UNRISD

UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Board/11/3

Forty-ninth Session of the Board
4–5 April 2011 • Geneva

Progress Report
by the Director

For the reporting period of
January through December 2010

March 2011 • Geneva

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

1   This document reports on the Institute's activities for the period January through December 2010. It is supplemented by an administrative and financial report.

2   2010 was a year of transition towards a new research agenda and institutional strategy. It saw the completion of a number of projects initiated under the 2005–2009 research programmes, with significant effort devoted to disseminating research findings and engaging with policy processes. At the same time, research initiatives were being developed under the new strategy.

3   The highlight of the year was the publication of the UNRISD flagship report, *Combating Poverty and Inequality: Structural Change, Social Policy and Politics*. Based on a wide-ranging inquiry that included the experiences of approximately 40 countries, the report was launched in Geneva in September 2010 on the eve of the MDG Summit. It was subsequently presented at a side-event at the Summit in New York and in a number of venues around the world. It provides a welcome and timely challenge to dominant policy prescriptions for poverty reduction, and is a platform around which UNRISD can engage in debates around alternative policy agendas leading up to 2015.

4   The new five-year research agenda for 2010–2014 was finalized taking into account feedback from a donor consultation, the Board and other stakeholders. Reflecting the current global environment of crisis and uncertainty, and the critical role that social policies play in managing and mitigating the effects of uncertain events, the agenda builds on the institute's extensive expertise on social policy. It focuses first on how to extend social policies—to those currently excluded from most forms of protection, and in terms of building comprehensive systems with universal coverage. Second, it engages explicitly with the political processes and institutional arrangements necessary to achieve progressive social change.

5   Several new research projects were developed and submitted to funders during the year, funding was agreed for two new research projects (starting in January 2011), and a number of smaller initiatives also received funding. Research-related activities included a workshop in Seoul on the eve of the G20 highlighting the role of social policies in development.

6   In addition to the research agenda, UNRISD developed a broader institutional strategy for 2011–2014 through a results-based management workshop held in April 2010. The institutional strategy focuses on three core areas of work: research, communications and fundraising. New strategies and initiatives in both communications and fundraising are planned for 2011.

7   During 2010 the Institute made substantial efforts to increase the reach and impact of its research, through presentations in meetings, the launch of an e-Bulletin, publications and its website. UNRISD staff carried out advisory and consultancy activities on 88 occasions. UNRISD researchers published in a number of peer reviewed journals. Twenty-four UNRISD–branded publications were issued including books, Research and Policy Briefs and Programme Papers. These find a wide audience with over 11,000 printed publications and CD-Roms disseminated at 50 events in 26 countries. On average, there were nearly 54,000 unique visitors to the UNRISD website each month, and over 437,000 PDF versions of publications and other documents were delivered from the site.

8   The current reporting period continued to be one of financial uncertainty for UNRISD, with a decline in core funding and increased competition for project support. The year saw significant efforts to increase and stabilize the Institute's difficult financial situation. A meeting of donors was held in March 2010, and UNRISD renewed agreements for core funding with two major donors. Short-term measures created a stable situation for 2010, albeit at a lower level of funding, entailing some staff reductions and reduced capacities to undertake activities.

9   Net income for 2010 was USD 3,141,460 compared with USD 3,354,943 for 2009 (a decrease of USD 213,483). UNRISD entered 2010 with an opening balance of USD 1,912,223, and expenditures in 2010 were USD 3,416,786. UNRISD closed the year with a balance of USD 1,636,897, thus drawing down reserves by USD 275,326.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES: CONCLUSION OF PAST PROGRAMMES

UNRISD Flagship Report 2010: Combating Poverty and Inequality

10   The preparation of the UNRISD flagship report, *Combating Poverty and Inequality: Structural Change, Social Policy and Politics*, was coordinated by Yusuf Bangura and assistance was provided by Pon Souvannaseng (research analyst).

11   Funding for the report was provided by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNRISD core funds.

12   The report draws on the findings of UNRISD's research on *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes*, more than 40 background papers, and research across all UNRISD programmes. More than 130 individuals prepared papers and reviewed chapters of the report. The report explores the causes, dynamics and persistence of poverty, as well as what works and what does not in international development policy. It reveals the multiple and complex processes involved in overcoming poverty and inequality, and lays out a range of policies, institutional measures and practices that countries can adopt towards this goal. The 2008 and 2009 Progress Reports presented the key findings and messages of the report.

13   Launched just ahead of the MDG Summit in September 2010, when global attention was focused on the progress and remaining challenges for achieving the Millennium Development Goals, the report served to highlight the critical contribution of the UNRISD research findings to a longer term, sustainable and equitable development agenda. This includes (i) patterns of growth and structural change that create jobs and improved earnings for the vast majority of people; (ii) comprehensive social policies that are grounded in universal rights; and (iii) civic activism and political arrangements that ensure states are responsive to the needs of all citizens.

14   The report is informing reflection, debates and frameworks for action within the United Nations system. It is feeding into country-level policy discussions as well, and into advocacy and teaching programmes through its use by academia and civil society.

Outreach results and impacts

15   During the current reporting period, a final round of revision was made on all chapters of the report following comments from the UNRISD director and external editor. The report and the overview were produced in English, in print and CD-Rom formats; and the overview was produced in Chinese and Arabic. French and Spanish translations of the overview were under way. The report was presented in a series of events around the world and publicized in popular media and academic journals.

Launch of the report

16   The official launch of the report took place at the Palais des Nations on 3 September 2010 and was co-hosted with the United Nations Office at Geneva. The event attracted about 150 participants, including members of the diplomatic community, staff from international organizations, academics, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the media. The event was opened by the Director-General of UNOG, Sergei Ordzhonikidze, and UNRISD Director Sarah Cook. There were three sessions. In the first session, Yusuf Bangura, lead author and coordinator of the report, presented the key messages. This was followed by comments from four distinguished panellists: Kyung-wha Kang, Deputy UN High Commissioner for Human Rights; Thandika Mkandawire, former UNRISD director and holder of the Chair in African Development, London School of Economics; Vincente Yu, Head of the Global Governance for Development Programme, South Centre; and Jomo Kwame Sundaram, Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development, UNDESA.

17   The panellists commended the report. Many of their remarks resonated with the report's messages regarding shortcomings of international development policy in reducing poverty and meeting other MDG targets. For example, the point was made that, despite acceptance of the United Nations human rights framework which upholds the universality and indivisibility of rights, the anti-poverty strategies of many countries continue to be informed by a targeted rather than a universal approach. The panellists emphasized the importance of critical and independent research within the United Nations system, and the role that institutions like UNRISD can play in helping the United Nations fulfil its development mandate.

18   The other two sessions addressed the four sections of the report: employment and inequality; and transformative social policy and the politics of poverty reduction. Two UNRISD research coordinators highlighted key findings on some of these issues, in addition to contributions from four other panelists: Jomo Kwame Sundaram, Barbara Harriss White (Oxford University), Adebayo Olukoshi (Director, UN Institute for Development and Economic Planning), and Fernando Filgueira (Assistant Representative, UNFPA Uruguay).

19   The UNRISD director and coordinator of the report also discussed the main messages and fielded questions on the report in a press briefing.

Presentation of the report at UN forums

20   UNRISD, UNDESA and the Chronic Poverty Research Centre (CPRC) of Manchester University co-organized an MDG Summit Partnership Event in New York on 17 September. The reports of the three institutions (*Combating Poverty and Inequality*, *Rethinking Poverty (Report on the World Social Situation 2010)*, and Escaping Poverty Traps (*Chronic Poverty Report 2008–09*) were presented and discussed. During the same week, UNICEF, the UNDP Human Development Report Office and UNDESA staff were given special briefings on the report at their respective headquarters in New York. ILO staff in Geneva were given a briefing in December.

21   UNRISD participated in the UNDESA–ECA Expert Group Meeting on Poverty Eradication in Addis Ababa on 15–17 September 2010. The poverty report was well publicized at the meeting, and a presentation on "the politics of poverty reduction", which drew on Chapter 11 of the report, was made. The UNRISD representative was voted as the overall Chair of the Group Meeting; and he

co-chaired the press briefing on the outcome of the meeting that involved the participation of more than 20 national and international journalists.

22   The International Poverty Reduction Centre in China (IPRCC, a joint initiative of the Chinese government, UNDP and other international organizations) and Beijing University hosted a launch event, and the report was presented at the high-level Poverty Reduction and Development Forum, both in Beijing, on 17–18 October. The Chinese edition of the report Overview was published in collaboration with the School of Social Development and Public Policy of Beijing Normal University.

23   The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) hosted a regional launch of the report in Bangkok on 27 October. The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) translated and published the Arabic edition of the report Overview, and hosted the regional launch event in Beirut in November 2010.

24   The research results were taken up in a number of ongoing processes, including the drafting of the *World Economic and Social Survey 2010: Retooling Global Development* (UNDESA), the *Report on the World Social Situation 2010: Rethinking Poverty* (UNDESA), and activities in the run-up to the 2010 MDG Summit. UNRISD participation in the latter discussions contributed to the emphasis on universal approaches to social protection in the Report of the Secretary-General to the High-Level Plenary Meeting, *Keeping the Promise: A Forward-Looking Review to Promote an Agreed Action Agenda to Achieve the MDGs by 2015*.

Global reach

25   In the weeks following the launch, the report reached global audiences through presentations at 21 events in 16 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and North America. The events were organized with counterparts from the United Nations system (as described above), national governments and civil society/academic institutions. In addition to the United Nations agencies indicated above, selected counterparts included the Ministry of Social Development and National Treasury of South Africa, which hosted a presentation on the care component of the report on 12 September; GTZ, Germany, which facilitated presentation of the report at a "social policy perspective series" event; Norad, through the Education and Research Department, which organized a meeting in Oslo on 25 November for presentation of the report to Norad staff; and the Government of Ethiopia, which organized with the UNDP and International Poverty Reduction Centre in China in October, in Addis Ababa, a conference on China in Africa, in which the findings of the poverty report were discussed.

26   The report was presented on 9 September at a special session of the Chronic Poverty Research Centre's conference, "Ten Years of War Against Poverty", in Manchester; and at a seminar organized by the Institute of Social Studies (ISS), The Hague, on 27 September. The report was also presented as a keynote speech during the European Association of Development Research and Training Institute (EADI) Director's Meeting on 17 November, in Geneva. The report was widely circulated at a conference in Colombo (31 October–3 November) on "Reflections 2010: Managing Diversity, Reconciliation and Development", organized by GTZ–Sri Lanka, the Sri Lankan Ministry of National Languages and Social Integration, and the European Union Office in Sri Lanka. The report's chapter on ethnic inequality served as an input to the keynote speech delivered at the conference. The

speech will feed into the review programme on national integration being carried out by the Ministry of Languages and Social Integration. A lecture on "Development Discourse within the UN System", delivered at the Institute of Poverty Alleviation and International Development in the Republic of Korea on 2 November, drew on the poverty report.

