globalization and Social Development* (UNRISD Discussion Paper 114, 1999), which will be included in a compilation dedicated to the knowledge economy and globalization.

**279** During the reporting period the information officer also authorized the translation into Portuguese of some chapters of the volume *Communicating in the Information Society*, edited by Bruce Girard and Seán Ó Siochrú, for publication in Brazil.

## Co-Publications

**280** Six co-publications came out in 2003.

- *Development at Risk: Rethinking UN-Business Partnerships*, Ann Zammit, co-published with the South Centre, Geneva, 2003.
- *Welfare States in Transition: National Adaptations in Global Economies*, Gøsta Esping-Andersen (ed.), Japanese edition, co-published with Sage Publications, London, 2003.
- *Deforesting Malaysia: The Political Economy and Social Ecology of Agricultural Expansion and Commercial Logging*, Jomo K.S., Chang Y.T. and Khoo K.J., co-published with Zed Books, London, 2003.
- *Le Sénégal à l'heure de l'information: Technologies et société*, Momar-Coumba Diop (ed.), co-published with Karthala Editions, Paris, 2003.
- *Global Prescriptions: Gendering Health and Human Rights*, Rosalind Pollack Petchesky, co-published with Zed Books, London, 2003.
- *Agrarian Change, Gender and Land Rights*, Shahra Razavi (ed.), co-published with Blackwell, Oxford, 2003.

## In-House Publications

281 Fourteen Programme Papers, one book, one report, and three conference reports were issued in 2003, as follows:

### Programme on Civil Society and Social Movements

- PP CSSM 6 *The Agrarian Question, Access to Land, and Peasant Responses in Sub-Saharan Africa*, Archie Mafeje, May 2003

### Programme on Democracy, Governance and Human Rights

- PP DGHR 10 *Gender Justice, Development and Rights*, Maxine Molyneux and Shahra Razavi, January 2003
- PP DGHR 11 *Economic Policy Making and Parliamentary Accountability in Chile*, Verónica Montecinos, December 2003

### Programme on Identities, Conflict and Cohesion

- PP ICC 1 *The Historical Construction of Race and Citizenship in the United States*, George M. Fredrickson, November 2003

### Programme on Social Policy and Development

- PP SPD 14 *Agrarian Change, Gender and Land Rights: A Brazilian Case Study*, Julia S. Guivant, June 2003
- PP SPD 15 *Global Capitalism, Deflation and Agrarian Crisis in Developing Countries*, Utsa Patnaik, November 2003

### Programme on Technology, Business and Society

- PP TBS 7 *Les émigrés sénégalais et les nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication*, Serigne Mansour Tall, May 2003
- PP TBS 8 *Enjeux et rôle des nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication dans les mutations urbaines: Le cas de Touba (Sénégal)*, Cheikh Guèye, May 2003
- PP TBS 9 *The Riddle of Distance Education: Promise, Problems and Applications for Development*, Judith Adler Hellman, June 2003
- PP TBS 10 *Technology and Transformation: Facilitating Knowledge Networks in Eastern Europe*, Jonathan Bach and David Stark, November 2003
- PP TBS 11 *The Political Economy of International Communications: Foundation for the Emerging Global Debate about Media Ownership and Regulation*, Robert W. McChesney and Dan Schiller, December 2003
- PP TBS 12 *Waking Up to Risk: Corporate Responses to HIV/AIDS in the Workplace*, Jem Bendell, November 2003

### Papers on UNRISD Overarching Concerns

- PP OC 2 *Needs, Rights and Social Development*, Rodolfo Stavenhagen, July 2003
- PP OC 3 *Globalization, Liberalization and Equitable Development: Lessons from East Asia*, Jomo K.S., July 2003

### Book

- *Communicating in the Information Society*, edited by Bruce Girard and Seán Ó Siochrú, Geneva, 2003

### Report

- *Research for Social Change*, UNRISD Fortieth Anniversary Report, Geneva, 2003



### Conference News

- CN 10 *Improving Knowledge on Social Development in International Organizations II*, Report of the UNRISD Seminar, Prangins, Switzerland, 29–30 May 2002
- CN 11 *Ageing, Development and Social Protection*, Report of the UNRISD International Conference, Madrid, Spain, 8–9 April 2002
- CN 12 *The Need to Rethink Development Economics*, Report of the UNRISD Conference, Cape Town, South Africa, 7–8 September 2001

## UNRISD Professional Outreach: Staff Contributions to Outside Publications

- Shahra Razavi (guest ed.), Agrarian Change, Gender and Land Rights, *Journal of Agrarian Change* (special issue), Vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 2, January/April 2003
- Shahra Razavi and Maxine Molyneux, “Genre, pouvoirs et justice sociale”, *Cahiers Genre et Développement*, No. 4, 2003
- Peter Utting, “Corporate responsibility and labour issues in China: Reflections on a Beijing conference”, *The Journal of Corporate Citizenship*, Issue 10, 2003
- Peter Utting, “The Global Compact: Why all the fuss?”, *UN Chronicle*, Volume XL, No. 1 March–May 2003
- Peter Utting, “Promoting development through corporate social responsibility—Does it work?”, *Global Future*, Third Quarter, 2003
- Peter Utting, “Can stakeholders do the trick? Some pros and cons of multistakholder initiatives,” *Sustainable Corporate Governance*, Informationsdienst Ökologisches Wirtschaften, 2003

## UNRISD Reference Centre

**282** The Reference Centre holds UNRISD publications and documents, including materials of historical significance, periodicals (journals, magazines, etc.) and other materials obtained through exchange agreements and regular subscriptions; grey material (working papers from a host of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations); and flagship publications produced by United Nations agencies.