27 The report was also presented at three events in Nigeria. The first was on 25 November at a conference in Kano, organized by the Aminu Kano Centre for Democracy Research and Training, Bayero University; the Centre for Research and Documentation; and the Politics of Development Group in the Department of Political Science, Stockholm University to reflect on 50 years of struggles for democracy and development in Nigeria. A paper on *The Politics of Poverty Eradication: Implications for Nigeria's Pro-Democracy Movement*, which drew on the politics section of the report, was also presented in one of the sessions of the meeting. The other two presentations of the report were in Abuja, at the Centre for Democracy and Development, on 29 November; and at the Nigeria Labour Congress on 1 December.

28 The presentation of the report in the different forums discussed above generated lively debates and interesting insights. Issues raised by participants included the following: whether an approach that targets the poor is not a better option for countries where strategies for structural change and universal social policies have been unsuccessful; how to convince politicians and policy makers to accept the arguments for universalism in a context of fiscal crisis and greater openness of national economies; how strategies for poverty reduction would look when constraints of climate change are factored into the analysis; what kinds of strategies would be required to get political elites to embrace developmental and redistributive policies; whether the current global measures for tracking poverty are adequate; how to advance anti-poverty agendas in contexts of high corruption and low implementation capacity; and what the United Nations can do to enforce compliance with global objectives on social development.

29 Sessions of the Geneva launch were filmed by UNCTAD's Virtual Institute and are available on its website as training and teaching resources. Nearly 70 major media outlets featured coverage of the report in English, Portuguese, Spanish, Korean, Arabic and Chinese.

30 The report was already being used as core reading material in the following universities:

- Rice University, United States: "Introduction to Poverty, Justice and Capabilities"
- University of Bath, United Kingdom: "Politics of Development"
- Brooks World Poverty Institute, Manchester University: "Conflict and Development"

31 The editors of the *European Journal of Development Research* and *Global Social Policy* invited the Institute to organize a forum on the report in special issues of their journals for 2011, and 10 other journals requested review copies.

Related publications

32 An UNRISD Research and Policy Brief (No. 10) was published in May, and was re-issued as Policy Brief No. 1 in a new series by the United Nations Executive Committee of Economic and Social Affairs in New York. An article entitled "UNRISD: 2010 Flagship Report. Combating Poverty and Inequality" was

published in *UN Special* (No. 699) in October. An article entitled "Jobs and equity key to Africa's poverty fight" was commissioned by the UN Department of Public Information, and appeared in *Africa Renewal* (Vol. 24, No. 4) in December. An adapted version of this article appeared in *La Tribune* (Algeria), 22 December 2010 (in French).

33   The research coordinator finalized plans with the national coordinators of the country studies that fed into the poverty report to publish five of the eight manuscripts as books in 2011. These are:

- Nagaraj Rayaprolu—*Development Strategies and Poverty Reduction: Indian Experience* (positively reviewed by two external referees; manuscript has been revised and is now being prepared for submission to publisher)

- Jeremy Seekings and Nicoli Nattrass—*Why Don't the Poor Get More? The State and Poverty in Post-Apartheid South Africa* (manuscript finalized for review)

- Khoo Bhoo Teik—*Policy Regimes and the Political Economy of Poverty Reduction in Malaysia* (manuscript being reviewed by external readers; one positive review received; awaiting second review)

- Onalenna Doo Selolwane—*Poverty Reduction and Changing Policy Regimes in Botswana* (finalizing manuscript for review)

- Juliana Martínez Franzoni—*Poverty Reduction and Policy Regime in Costa Rica* (finalizing manuscript for review)

34   An edited volume provisionally titled *Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction*, which is based on some of the background papers commissioned for the report, was being prepared for publication. The volume will comprise the following papers:

Part 1: Development Strategies
- James Heintz—*Employment, Economic Development and Poverty Reduction*
- Ricardo Gottschalk—*The Effectiveness of the Macroeconomic Frameworks of the PRSPs for Growth and Poverty Reduction*
- Jonathan Di John—*Fiscal Reforms, Developmental State Capacity and Poverty Reduction*

Part 2: The Politics of Poverty Reduction
- Yusuf Bangura—*Politics of Redistribution in Democratic Contexts*
- Anthony Bebbington—*Poverty Reduction and Social Movements*
- Adam Sheingate—*Agrarian Social Pacts and Poverty Reduction*
- Thomas Lavers—*The Politics of Bilateral Donor Assistance*

Part 3: Country Experiences
- Huck-ju Kwon and Ilcheong Yi—*Development Strategies, Welfare Regimes and Poverty Reduction in Korea*
- Chua Beng Huat—*Growing Wealth, Poverty Avoidance and Management in Singapore*
- Jean Oi—*Development Strategies, Welfare Regime and Poverty Reduction in China*
- Peadar Kirby—*Explaining Ireland's Development: Economic Growth with Weakening Welfare*
- Jaakko Kiander—*Long-Term Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction in Finland*

Social and Political Dimensions of the Global Crisis: Implications for Developing Countries

35   The UNRISD conference on "Social and Political Dimensions of the Global Crisis: Implications for Developing Countries" was held in Geneva on 12–13 November 2009. A Research Wrap-Up was provided in the 2009 Progress Report.

36   Peter Utting, Shahra Razavi and Rebecca Varghese Buchholz continued work on the preparation of an edited volume bringing together selected conference papers. The volume, titled *The Global Crisis and Transformative Social Change*, was accepted for publication by Palgrave Macmillan in its International Political Economy series. This work has been financed out of UNRISD core funds.

37   The volume comprises the following chapters.

- Peter Utting, Shahra Razavi and Rebecca Varghese Buchholz—*Overview: The Global Crisis and Transformative Social Change*
- Bob Jessop—*Narratives of Crisis and Crisis Response: Perspectives from North and South*
- Andrew Martin Fischer—*The Perils of Paradigm Maintenance in the Face of Crisis*
- Diane Elson—*Social Reproduction in the Global Crisis: Rapid Recovery or Long-Lasting Depletion?*
- Bob Deacon—*Shifting Global Social Policy Discourse and Governance in Times of Crisis*
- Ben Fine—*Financialization and Social Policy*
- Camila Arza—*Policy Change in Turbulent Times: The Nationalization of Private Pensions in Argentina*
- Sarah Cook—*Rebounding from Crisis: The Role and Limits of Social Policy in China's Recovery*
- Andrew S. Downes—*The Global Economic Crisis and Labour Markets in the Small States of the Caribbean*
- Arindam Banerjee—*From Agrarian Crisis to Global Economic Crisis: Neoliberalism and the Indian Peasantry*
- Indira Hirway and Seeta Prabhu—*Restructuring Development to Address the Global Financial Crisis: Lessons from India*
- Dev Nathan and Govind Kelkar—*A Political Economy Analysis of Crisis Response: Reflections on India and Thailand*
- Jorge Nef—*Post-Crisis Reform in Latin America: Historical and Structural Constraints*
- Björn Beckman—*Trade Unions and the Politics of Crisis*
- Ying Yu—*Chinese Migrant Workers in the Global Financial Crisis: Government and Stakeholder Interactions*

Programme on Social Policy and Development

Introduction

38   Social policy comprises public policies and institutions that aim to protect citizens from social contingencies and poverty, and ultimately to enable them to strive for their own life goals. Because of the range and diversity of themes that emerge at the nexus between development and social policy, this has been the

largest research programme at UNRISD. It builds on past work that looked at ways social policy can be instrumental to economic development while maintaining its intrinsic goals of protection, equity and social inclusion.

39   In 2010 the *Social Policy and Development* programme was concluding, with synthesis of research findings, publication and dissemination activities carried out for two projects: *Financing Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries* (for which a Research Wrap-Up is provided below); and *Social Policies in Small States*. The final stage of research under a third project, *Pension Funds and Economic Development*, was under way, with the conclusion of the project foreseen for 2011.

Financing Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries

40   This project was coordinated by Katja Hujo. In 2010, assistance was provided by Elena Gaia and Imogen Howells (research analysts), and Maria Garrone, Zhypargul Turmamatova, Maegan Hendow, Orlando Salazar and Dominik Bohnen (interns).

41   Funding for this project was provided by the Ford Foundation and UNRISD core funds.

Background

42   Conceived as a subproject under *Financing Social Policy*, *Financing Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries* began in 2007. The project explored the links between mineral wealth and social development in mineral-rich developing countries. If financial constraints are considered to be one of the major obstacles for the extension of social policies, resource abundant countries should have a comparative advantage. In the recent past, many of these countries received increasing revenues from mineral production, both hard minerals and hydrocarbons such as oil and gas. Although some of these trends have been reversed since the onset of the global economic and financial crisis in 2008, with prices and demand for primary products plummeting, revenues from natural resources offer opportunities for developing countries that seek to boost their development process.

43   The UNRISD research aimed to analyse the relationship between mineral wealth and revenues, social development outcomes and social policy decisions in developing countries. The following research questions guided research under this project:

- Why do some mineral-rich countries invest their revenues from mineral production into sustainable economic and social policies, while others do not?

- What are the factors that impede resource-rich countries in the South from investing more of their wealth in social development?

- Can mobilization of mineral rents open fiscal space for transformative social policies?

- What are appropriate economic policies to manage the macroeconomic effects of mineral production?

- What are the linkages between mineral wealth, social policy and human development?

- Are specific welfare regimes associated with the dominance of mineral rents as a source of public revenue?

- What are the roles of domestic institutions and state capacity in mineral-rich countries?
- What conditions must be in place to promote democracy, social inclusion and economic development for mineral-rich countries?

Progress

44 During the reporting period, one thematic paper (by Hinojosa et al.) was published as a Programme Paper.

45 One additional case study on Botswana was selected from expressions of interests received in response to a call for papers launched in October 2009. Revised versions of all papers were received in 2010 and the book manuscript on *Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries* was submitted to two external peer reviewers. Publication of the edited volume in the joint UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan Social Policy series is expected for 2011.

Research wrap-up

46 In 2007, UNRISD commissioned eight papers to explore the conditions under which rents from mineral extraction can be channelled into sustainable social policies, thus overcoming the alleged resource curse that, according to the literature, is likely to affect mineral-rich countries. Four research papers dealt with thematic issues, and there were four overview case studies (preliminary findings of the research based on the draft papers and workshop discussions were summarized in paragraphs 104–116 of the 2008 Progress Report). Draft papers were presented and discussed at a workshop on 24–25 April 2008 in Geneva. In response to a call for papers launched in October 2009, an additional paper on Botswana was prepared for inclusion in the forthcoming edited volume.

Research findings

Thematic research

47 Findings from UNRISD's research on financing social policy in mineral-rich countries challenge the theoretical and empirical basis of the literature on the "resource curse". This literature argues that resource dependency may impose structural, monetary and policy constraints on growth and the development process.

48 Research on *economic policy in mineral-rich countries* concludes that "Dutch disease" (a phenomenon whereby revenue booms from sources such as natural resource exports, aid and capital inflows cause the appreciation of the real exchange rate, resulting in loss of competitiveness in the export sector, manufacturing in particular) can be avoided and that resource wealth can be associated with successful development. The experience of countries such as Botswana, Indonesia and Norway shows that fiscal policy that manages government expenditures prudently and accumulates reserves for periods of falling revenue has been crucial. Restraining currency appreciation through the pursuit of competitive and sustainable exchange rate policies was also essential, as were investment strategies that prioritized productive infrastructure, education and health. In these countries, sound economic policies were pursued because of overlaps between the interests of policy makers and society. By contrast, in other cases, for example, Mexico and Nigeria, competitive rent-seeking and institutions of political patronage created and widened wedges between politicians' and societal interests, ultimately at the expense of social development.

49   Further exploring the arguments linking institutional factors with natural resource exploitation and economic and social outcomes, research on *institutional change and developmental state capacity in mineral-rich countries* sought to verify whether "good institutions" are the solution to the resource curse. Findings point out some potential pitfalls associated with emphasizing institutions as a variable to explain different development outcomes for mineral-rich countries. Questions include who are the drivers of institutional change, and what types of institutions are needed in specific country contexts. The research highlights the importance of exploring how distributional conflicts among elites, and between elites and non-elites, are resolved.

50   By building upon existing evidence linking social development and growth and by conducting empirical analysis with data covering 164 countries between 1960 and 2000, the study on *development and growth in mineral-rich countries* suggests that an inverse relationship exists between natural resource dependence and growth via human and social capital. The argument developed is that excessive dependence on natural capital, including oil and other mineral resources, may dampen incentives to build up other types of capital that are essential to sustained growth over long periods. In this sense, natural resources, if not well managed, may be a mixed blessing. Economic and political diversification are advocated as ways to encourage growth by diversifying risks.

51   As far as *the relationship between mineral rents and state revenues* is concerned, statistical analysis of 74 countries whose level of export dependence on minerals (fuel and metals) has been superior to 10 per cent in the period 1995–2005, does not yield conclusive evidence of a pattern among mineral-rich countries with regard to the linkages between mineral wealth, state revenue and social welfare. What is proposed is, rather, an analytical framework where mineral wealth is taken as a conditioning factor which, wherever it occurs, could be used to achieve a set of societal goals determined by first order factors, such as the political consensus/disagreement on a development strategy, level of inequality, or conditions of participation in the international economy.

Country case studies

52   In contrast with the pessimistic generalizations in some of the literature on the resource curse, the findings from UNRISD's research on five mineral-rich countries (from high-, middle- and low-income) present a more complex picture. Variance in social and economic outcomes across countries is accounted for through a number of context-dependent variables such as the quality and history of institutions, the design of decision-making bodies, the type and strength of civil society and other political forces, and the impact of external elements such as foreign aid.

53   *Norway* was selected by UNRISD to be part of the small sample of country studies for its successful attainment of high growth and low-income inequality in a context of vast natural resources. The success of the Norwegian case is accounted for by two main elements: the high quality of institutions and the technological challenges of offshore oil extraction. Timing was also a key factor, as oil reserves were discovered when Norway had already undergone industrialization and at a time when it enjoyed a long and stable tradition of democracy, rule of law and a well functioning bureaucracy. Other variables playing a role in Norwegian oil politics have been the diversity of civil society and a constitutional system with broad representation and many veto players, both favouring broad-based consensus decision making. The study concludes that the Norwegian model has robustly passed the test of oil wealth.

54   Mining has been a fundamental force in the history of *Chile* and its general effect has been positive for the country's development. The collection of rents from mining has had a positive effect by increasing fiscal revenues, promoting the growth of mining regions, and strengthening the rise of indirectly related economic activities. In the case of national social policies, the income provided by mining has supported an increase in public spending and, as a result, the improvement of social indicators. The economic model applied in Chile over the last decades has improved the productive use of natural resources other than minerals, by diversifying the country's productive capacity. The positive relationship between mining and development in Chile stems from two fundamental sources—the structure and strength of the country's institutions and the consensual political environment that has prevailed since democratization—both of which are informed by the country's past experience of natural wealth management and dictatorship. Persistent inequalities, a fragmented social system and undersupply of productive employment remain barriers to more inclusive development, however (see paragraph 180).

55   *Indonesia* provides an interesting case to study the interplay and possible contradiction between an apparently successful management of mineral wealth into economic and social development and a poor record in terms of democracy and respect of human rights. The coincidence of exploitation of mineral resources and high growth during the authoritarian government of Suharto (1967–1998) can be traced to the desire to avoid the economic chaos that preceded Suharto, the strength of economic policy-making institutions, and the huge influx of foreign assistance that permitted economic growth without requiring deficit spending through domestic or external borrowing or excessive monetary expansion. Indonesia has reduced its public debt and is today less dependent on mineral revenues than in the past. Despite these achievements, Indonesia's democratic and social records have been mixed, with relatively low government allocations to social service programmes and uneven performance. Since Indonesia emerged from the East Asian economic crisis, better management of hydrocarbon pricing policy, including reduction of fuel subsidies on the domestic market, has enabled the post-Suharto governments to finance greatly expanded social service programmes and cash transfers to the poorest families.

56   *Botswana* is often portrayed as Africa's post-colonial developmental success story. The case study critically evaluates Botswana's performance across five different dimensions frequently highlighted in the resource curse literature: the tendency of resource-rich countries not to invest in education; their increased risks for civil war; their susceptibility to Dutch disease and slow or negative economic growth; their failure to establish or consolidate democracy; and the corrosive effects that resource wealth has on the quality of institutions. The research highlights several policy lessons: the importance of social policies for translating mineral wealth into more broad-based development results; the need for strengthening institutions and state capacity early on, as a key objective of development strategies; designing fiscal regimes for rent capture and distribution which are based on a transparent and fair system, preferably managed at the central level, in order to minimize distributional conflicts and regional disparities; maintaining flexibility for renegotiating mutually advantageous contracts with transnational corporations (TNCs); and putting in place savings and stabilization funds for managing large and volatile resource revenue flows while minimizing Dutch disease effects and pro-cyclical fiscal policies. Specific factors explaining the Botswana's successful management of mineral wealth include the country's small size and favourable geography, the relative stability of the diamond sector,

the agriculture-friendly orientation of the political elite, and the quality of political leadership and administration.

57 In *Nigeria*, social policies were an important aspect of efforts to build trust and national cohesion in the post–civil war era (1970s). Many such policies were financed by earnings from natural resources such as agriculture and hydrocarbons. Policies around education and health have predominated in the Nigerian context, illustrating the prominence of the production and redistribution dimensions of social policy in the country. The research also reveals complex temporal and regional variations in the allocation and use of natural resource wealth. The experiences of Western Nigeria between 1953 and 1961 and the country as a whole from 1970 to 1979 can be considered developmental. The 1980s and 1990s, on the other hand, were characterized by authoritarian regimes and neoliberal economic policies that triggered institutional decay, deindustrialization, increased poverty and erosion of trust and social cohesion from which the country has yet to recover.

58 The main policy implications from the research can be summarized as follows.

59 *Economic policy, growth and development:* A sound macroeconomic policy framework that takes into account mineral extraction and production as well as the management of revenues is a precondition for enabling inclusive and sustainable mineral-led development. Countercyclical fiscal policies based on fiscal rules and/or stabilization or reserve funds, exchange rate and monetary policies aiming to minimize currency appreciation, as well financial and industrial policies that foster diversification of the economy are elements of such a framework and have been implemented successfully in diverse contexts. A positive economic growth scenario in mineral-rich countries is characterized by decreasing levels of debt and current-account deficits, high savings rates, a public company that competes successfully with private producers in the mineral sector, productive diversification (including agricultural resources) and a long-term development strategy with a strong integration of economic and social policies. As vertical and horizontal distribution of revenues from the mineral sector is frequently associated with contestation and regional conflicts, it is important to elaborate a progressive fiscal covenant that compensates producing regions/communities with regard to environmental and social costs of mineral production while maintaining equal living conditions across regions.

60 *Institutions, state capacity and politics:* State capacity entails the capacity to mobilize resources, to allocate them strategically, to enforce standards and regulations, to establish social pacts and to fund, deliver and regulate social services and social programmes. State access to revenues generated through mineral production (ideally a combination of proceeds from state production and taxation of other producers) can be a starting point for building state capacity that delivers on economic and social development objectives. Rather than being something that can be imposed from outside, positive institutional change is the result of internal processes that lead to more equitable relationships of power, and more transparent and accountable political structures reflecting the public interest. In a similar vein, it is important to recognize the limitations of reform blueprints— each country has to create suitable institutions and policies that fulfil particular functions, rather than copying generic models. Policy and institutional learning capacity, consensus building, democratic institutions, competitive markets and a strong state role have been important factors in more successful countries such as Chile and Norway.

61 *Social policies and welfare:* Especially for mineral-rich developing countries, social policies are crucial for the strategic management of development. Social policy addresses many of the problems resource-rich countries face, as it can exert a positive impact on growth, employment, social cohesion and political legitimacy, whereas one of the main constraints for social policy, the financing question, is relatively less binding than for example in resource-poor low-income countries. Social policies can lay the foundations for a social contract that increases credibility and accountability of governments, on the one hand, and compliance and participation of tax-payers and citizens, on the other hand. In many of today's advanced countries, the extractive industries not only laid the foundations for broad-based industrialization, but were also pioneers in institutionalizing social insurance programmes for workers and employees in the sector with subsequent extension to other strategic sectors and, finally, universalization of social insurance coverage for the whole economy. Although social policy regimes do not seem to be shaped directly by specific funding sources such as mineral rents, the increased fiscal space afforded by such rents can open up possibilities for redistributive social policy reforms. Investment in human capital, education and health contributes positively to growth and supports efforts to diversify resource-based economies towards higher value added production. Expansion of the social service sector can also open up employment opportunities for women and therefore correct some of the gender imbalances traditionally associated with mineral production.