**283** The Reference Centre maintains a small collection of journals, books and monographs, and specialized publications for use by the Institute’s staff, and UNRISD has 11 paid subscriptions to key, specialized journals dealing with its research programme (and unavailable in the United Nations Library). UNRISD has some 50 exchange agreements with other publishers from developing and developed countries, and the Reference Centre also collects newsletters, progress reports and other general information about relevant organizations.



# UNRISD RETREAT

**284** On 15–16 September 2003, the first UNRISD retreat took place in Céligny, Switzerland. The retreat was facilitated by an external consultant, Monique Tritten. All UNRISD staff, local external research co-ordinators and long-term research assistants participated.

**285** The retreat had three objectives: (i) to provide a forum, away from the everyday environment, for discussing issues and concerns; (ii) to allow everyone to participate actively, while preserving anonymity, by contributing their ideas and suggestions; and (iii) through teamwork, to recommend actions in view of resolving issues. Priority areas for attention were identified as communication; job definitions, roles and responsibilities; and planning and strategy.

**286** UNRISD staff and the facilitator felt that the objectives set for the two-day gathering had been met. The retreat highlighted areas where people and the Institute would benefit from learning and applying new skills for improved communication and feedback; and helped to raise awareness about actions that could be taken to improve workflow and the working environment at UNRISD. Specific recommendations for follow-up on return to the office were also elaborated.

## RESEARCH ASSISTANT AND GRADUATE STUDENT PROGRAMME

**287** Young scholars participate in the UNRISD programme of research via two mechanisms: as research assistants, and through the Institute's Graduate Student Programme. A limited number of outstanding students and scholars from around the world are thus offered the opportunity to gain experience in an international research setting. Young scholars are selected on the basis of their academic experience and interests, and spend a minimum of two months at UNRISD assisting Research Co-ordinators in developing project proposals, compiling annotated bibliographies and data, and helping to organize research seminars. In the past year, they also co-authored papers, prepared and reported on conferences, and participated in field research. During the reporting period, research assistants and participants in the Graduate Student Programme came from Argentina, Belgium, China, Djibouti, Greece, Italy, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

### ***Research Assistants and Participants in the Graduate Student Programme (2003)***

- Désirée Abrahams, United Kingdom
- Catherine Agg, United Kingdom
- Alessandra Dal Secco, Italy
- Caroline Danloy, Belgium
- Jing Fang, China
- Safia Houssein, Djibouti
- Justin MacDermott, Sweden
- Virginia Rodríguez, Spain
- Constanza Tabbush, Argentina
- Michele Tan, Singapore
- Jenny Vidal, Greece



# STAFF LIST (2003)

## **DIRECTOR**

Thandika Mkandawire

## **DEPUTY DIRECTOR**

Peter Utting (as of 1 September 2003)

## **ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR**

Nina Torm (as of 1 December 2003)

## **ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT STAFF**

Katrien De Moor  
Josephine Grin-Yates  
Mensur Ismail\*  
Angela Meijer  
Wendy Salvo  
Anita Tombez

## **PUBLICATIONS, DISSEMINATION AND REFERENCE CENTRE**

Suroor Alikhan  
Nicolas Bovay  
Sylvie Brenninkmeijer-Liu  
Jenifer Freedman  
Véronique Martinez  
Pamela Smaridge

## **PROJECT STAFF—SPECIAL EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES**

### **Policy Report on Gender and Development**

Urvashi Butalia\*\* (as of September 2003)  
Anne Marie Goetz\*\* (as of July 2003)  
Shahra Razavi  
Ann Zammit\* (as of July 2003)

### **Social Knowledge and International Policy Making: Exploring the Linkages**

Peter Utting

### **UNRISD Contribution to the World Summit on the Information Society**

Bruce Girard\*\*  
Mike Powell\*  
Seán Ó Siochrú\*\*

## **PROJECT STAFF—ONGOING RESEARCH**

### **Social Policy in a Development Context**

Yusuf Bangura  
Huck-ju Kwon  
Thandika Mkandawire  
Shahra Razavi  
Cecilia Ugaz  
Jimi Adesina\*\*  
Andrea Giovanni Cornia\*\*  
Olli Kangas\*\*  
Massoud Karshenas\*\*  
Meri Koivusalo\*\*  
Maureen Mackintosh\*\*  
Valentine Moghadam\*\*  
Joakim Palme\*\*  
Laurence Whitehead\*\*

### **Politics and Political Economy of HIV/AIDS**

Joseph Collins\*\* (as of July 2003)  
Bill Rau\*\* (as of July 2003)  
Cecilia Ugaz

### **Community Responses to HIV/AIDS**

Rene Loewenson\*\* (as of October 2003)  
Cecilia Ugaz

### **Commercialization, Privatization and Universal Access to Water**

Cecilia Ugaz

### **Business Responsibility for Sustainable Development**

Peter Utting

### **Information Technologies and Social Development**

Mike Powell\*

### **UN World Summits and Civil Society Engagement**

K.B. Ghimire

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

K.B. Ghimire

### **Ethnic Structure, Inequality and Governance of the Public Sector**

Yusuf Bangura

\* consultant based at UNRISD    \*\* external consultant