62 *Foreign investors and the global economy context:* Mineral-rich countries can go a long way in improving national policies and institutions related to a mineral-led development strategy, but they do not operate in isolation: global demand and prices, economic strategies pursued by other countries (also in a regional context), conditions imposed by creditors, new regulations and policies related to climate change processes, and the role of foreign investors have a bearing on the economic performance of these countries. Developed countries should reduce their tariff and non-tariff barriers towards more processed minerals and fuels in order to allow mineral-rich countries to develop resource-based manufacturing industries. Regulation of international commodity markets and monitoring of TNCs is equally important. Last but not least, developing countries need policy space to use macroeconomic tools (such as capital controls) and to implement policies (such as industrial and financial policies) that allow them to maintain stability and to diversify their productive base.

63 *Financing social policy in mineral-rich contexts:* As with other revenue sources, the capture of mineral rents by the state does not reveal how much of this revenue actually reaches lower income groups or how effective public spending is in reducing poverty or inequality. A transparent and democratic budget process is necessary in order to balance competing demands as well as productive and redistributive state functions. Governments with access to rents should not neglect domestic revenues such as taxation and social insurance contributions which have the potential to create sustainable intergenerational and interclass linkages. These domestic resources should be strengthened and designed in an equitable and progressive way to avoid excessive reliance on revenues from the mineral sector.

64 *Future research:* The research on social policy in mineral-rich countries has revealed important gaps in the current literature, which focuses largely on aspects of economic policy and governance. More theoretical and empirical research is needed to shed light on the complex linkages between economic, political and social dimensions of mineral-led development. Future research in this area could seek to (i) provide a clearer definition of resource abundance versus dependence; (ii) study the political economy of mineral-led development and rent distribution as

well as drivers of institutional change; (iii) focus on gender aspects; (iv) explore the interplay of domestic and global factors; (v) elaborate a coherent macroeconomic framework that focuses on both the monetary and productive challenges associated with mineral-led development; and (vi) explore the impact of mineral rents on social policies and outcomes.

Outputs

65   Several publications have come out or are being prepared. An edited volume, containing the chapters listed below, was being finalized, and was under consideration for publication in the UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan Social Policy in a Development Context series.

- Katja Hujo—*Introduction and Overview: Blessing or Curse? Financing Social Policies in Mineral-Rich Countries*

- Samuel Asfaha—*Economic Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries*

- Thorvaldur Gylfason—*Development and Growth in Mineral-Rich Countries*

- Leonith Hinojosa-Valencia, Armando Barrientos, Anthony Bebbington and Tony Addison—*Social Policy and State Revenues in Mineral-Rich Countries*

- Evelyne Dietsche—*Institutional Change and Developmental State Capacity in Mineral-Rich Countries*

- Halvor Mehlum, Karl Moene and Regnar Torvik—*Mineral Rents and Social Development in Norway*

- Juan Carlos Guajardo B.—*Mineral Rents and Social Development in Chile*

- William Ascher—*Mineral Wealth, Development and Social Policy in Indonesia*

- Scott Pegg—*Has Botswana Beaten the Resource Curse?*

- ʾJìmí Adésínà—*Mineral Rents and Social Development in Nigeria*

- Katja Hujo—*Conclusions: Harnessing the Potential of Mineral Rents for Social Development—Options and Constraints*

66   The following UNRISD publications were completed as part of this project.

- CN 23 *Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries* (Report of the UNRISD Workshop, 24–25 April 2008, Geneva), 2010

- Leonith Hinojosa-Valencia, Armando Barrientos, Anthony Bebbington and Tony Addison—*Social Policy and State Revenues in Mineral-Rich Contexts*. Programme Paper SPD 44, 2010

67   The following UNRISD publications were related to this project (part of *Financing Social Policy*).

- Andrew Rosser—"Natural resource wealth, development and social policy: Evidence and issues." In Katja Hujo and Shea McClanahan (eds.), *Financing Social Policy: Mobilizing Resources for Social Policy*. UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke, 2009

- Erling Holmøy—"Mineral rents and social policy: The case of the Norwegian government oil fund." In Katja Hujo and Shea McClanahan (eds.), *Financing Social Policy: Mobilizing Resources for Social Policy*. UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke, 2009

68   In addition, the following external publication was associated with this project.

- Thorvaldur Gylfason—*Development and Growth in Mineral-Rich Countries*. Centre for Economic Policy Research, CEPR Discussion Paper No. 7031

Outreach

69   Whereas several UN and other agencies study the development impact of mineral extraction, for example, UNCTAD, the World Bank, the IMF, UNDP-IPC, UNU–WIDER, UNEP and others, the theme of social policy in mineral-rich countries has not been investigated in a systematic way, providing UNRISD with a clear niche in this area of research. In a context of crisis and ongoing pressure for fiscal austerity, interest in the topic is clearly on the rise. Research findings have been disseminated by project researchers and by UNRISD research coordinator Katja Hujo. She has presented findings from this project at a DFID–UNRISD workshop in Beijing, China, in 2008; at a seminar at the Institute for Futures Studies, Nordiska Afrikainstitutet and Stockholm University, in Stockholm in 2009; and at a social protection workshop at ESCWA, Beirut, in 2010. Findings of the research also fed into chapter 8 of the UNRISD flagship report on poverty, published in 2010, and related presentations.

70   In December 2010, UNRISD was contacted by the UNICEF Regional Office for Asia to think about future collaboration on a project on mobilizing resources from mineral rents for child development and protection policies. Project publications and the proposal for a second research phase were sent in response, and were under consideration.

71   Dissemination activities are expected to continue through 2011, especially if funding for a second research phase (see paragraphs 238–243) can be secured.

Pension Funds and Economic Development

72   This project is coordinated by Katja Hujo. In 2010, research assistance was provided by Elena Gaia and Imogen Howells (research analysts), and Maria Garrone, Zhypargul Turmamatova, Maegan Hendow, Orlando Salazar and Dominik Bohnen (interns).

73   Funding for this project was provided by the Ford Foundation and UNRISD core funds.

Background

74   This project was developed in 2007 as one of the subprojects under *Financing Social Policy*. The research has examined the economic and social implications of social funds set aside for protective purposes. Although such funds are often aimed at ensuring social security, they can also be used for redistributive and productive purposes. In a number of developing countries, such as Chile, Finland, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea and Singapore, pension funds (and to a lesser extent, health and unemployment insurance funds) have been an important source of financing for investment. Issues addressed under this project include (i) the challenges that developing countries face in managing funds with often weak administrative capacity and macroeconomic instability; (ii) the comparison of different pension schemes (public versus private, pay-as-you-go versus funded schemes, decentralized versus centralized funds), their interaction with labour and financial markets and their implications for development, social cohesion, equity and redistribution; (iii) the relationship between economic (growth, financial sector development) and social (coverage, benefit levels and equity) goals of pension schemes; and (iv) the political economy of pension reforms in developing countries.

75   The main project output will be an edited volume on *Pension Funds and Economic Development*, comprising eight case studies on pension reform in Brazil, Canada, Central and Eastern Europe, India, Latin America (Bolivia), the Middle East and North Africa, the Republic of Korea and South Africa.

Progress

76   The first draft of an additional case study on Bolivia is expected in January 2011.

77   The project is expected to conclude in 2011 with the finalization of an edited volume, and its submission for publication in the UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan Social Policy in a Development Context series.

Preliminary research findings

78   Research findings from the case studies of pension reform in Brazil, Canada, Central and Eastern Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, and South Africa were summarized in paragraphs 123–129 of the 2008 Progress Report; findings from the case study in the Republic of Korea were summarized in paragraphs 96–98 of the 2009 Progress Report. Final versions of the case studies on Bolivia and India, as well as the overall project synthesis, are expected in 2011.

Social Policies in Small States

79   Naren Prasad conceptualized this project, and coordinated it until he left UNRISD in June 2008. Nicola Hypher (research analyst) ensured project coordination until she left UNRISD in January 2010. These staff departures meant an unfortunate hiatus in work on this project during 2010. In December 2010, Megan Gerecke joined UNRISD as a fellow in order to ensure the production of outputs—and thus the completion of the project—by mid-2011.

80   The bulk of the funding for the research was provided by the Commonwealth Secretariat and UNRISD core funds. Additional support for the country study on Grenada was provided by the UNICEF Eastern Caribbean Office.

81   Twelve country studies were commissioned under the project. They examine the economic and social situation in the country and the factors or policies behind successes or failures in terms of economic and social performance. The research does this, first, by evaluating the general development strategies and the policies to promote growth and, in many contexts, diversification of the economy. The country studies then investigate the social situation, presenting data on social indicators, and looking at the social policy design behind progress or stagnation. In doing so, the country studies look at government expenditure levels and policy instruments, examining the extent to which policies are universal. They also examine major crises over the past few decades, and policy solutions. In conclusion, policy implications are highlighted and some recommendations made. Four thematic papers framed and complemented the country-level research.

82   Additional background information, as well as some preliminary research findings, will be found in the 2008 and 2009 Progress Reports.

Progress

83   The country studies were undergoing peer review, or final revision and editing, during the reporting period.

84   The first two were published in the joint Commonwealth Secretariat/UNRISD paper series.

- Jane Jenson—*Defining and Measuring Social Cohesion*. Commonwealth Secretariat, 2010

- Patsy Lewis—*Social Policies in Grenada*. Commonwealth Secretariat, 2010

85   One was being processed for publication as an UNRISD e-paper.

- Godfrey Baldacchino—*The Power of Jurisdiction in Promoting Social Policies in Small States*. Programme Paper SPD 45, forthcoming

86   The thematic paper on welfare regimes and social policies, as well as the country studies on Malta and Seychelles had been submitted to the Commonwealth Secretariat. Other papers were at various stages of peer review, revision or final vetting by the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Outreach results and impacts

87   During this reporting period, research findings related to the *Social Policy and Development* programme were presented at the following events.

- Sarah Cook and Katja Hujo presented research related to social policy and social protection from the UNRISD flagship report on poverty at the ILO Decent Work Forum in December, emphasizing the implications of the report for the ILO Decent Work Agenda.

- Katja Hujo presented and discussed research related to social policy and social protection from the UNRISD flagship report on poverty at the Latin American Institute, Free University Berlin, in December, in the context of a colloquium of PhD students.

- Insights from research on *Financing Social Policy: Mobilizing Resources for Social Development* were presented at an inter-regional workshop on Social Protection as Development, organized by ESCWA and the German Friedrich-Ebert Foundation in Beirut in October 2010. The workshop discussed international experiences in social protection policies and provided an in-depth social protection analysis on Lebanon and Oman, with Omani delegates expressing a specific interest in the financing issue.

- Nicola Piper presented research findings from the past project, *Social Policy and Migration in Developing Countries*, at the Expert Roundtable on the Management of South-South Labour Migration in Brussels, 22–23 November 2010; and at a workshop organized by People's Global Action (PGA) during the Global Forum on Migration in Mexico City in November 2010.

Programme on Gender and Development

Introduction

88   In recent decades the presence of women in public life has grown, whether in politics, in the workforce, or in the migrant streams that cross international borders. At the same time, the intensive engagement of activists and researchers with the development establishment has made gender a legitimate policy issue for institutions and movements operating at different levels. Yet gender inequalities in power, which intersect with other inequalities, continue to be a persistent and

integral feature of the modern world and its institutions—whether markets and macroeconomic flows; states, political parties and social movements; or the intimate sphere of family, household and community. Transformative agendas of social change are constrained not only by the continued dominance of market orthodoxy in some important arenas of policy making, but also by shifts in geopolitics, and new forms of religious and cultural politics that are being played out at global, national and subnational levels.

89   Under the programme *Gender and Development*, research activities were finalized under two multi-country projects.

90   For the project *Political and Social Economy of Care*, 2010 saw the publication of one edited volume on time-use in the Routledge/UNRISD Research in Gender and Development series, and a special issue of *International Labour Review* on workers in the care economy. Work on a second set of articles for journal publication (either as a section or a full special issue) was under way. The final book volume, drawing together country-level research as well as commissioned thematic papers, was reviewed favourably by three readers, and the revised manuscript will be submitted to Routledge in 2011. Five individual country manuscripts (on Argentina, Nicaragua, Tanzania, India and the Republic of Korea) were also being finalized; the first four will be published locally as book manuscripts. Four Programme Papers on child care in Nicaragua, child and elderly care in Japan, a comparative study of childcare in Chile and Mexico, and a conceptual paper on claiming and framing in the making of care policies were also published.

91   For the project on *Religion, Politics and Gender Equality*, both the country-level research and the work on commissioned thematic papers were finalized. A special issue of *Third World Quarterly* drawing together the 11 country studies was published in 2010. Work on a selected number of the country studies for publication as a special issue of a French-language journal, *Cahiers du Genre,* was under way. Two Programme Papers, on honour-related violence and on faith-based organizations delivering welfare services, were published. A first draft of the Research and Policy Brief was prepared and circulated for comments. Selected papers from the project were condensed and posted on the openDemocracy website.

Political and Social Economy of Care

92   This project was coordinated by Shahra Razavi. Silke Staab supported the project as a research analyst until end-May 2010, and Kristine Goulding from August 2010. Ji-Won Seon was an intern.

93   Project funding was provided by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC, Canada), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), and the UNDP (Japan/Women in Development [WID] Fund). Additional support was provided by UNRISD core funds.

Background

94   The project started in 2007 and is now finalized. It has undertaken comparative research on the multiple institutions of care (households, states, markets, non-profit sector), their gender composition and dynamics, and their implications for poverty and social rights of citizenship. The research was empirically grounded in the care sector of different developing regions, and connected to some of the existing theoretical work that, for the most part, takes the

developed capitalist economies as its point of reference, with a view to exploring possibilities for mutual learning.

95   The research project engaged with the following key questions. What form do care arrangements take in diverse developing countries? Are families and households (in all their diversity) the only site where care is provided? How are state policies and social practices shaping national care arrangements? What are the implications of different care arrangements for those who receive and provide care, on a paid or unpaid basis? The core countries were selected from sub-Saharan Africa (South Africa and Tanzania), Asia (India, the Republic of Korea, Japan), and Latin America (Argentina and Nicaragua); desk studies on Switzerland and Uruguay, and a series of thematic papers complemented the country studies.

96   The 2009 Progress Report provided an analytical overview of the main findings of the research. Publication and outreach activities in 2010 are highlighted below.

Outreach results and impacts

Publications in 2010

- Debbie Budlender—*Time Use Studies and Unpaid Care Work*. UNRISD/Routledge Research on Gender and Development Series, New York, 2010

- Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab (eds.)—*Workers in the Care Economy*. Special Issue of *International Labour Review*, Vol. 149, No. 4, December 2010

- Juliana Martínez Franzoni, with Carmen Largaespada-Fredersdorff, Karim Ulloa and Koen Voorend—*The Political and Social Economy of Care in Nicaragua: Familialism of Care under an Exclusionary Social Policy Regime*. Programme Paper GD 8, February 2010

- Aya Abe—*The Changing Shape of the Care Diamond: The Case of Child and Elderly Care in Japan*. Programme Paper GD 9, March 2010

- Silke Staab and Roberto Gerhard—*Childcare Service Expansion in Chile and Mexico: For Women or Children or Both?* Programme Paper GD 10, May 2010

- Fiona Williams—*Claiming and Framing in the Making of Care Policies: The Recognition and Redistribution of Care*. Programme Paper GD 13, November 2010

Outreach in 2010

97   Project findings were granted considerable room for dissemination in Tanzania. On 16 December 2010, the Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP), which has been hosting the Tanzania country study, organized a launch event where findings from the country study (including time use analysis) were presented. The sessions were well attended, including high-level officials from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, as well as Water, Health, and other sectors. TACAIDS (the key parastatal organization coordinating the multisectoral strategy on HIV) and activists from PLWAs, health equity, and other rights organizations and networks and research institutions were also present. Five top media companies, including Tanzanian national television and radio, covered the event.

98   The research team members from South Africa and the UNRISD research coordinator were invited to present research findings at the National Treasury in Pretoria on 12 September 2010. On 14 September, the research coordinator delivered the annual Helen Joseph Memorial Lecture at the University of Johannesburg; attendees included researchers, students, policy actors and public figures. The address was featured on South Africa's Morning Live news programme, broadcast on the SABC 2 television channel.

99   UNRISD was planning a joint event with the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC) in Santiago, Chile (scheduled for 7 January 2011) on the development of national policies in the area of preschool education and care in the region, especially their potential in addressing both children's and adult women's rights and needs. Former UNRISD Research Analyst, Silke Staab, specialists from ECLAC's Social Development Division and Gender Division, as well as governmental agencies, international organizations, research centres, universities and NGOs were invited to attend. Virtual participants were also expected to follow the seminar online.

Religion, Politics and Gender Equality

100   This project was coordinated by Shahra Razavi. In 2010, assistance was provided by Anne Jenichen (Heinrich Böll fellow)[1] and by Kristine Goulding (from August).

101   Project funding was provided by the Heinrich Böll Foundation (HBF); the United Nations Development Fund for Women/UNIFEM (now UN Women) Office for Central and Eastern Europe co-funded three of the country case studies, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) funded three of the thematic papers. Additional support was provided by UNRISD core funds.

Background

102   The project started in 2007 and is now finalized. It has undertaken comparative research on how religion and politics have intertwined in selected national settings, and the implications of this nexus for gender equality and feminist politics. The papers span diverse regional contexts, from Asia (India, Pakistan) to Africa (Nigeria) and the Middle East (Iran, Israel, Turkey), and from the Americas (Chile, Mexico, United States) to Eastern and Central Europe (Poland, Serbia), encompassing countries with populations belonging to diverse religious traditions including Christianity, Hinduism, Judaism and Islam.

103   The research project engaged with the following key questions. Has the presence of religion within the political arena made it harder for women to pursue equality with men? Was religion ever a purely "private" matter (as the frequently-used term "de-privatization" implies) contained within the private sphere of personal belief? What are the main channels through which religion shapes gender (in)equality? How have women's movements and their allies contested the discriminatory provisions and norms propagated by conservative religious forces that are opposed to the women's rights agenda?

104   The 2009 Progress Report provided an analytical overview of the main findings emerging from the project. Publication and outreach activities in 2010 are highlighted below.

---

[1]   The position was funded by the HBF; the fellow worked for the project on a part-time basis from Berlin.

Outreach results and impacts

Publications in 2010

- Shahra Razavi and Anne Jenichen (eds.)—*The Unhappy Marriage of Religion and Politics: Problems and Pitfalls for Gender Equality. Third World Quarterly*, Special Issue, Vol. 31, No. 6, 2010

- Anna C. Korteweg and Gökçe Yurdakul—*Religion, Culture and the Politicization of Honour-Related Violence: A Critical Analysis of Media and Policy Debates in Western Europe and North America.* UNRISD Programme Paper GD 12, October 2010

- Mariz Tadros—*Faith-Based Organizations and Service Delivery: Some Gender Conundrums.* UNRISD Programme Paper GD 13, September 2010

Outreach in 2010

105 The research findings from the project have been disseminated through openDemocracy (OD), an independent global current affairs website dedicated to promoting human rights and democracy through dialogue and debate. OD has nearly 3,000 authors in 70 countries, a regular readership of 200,000, and 1.9 million repeat visitors. The aim of the initiative in which UNRISD is involved (along with AWID, HBF, Hivos and the University for Humanist Studies) is to bring the insights and analysis of three international research/knowledge programmes to users of openDemocracy. In 2010, two of the country studies (on India and the United States) were posted, as well as part one of a three-part article, entitled "The unhappy marriage of religion and politics" by Shahra Razavi and Anne Jenichen.

Programme on Markets, Business and Regulation

Introduction

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

107 In 2010 the *Markets, Business and Regulation* programme was concluding, with the latter phases of research and publication under the project *Business Regulation, Non-State Actors and Development*. A Research Wrap-Up is provided below. Two edited volumes related to completed projects were published.

Business Regulation, Non-State Actors and Development

108 This project was coordinated jointly by Darryl Reed (York University, Toronto, Canada) and Peter Utting at UNRISD. In 2010 research assistance was provided by Christopher Kip (research analyst) and editorial assistance by Natalie Tomlinson and Agnes de Mauroy (interns).

109 Funding for this project was provided by York University, the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada and UNRISD core funds.

Research wrap-up

110 The research, which commenced in 2009, examined achievements, limitations and challenges associated with new forms of "private" and "civil" regulation of business and commercial activities that promote standards directly associated with social, environmental and rights-based dimensions of development. A central feature of such forms of regulation—hereafter referred to as New Business Regulation (NBR)—is the prominent role played by non-state actors in various aspects of regulatory governance. These include standard-setting and implementation, oversight and redress, as well as participation in governance structures, advocacy networks and epistemic communities that direct or shape regulatory processes and initiatives.

111 Under this project, 31 researchers prepared 23 papers which examined conceptual and empirical dimensions, primarily through case studies of selected initiatives and institutions. These included those that:

- have a global focus, such as the UN Global Compact, the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), SA 8000 (labour standard) certification, standard-setting and certification associated with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;

- have a sectoral, industry or product focus, such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), GlobalGAP and the Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI);

- are focused on a particular issue, such as the Atlanta Agreement on Child Labour, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI—corruption) and the Kimberley Process (conflict diamonds);

- focus on the realization of rights of workers, indigenous peoples and others through grievance procedures, such as the Permanent Peoples' Tribunals in Latin America, the Workers Rights Consortium (WRC) and International Framework Agreements between Gobal Union Federations and TNCs;

- focus on fair trade and agro-ecology, such as the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM), Fair Trade Mining, Fairtrade Labelling Organizations International (FLO), the World Fair Trade Organization (WFTO) and Comercio Justo Mexico.

112 The project reactivated a network of scholars and research institutions, including UNRISD, which had originated in Canada in 2007 with the purpose of developing a large research proposal.[2] While the bid for funding was unsuccessful, there was an interest in continuing research collaboration. This project also provided UNRISD the opportunity to revisit preliminary work it had done a decade earlier on the potential and limits of emerging multistakeholder standards-based initiatives.[3]

---

[2]   See UNRISD (2007), Progress Report by the Director, paragraphs 153–154.

[3]   See Peter Utting (2002), "Regulating business via multistakeholder initiatives: A preliminary assessment." In NGLS/UNRISD, *Voluntary Approaches to Corporate Responsibility: Readings and a Resource Guide*, NGLS/UNRISD, Geneva.

Research focus and findings

113   The rise of free-market ideology and strategy in the 1980s prompted profound changes in the regulation of markets and business activities. Such changes are commonly associated with "de-regulation", self-regulation, the rolling back of state enforcement capacity, the decline of collective bargaining, and "re-regulation" involving the strengthening of corporate rights through national and international law. These and other trends such as the shift from "government" to "governance" and the rise of so-called post-political discourse associated with win-win scenarios and promoting consensual politics, dialogue and partnership, have seen regulatory authority increasingly delegated to, or assumed by, non-state actors, particularly business organizations and NGOs. As intra-firm relations and inter-firm networks have intensified and expanded, and the negative social and environmental consequences of economic liberalization have become more apparent, non-state actors have assumed a prominent role in standards-based initiatives associated with corporate social responsibility (CSR).

114   Conceptually and strategically, the enhanced role of non-state actors in business regulation and new forms of standards-based initiatives can be understood in terms of (i) filling the institutional deficit of globalization; (ii) addressing the issue of state (and trade union) "failure"; (iii) the rise of the "competition state"; (iv) re-embedding liberalism; (v) good governance; and (vi) crafting a contemporary equivalent of the ideal-typical state-business-society relations, social pacts and compromises of the so-called Fordist and corporatist eras. It must also be understood in terms of changes in the relative power and influence of states, global corporations, trade unions, NGOs and social movements, in particular the growing structural, instrumental and discursive power of big business; the role of professionalized NGOs in service delivery, knowledge networks and epistemic communities; and the rise of new social movements concerned with global justice issues, such as corporate accountability and fair and ethical trade.

115   Against this backdrop emerged a new set of regulatory initiatives, prominent features of which include some combination of:

- multistakeholder dialogue and governance structures;
- a more systematic approach to standards design and regulation;
- strengthening and integrating different components of regulation, including design, promotion, implementation, reporting, disclosure, monitoring, certification and redress;
- closer cooperation among non-state regulatory actors and institutions, as well as with governments and intergovernmental organizations; and
- enhanced contestation and claims-making on the part of civil society organizations and networks in relation to corporate accountability and other global justice issues, such as ethical and fair trade.

Achievements

116   Such initiatives have played a key role in raising awareness of social, environmental, human rights and governance problems associated with contemporary patterns of production, investment, trade, consumption, corporatization and self-regulation. Some have contributed to the diffusion of the ethos and practices of CSR through initiatives that have a multisectoral and global focus (for example, the UN Global Compact, the Global Reporting Initiative, ISO 26000, SA 8000, WFTO and FLO). Others are more focused on specific production sites and value chains, notably those associated with the extractive

industries, apparel and textiles, and agri-food systems (for example, ETI, GlobalGAP, WRC, ISO 14001, IFOAM, FSC and MSC).

117 At the micro level of the enterprise, gains have been reported in certain value chains in areas related to child labour, improved compliance with minimum wage legislation, improved prices for smallholders through fair trade schemes, anti-corruption, enhanced environmental protection, and improvements in human rights situations in some conflict zones and areas of natural resource extraction. The emphasis within some initiatives on labour rights and the social organization of small producers has yielded improvements related to empowerment. The early emphasis on engaging larger corporations has, to some extent, broadened to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Initiatives like the GRI, SA8000 and the UN Global Compact have introduced or supported differentiated procedures that take into account the context and constraints of SMEs. Some initiatives are attempting to correct the tendency of standards-based initiatives in the extractive industries (for example, gold and diamonds) to neglect artisanal miners.

118 Considerable regulatory dynamism is evident in the sense that many initiatives evolve, mature and are ratcheted up. Incremental reform is apparent in terms of adopting additional standards, and strengthening specific mechanisms and procedures to enhance implementation and oversight, for example, in relation to transparency, disclosure and complaints procedures. Several initiatives have enhanced the quality of specific tools, such as social auditing, certification and sustainability reporting, by addressing weaknesses that were apparent when these practices first emerged. Initiatives such as the GRI, FSC and SA8000 have become more inclusive of a broader range of standards, procedures and stakeholders. In addition to organizational or institutional learning, pressures from civil society organizations and networks have played a key role in this process of ratcheting up.

119 The range of tactics employed by civil society organizations to influence New Business Regulation has broadened. They include protest, advocacy, lobbying, social dialogue, participation in epistemic communities, governance structures, and activation of grievance procedures. Activism associated with corporate responsibility and accountability has become more eclectic, often going beyond the traditional dichotomy of "collaboration" versus "confrontation" to combine insider and outsider pressures, as well as overt forms of contestation and participation in policy dialogues. This tactical mix has been apparent in relation, for example, to reforms of the UN Global Compact, the ISO 26000 social responsibility guidelines and the current revision of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Conceptually and strategically, there is greater recognition that "corporate logic" and "activist logic" may share more common ground than traditionally assumed. The growing market for both reputational and ethically traded goods, the compatibility of the preferences of some types of firms and industries with aspects of social and sustainable development, and the rise of global corporations as political actors that must compromise, are features that favour New Business Regulation and coalitions between big business and some civil society organizations and networks. Both activism and regulatory governance have also adapted to globalization and the power of TNCs by becoming more "multi-scalar". They involve actors and institutions that often complement those operating at the national level by focusing on both the micro level of the factory, mine or farm, and the global level involving international norms or agreements with corporate headquarters related to their global operations.

120 New Business Regulation has advanced thinking and policy on what constitutes "effective" regulation. Some initiatives are going beyond the narrow

compartmentalization of "voluntary" and "mandatory" regulation, by promoting hybrid forms of regulation where voluntary standards (i) are based on international labour, environmental, human rights and other law; (ii) serve as benchmarks for national law and public policy; and (iii) involve not only business entities and civil society organizations, but also governments and intergovernmental organizations. Several initiatives (for example, GRI, ISO 26000, GlobalGAP, IFOAM and FLO) have attempted to address the problem of the proliferation of initiatives and are positioning themselves as the internationally recognized standard. Furthermore, some show signs of coalescing into a more harmonized and structured regulatory system. This is apparent both in forms of collaboration between some sectoral and certification initiatives (for example, FSC, MSC, SA8000, FLO), and in initiatives that try to harmonize standards in related sectors (for example, GlobalGAP and IFOAM). It is also apparent in relation to certain global initiatives, such as the UN Global Compact, ILO, ISO, the GRI and the OCED Guidelines for MNEs, which have become more mutually supportive, establishing formal partnerships or signing memoranda of understanding.

121   Such collaboration points to an incipient form of transnational governance where functions of global standard-setting, promotion, reporting, certification and grievance/redress procedures are coordinated or organized around a regulatory international division of labour. The strengthening of transnational governance is also apparent in relation to the increasing number of International Framework Agreements between Global Union Federations and global corporations, which attempt to broaden the locus of industrial relations and collective bargaining beyond the national to the global level.

Limitations and constraints

122   Despite the institutional thickening associated with New Business Regulation, it remains heavily constrained in terms of the numbers of global corporations and other enterprises that are proactively engaged. Even some of the largest global initiatives, such as the UN Global Compact and the GRI, involve relatively few of the world's TNCs and affiliates. The uptake of certain schemes such as SA8000 and Balanço Social in Brazil declined significantly after a few years. Numerous factors and conditions inhibit scaling up and proactive engagement. These include conventional resource constraints associated with NGOs and SMEs, the ongoing scope for free-riding, given weak compliance mechanisms and the rise of competing initiatives.

123   New Business Regulation is constrained by a range of structural conditions. These include processes of informalization and casualization of labour, sub-subcontracting, financialization and entrenched corporate incentive structures, ongoing concentration within value chains, and entrenched or skewed power relations within regulatory institutions, global value chains and policy processes. The nesting of New Business Regulation within broader institutional structures of capitalism, as well as the considerable influence of corporate interests in regulatory design and implementation (and other policy processes), impose major constraints on the potential of such initiatives to transform business practices, core product and market strategies, and patterns of corporate governance. Achievements are often not replicated in more informal and casualized segments of the value chain, and indeed can fuel informalization. Within some export-manufacturing chains women have been particularly affected by this situation. In mining, certain initiatives have until recently ignored the situation of millions of informal sector miners.

124   Lack of rigorous impact assessment, systematic review of compliance, and effective grievance and remedy procedures emerge as key limitations in several

initiatives (for example, the UN Global Compact, the GRI, OECD Guidelines, SA8000, the Kimberley Process and FLO). This often results from the combination of resource constraints; technical complexities associated with investigation, monitoring and verification; and imbalances in power relations and influence favouring certain business interests or governments. Civil society activism, organizations and networks are increasingly directing their energies towards strengthening such aspects, as seen in the case of NGOs and trade unions that are testing the complaints procedures of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, International Framework Agreements, and the Permanent Peoples' Tribunals in Latin America.

125 Economic development dimensions and the fact that there may be winners and losers within supply chains are often ignored. Of particular concern are the cost implications of New Business Regulation for small suppliers and workers, and the capacity of large corporations to use their market power to transfer the costs of raising standards and risks to weaker stakeholders. Productivity gains may not conform to the theory regarding win-win outcomes. Furthermore, there is a tendency for standards regimes to favour concentration at different levels of the value chain. Standards-based initiatives may facilitate market access for some enterprises and work more as a protectionist barrier to trade for others. The neglect of development dimensions is also reflected in, and a product of, the marginalization of Southern actors and stakeholders in the design of standards, monitoring, implementation and the governance structures of various initiatives. This was noted in relation, for example, to ISO 14001, SA8000, GRI, ETI, FLO, GlobalGAP and IFOAM. Where both Southern and civil society participation is substantive there may be a tendency on the part of organized business interests and governments to craft alternative schemes that are seen as more business-friendly or where business can exert more control. This occurred, for example, in reaction to the FSC, and has also been apparent in the shift from civil-led to business-led social reporting schemes in Brazil.

126 The stated objective of many initiatives to promote empowerment often remains unrealized. Attention to issues of core labour rights, particularly collective bargaining and freedom of association, is often marginalized. The scaling up of fair trade through the involvement of large corporations may direct attention to price premiums and market access but neglect a key goal of fair trade, namely producer empowerment. Processes of monitoring and verification, which could potentially empower workers, tend to engage more with management than workers. This in turn, creates suspicion of auditors among the workforce, and limits the capacity of auditing to identify issues of concern for workers. Weak transparency and disclosure associated with schemes such as the UN Global Compact, GRI and SA8000 inhibit the capacity of NGOs and trade unions to monitor and act as watchdogs. Some social auditing and certification schemes that require the audited enterprise to pay the auditors remain compromised by conflicts of interest, lack of independence and weak disclosure (for example, SA8000). A technocratic and managerial approach to compliance often sidelines others that enhance the empowerment and rights of workers and small producers. As a result, embedded social or commercial relations that can undermine labour and other standards in value chains are often ignored (for example, ETI, SA8000).

Dilemmas and challenges

127 The course of regulatory action needed to meet multiple and sometimes contradictory goals associated with economic, social, sustainable and rights-based development is not clear cut. Not only is regulation a highly contested field, various dilemmas are also apparent.

128 Attention to particular issues and institutional arrangements within New Business Regulation may obscure others. The comparison of sites in India and Pakistan in relation to the implementation of the Atlanta Agreement on Child Labour in the football manufacturing industry, for example, reveals important differences between externally driven and locally embedded approaches. More rigorous implementation of the agreement was apparent in Pakistan, partly due to the pressures exerted by both international NGOs and dominant Northern corporations concerned with reputational issues and the independence of the monitoring institution. Social protection schemes, however, lost momentum once donor support declined. This contrasted with the situation in India where the local embeddedness of Indian firms had given rise to certain social protection measures that were not the focus of the formal agreement, and which proved more sustainable.

129 There is often a trade-off between scale of uptake or implementation of voluntary standards and their quality or rigour. Scaling up requires institutions and procedures that are relatively business friendly. In some instances this has resulted in the dilution of standards and implementation procedures. It may also lead to what has been called "conventionalization"—that is, the dual process whereby large producers or enterprises increasingly engage with ethical and fair trade standards, and where interpretation and implementation of standards increasingly conforms to their preferences and practices. Uptake can also be impeded by raising the bar too high. The tension between scale and quality was noted, for example, in the case of the GRI, UNGC, SA8000, FSC, MSC, IFOAM and FLO.

130 At a broader level, this tension is reflected in the relationship between regulation that ultimately enhances capitalist (inter-firm and intra-firm) coordination on the one hand, and regulation that is driven by global justice issues, on the other. Important substantive and procedural differences often characterize initiatives that are driven by risk and reputation management and consumer demand, on the one hand, and those based on rights or developmental goals. There are a range of initiatives, standards and procedures that are conducive to both these logics, but this is not the case for all. Those concerned with global justice issues are in the complex strategic position of having to engage big business to push for regulatory change, to guard against co-optation, to compromise and accommodate certain business demands and preferences, to know with whom to ally, and when to switch tactics and ratchet up action to another level.

131 The fundamental, sometimes unspoken, compromise of some initiatives is that they do not interrogate core institutions of capitalism, such as profit maximization, shareholder primacy, the autonomy of corporate management and legal structures of corporate governance, and other structural constraints. In the process of regulatory design, explicit compromises are often reached that dilute some aspects of regulation or keep certain issues off-limits, but which are often necessary to advance in other respects. The recent ISO26000 process, for example, agreed early on not to target TNCs by focusing on *corporate* social responsibility, but was subsequently able to design a comprehensive guidance framework for *organizational* social responsibility.

132 The future trajectory of New Business Regulation, and its impact in relation to inclusive development and democratic governance, will largely depend on the way in which three challenges, associated with developmental, regulatory and political aspects, are addressed.

133 The *developmental challenge* involves achieving a more equitable distribution of costs and benefits of regulation along the value chain, particularly in relation to small suppliers, workers and producers, as well as more equitable participation of Southern actors and stakeholders in dialogue, negotiation and governance associated with new regulatory initiatives. More attention should also be paid to local and national contexts that may constrain the capacity of smaller firms and producers to comply and benefit, as well as varied local solutions to global problems. States have a key role to play in supporting small producers and enterprises to enhance levels of social organization, managerial skills and bargaining power, and to ensure that New Business Regulation, including increasing corporate involvement in fair trade, does not act as a barrier to trade or impose burdensome costs on suppliers.

134 The *regulatory challenge* is apparent in various respects. First, the capacity of new institutions to achieve their stated objectives needs to be enhanced by strengthening such aspects as transparency, impact assessments and periodic review, multistakeholder participation in monitoring, verification and governance processes, and grievance and redress procedures. Second, it is important to strengthen the "proto" transnational regulatory regime through regulatory institutions that operate on multiple scales and that are complementary and synergistic. Key in this respect is enlisting the support of states and multilateral institutions in relation to both promotion and enforcement, as well as crafting forms of hybrid regulation where voluntary and legalistic approaches are mutually reinforcing. This involves recognizing that voluntarism and soft law need to be complemented by other regulatory approaches and institutions at both national and global levels, including extraterritorial jurisdiction, binding law, and effective judicial grievance and redress procedures. It also requires the regulation of wider institutions of capitalism, such as corporate governance structures and financial regulation, in which New Business Regulation is nested and which often constrain its potential. Third, it is necessary to ensure that regulation centred on improving and stabilizing intra-firm and inter-firm relations is conducive to regulation aimed at more transformative patterns of development that enhance the well-being and rights of marginalized groups and future generations.

135 The *political challenge* involves reconfiguring power relations, as well as active citizenship and participation of Southern actors in shaping standards and regulatory regimes. This requires building coalitions, reproducing and sustaining bottom-up pressures, and promoting forms of participation that address development contradictions, ensure the application of agreed standards and push for incremental reform. Such coalitions and pressures are also crucial for strengthening state enforcement capacity and directing attention to other modes of regulation, including mandatory national and international law, as well as needed reforms of broader market and corporate institutions. The political challenge requires strengthening and sustaining coalitions and alliances of various types: among civil society actors, in particular, NGOs and trade unions; between civil society actors and firms which have a stake in the "market for virtue"; between Northern and Southern actors; and between civil society actors and programmatic political parties, states and intergovernmental organizations. Mirroring the organization of capital under globalization, both regulation and politics conducive to transformative change need to be organized and articulated across multiple scales—local, national, regional and global—but in ways that do not reproduce Northern bias into the policy space of developing countries.

136   An edited volume, provisionally titled *Business, Non-State Regulation and Development,* was being prepared. Edited by Darryl Reed, Peter Utting and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed, the volume will comprise the following chapters.

- Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (York University, Canada)—*Development and the Problematique of Non-State Regulation*

- Peter Utting (UNRISD)—*Activism, Business Regulation and Development*

- Stephanie Barrientos and Sally Smith (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)—*Ethical Trading Initiative*

- Doris Fuchs (University of Münster, Germany) and Agni Kalfagianni (Vrje Universiteit Amsterdam)—*The GlobalGAP*

- Dirk Ulrich Gilbert (Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany) and Andreas Rasche (University of Warwick, United Kingdom)—*Social Accountability 8000*

- Stepan Wood (Osgoode Hall Law School, York University, Canada)—*The ISO and Environmental Regulation*

- Catia Gregoratti (University of Lund, Sweden)—*The United Nations Global Compact*

- Ngai-Ling Sum (Lancaster University, United Kingdom)—*Wal-Mart's Code of Conduct and the "New Ethicalism"*

- David Levy (University of Massachusetts, United States) and Halina Szejnwald Brown (Clark University)—*Sustainability Reporting and the Global Reporting Initiative*

- Eduardo Gomes and Ana Maria Kirschner (Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil)—*Balanço Social—Brazil*

- Corinne Gendron and René Audet (Université de Québec à Montréal, Canada)—*International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM)*

- Ben Cashore (Yale University) and Graeme Auld (Carleton University, Canada)—*The Forest Stewardship Council*

- Graeme Auld (Carleton University, Canada)—*The Marine Stewardship Council*

- Peter Lund-Thomsen (Copenhagen Business School, Denmark) and Khalid Nadvi (University of Manchester, United Kingdom)—*The Atlanta Agreement on Child Labour*

- Don Wells (McMaster University, Canada)—*Worker Rights Consortium*

- Marcelo Saguier (National Science and Technology Research Council/CONICET, Argentina)—*Peoples' Tribunals in Latin America*

- Nikolaus Hammer (University of Leicester, United Kingdom)—*International Framework Agreements*

- Ian Smillie (Chairman, the Diamond Development Initiative/DDI, Canada)—*The Kimberley Process*

- Carola Kantz (London School of Economics, United Kingdom)—*Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative*

- Gavin Hilson and Paul Kamlongera (University of Reading, United Kingdom)—*Fair Trade Mining*

- Darryl Reed (York University, Canada)—*Fairtrade Labelling Organizations International (FLO)*

- Will Low and Eileen Davenport (Royal Roads University, Canada)—*World Fair Trade Organization (WFTO)*
- Francsico van der Hoff (UCIRI, Mexico) and Alistair Smith (Cardiff University, United Kingdom)—*Comercio Justo Mexico*

Outreach results and impacts

137   Research related to corporate social responsibility, public-private partnerships and inclusive development, and business-state relations and corporate political influence, reported on in the 2008 Progress Report (paragraphs 170–187), culminated in the publication of two volumes:

- Peter Utting and José Carlos Marques (eds.)—*Corporate Social Responsibility and Regulatory Governance: Towards Inclusive Development?*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2010; and
- José Carlos Marques and Peter Utting (eds.)—*Business, Politics and Public Policy: Implications for Inclusive Development*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2010.

138   They were also synthesized in chapter 9 of the flagship report, *Combating Poverty and Inequality*.

139   During the reporting period research findings were disseminated through other channels. These included:

- UN system events and processes associated with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UNCTAD's *World Investment Report*, the UN Global Compact Office and the ILO, and the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative on Business and Human Rights, and the 2012 "United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development"; and
- academic events and knowledge dialogues associated with the Ross Business School, University of Michigan, Hivos, the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), INSEAD, and the University Institute for European Studies, Barcelona.

Programme on Civil Society and Social Movements

Introduction

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

141   In 2010 the Civil Society and Social Movements programme was concluding, with the synthesis of research findings and preparation of the final publication under the project *Social Responses to Inequalities and Policy Changes*. Past research on the UN and civil society (which led to the book by Nora McKeon, *The United Nations and Civil Society: Legitimating Global Governance—Whose*

Voice?) was the subject of a number of dissemination events and dialogues in 2010.

Social Responses to Inequalities and Policy Changes

142 During the reporting period this project was coordinated by Peter Utting. Additional background research was provided by Annekathrin Ellersiek (visiting fellow) and editorial assistance by Natalie Tomlinson and Agnes de Mauroy (interns).

143 This research was funded by the European Union (via the University of Siena) as part of a larger project on Inequality: Mechanisms, Effects and Policies (INEQ), which involved a network of seven European universities and research institutes. The INEQ project formed part of the European Commission's Sixth Framework Programme, Priority 7: Citizens and Governance in a Knowledge-Based Society. Additional support for the UNRISD project was provided by core funds.

144 Work continued on the preparation of a book manuscript titled *Global Justice Activism and Policy Reform in Europe: Understanding When Change Happens* (Annekathrin Ellersiek, Mario Pianta and Peter Utting, eds.), which was accepted for publication by Routledge and would be submitted in mid-2011. During the reporting period, drafts or translations of the following chapters were completed:

- Annekathrin Ellersiek, Peter Utting and Mario Pianta—*Overview*
- Peter Utting—*Elite Power and Activist Responses*
- Jem Bendell and Annekathrin Ellersiek—*The Potential and Practice of "Civic Networks"*
- Frederico Silva—*Global Networks and Policy Change for Trade Justice*
- Rodrigo Contreras—*The Struggle for Third World Debt Relief in France* (translation)
- Jem Bendell and Annekathrin Ellersiek—*Trade Justice and Corporate Accountability in the United Kingdom*
- Benoit Daviron and Tancrede Voituriez—*Reforming Agricultural and Trade Policy in France: The Limits of Multi-Sector Coalitions* (translation)

Outreach results and impacts

145 UNRISD–sponsored research on the United Nations and civil society (which led to the book by Nora McKeon, *The United Nations and Civil Society: Legitimating Global Governance—Whose Voice?*) was the subject of a number of dissemination events and dialogues in 2010. These included a panel discussion at the International Studies Association Annual Convention in New Orleans in February 2010, and a seminar at the "Annual Conference of the Community Food Security Coalition" in New Orleans in October 2010, as well as events organized in October and November by the Ralph Bunche Institute for International Studies of the Graduate Center of the City University of New York (CUNY); the UN Department of Public Information, New York; the Hauser Center for Non Profit Organizations, Harvard University, Cambridge; the Global Development and Environment Institute, Tufts University, Boston; the World Bank Book Store, Washington, DC; and the Institute for Policy Studies, Washington, DC.

2011–2014 INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGY

146   Various activities throughout 2010 fed into the finalization of the institutional strategy for the coming years. The research agenda (drafts of which were discussed by the Board at its 2009 and 2010 meetings) was revised to take into account feedback from a donor consultation held on 23 March 2010 in Geneva, and the Board's comments. This was complemented by communications and financing objectives developed during a Results-Based Management workshop (held on 19–20 April 2010 in Geneva, with the support of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency/Sida) and elaborated over subsequent months.

147   The main elements of the UNRISD institutional strategy for 2011–2014 (available as a separate document) are summarized below.

148   The overall goal is to generate knowledge and articulate policy alternatives for addressing urgent social development challenges, contributing to a reduction in poverty and inequality, in the current context of crisis and uncertainty. To achieve this goal, UNRISD will pursue three objectives.

- *The research objective:* Knowledge generated through UNRISD research contributes to a better understanding of, and greater pluralism in approaches to, contemporary social development and poverty reduction challenges.

- *The communications and influence objective:* UNRISD research is used by stakeholders within the United Nations system, academia and civil society, and influences policy and practice on social development and poverty reduction.

- *The financial security objective:* The institutional and financial stability and sustainability of UNRISD is secured through an increase in funding and diversification of funding sources.

Research

149   The 2010–2014 research agenda is framed around two main themes which build both on UNRISD's recent activities (including its 2009 conference, "Social and Political Dimensions of Crisis"; and its 2010 flagship report, *Combating Poverty and Inequality: Structural Change, Social Policy and Politics*), and on its demonstrated strengths in areas of social policy, governance, social movements and gender. These two themes are *Social Policies for Inclusive and Sustainable Development*, and *Political and Institutional Dynamics of Social Development*.

150   The research agenda retains a core focus on social institutions, relations and processes, as well as on the essential interconnectedness between social, economic and political dimensions of development. It focuses both on what kind of policies need to be adopted to achieve desirable social outcomes, and on how such outcomes can be achieved under different economic and political circumstances. Thus it addresses both policies and politics pertinent to the achievement of social goals. Overall, the research aims to respond to, and foresee, new issues, knowledge gaps and neglected areas, while engaging with the core concerns of the United Nations system.

Research theme 1: Social policies for inclusive and sustainable development

151   The UNRISD framework of "transformative social policy" integrates the multiple goals of enhancing productive economic activity, supporting reproduction and distributive objectives, while also providing protection and fostering social cohesion. It emphasizes the role of universal social policies for achieving these economic and social goals. Rooted within this framework, new research will examine the social dimensions of recent crises and related processes of social transformation, and their implications for different social groups and institutions. It will identify possibilities for creating more resilient, sustainable and inclusive development paths through universal social policies under different economic conditions. Projects will analyse the complex but poorly understood links between economic and social institutions, policies and outcomes, while also extending the examination of social policy from national and subnational policies and responses to the neglected area of global and regional debates and governance mechanisms. Collectively, the research will contribute to a broader understanding of how processes of maintaining and reproducing individuals, families, communities and other social institutions can be located centrally within political-economy debates on growth and recovery, highlighting the essential role of such processes both in economic growth strategies and in attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

152   Specific projects within this framework will be developed to examine a number of issues and questions.

Alternative social policies for development

- The nature and political economy of social policies in emerging powers, such as Brazil, China and India, examining the conditions for success and the limits of differing national strategies and interventions.

- Diverse social economy approaches—such as self-help and cooperative forms of organization, social enterprise, or food sovereignty and agro-ecology programmes—that may create alternative models and pressures for a more socially inclusive development strategy.

- Learning from successful development, and the transferability of development "lessons", with a first case study on the development experience of the Republic of Korea (see paragraphs 244–250).

Social policy, informality, migration and gender

- Inclusive social policies for informal workers, with a particular focus on the implications of informality for women and their access to social protection (see paragraphs 251–262).

- The nexus between migration, gender and care, and social policy in both sending and receiving countries, and on the potential role of governance institutions at different levels.

- Internal migration in China, focusing specifically on the relationship between migration and health (see paragraphs 189–192).

Universalizing social policies

- Moving beyond both analysis of advanced countries' welfare regimes, and the (often technical) dichotomization of universal and targeted approaches, to examine both successful and unsuccessful experiences of social protection.

Macroeconomic policies, fiscal space and the financing of social policy

- Public sector spending and social development in the wake of crisis, including the role of social policies and investments in promoting growth, economic stability, labour market functioning and social cohesion, and the complementary macroeconomic policies that most effectively contribute to social development goals.

- Financing social policy in times of crisis, exploring financing options and constraints in diverse country contexts under circumstances of fiscal stimulus and austerity.

Research theme 2: Politics and institutional dynamics of social development

153 The second organizing theme of the research agenda will focus on the political processes and institutional arrangements that foster positive social change. Research will examine the politics and processes through which state and non-state actors can deliver improved welfare outcomes to citizens. Social development requires effective and accountable states, institutionalization of rights, sustained public engagement, and types of politics that empower groups, such as the poor or those marginalized, for example, by ethnicity, to exercise influence in how policies are made and resources allocated. Policy reforms for effective states with progressive social agendas and active citizenship remain disappointing, often ignoring structural factors that reproduce inequalities in power relations, or neglecting informal kinds of mobilization and citizen action. What are the possibilities for democratic developmental states with an active citizenry and enforceable social contract in the twenty-first century?

Politics of domestic resource mobilization for social development

- Linked to research on financing social policy, research exploring contestation and competing claims over the mobilization and allocation of resources in contexts of constrained public finances.

Making claims: Participatory institutions, activism and empowerment

- The nature of participatory institutions oriented towards empowering disadvantaged and socially excluded groups, highlighting how some forms of institutional innovation can address the challenges of social inequality in developing countries while simultaneously contributing to democratic deepening.

- How and when claims for gender equality are facilitated by engagement with the state, exploring the interface of institutional structures and political agency with regard to women's rights and entitlements in the broad areas of personal autonomy and bodily integrity; livelihoods; and welfare entitlements (see paragraphs 214–229).

- Global justice activism in times of crisis, exploring if, and how, different forms of activism and participation enable civil society actors to gain control and influence over resources and regulatory institutions in key issue areas (food and land, social policy, corporate accountability and macroeconomic policy) (see paragraphs 263–265).

Regulation, markets and corporate accountability

- Organization and regulation of markets for essential services, and compatibility with social goals of universal access.

- Holding powerful corporate actors accountable to citizens and social development.

Special events

Climate change as a social development issue—Conference, 2011

- Social dimensions of sustainable development and green economy, leading to a conference and outputs that inform the agenda for Rio+20, while also creating new networks and defining areas for future research.

Engaging with the G20

- Organizing events around the G20 process to discuss social policy issues with policy makers and civil society organizations, in particular, ways and means of promoting universal social protection.

UNRISD 50th Anniversary, 2013—50 Years of Social Development: Retrospect and Prospect

- A series of activities bringing together leading thinkers and new researchers to review research findings and lessons from the past, and to reflect on innovations and evidence that suggest new pathways for the coming decades.

Communications and Influence

154   *Context.* In response to an increasingly crowded development information environment, rapidly evolving communication technologies, and with greater pressure from donors to demonstrate impact, UNRISD has prioritized the development of a new strategy for outreach and influence. The Institute has consistently worked to ensure that its research comes to the attention of key actors in the international development community in order to influence policy and advocacy, and to support evidence-based learning and knowledge sharing. It does so through a range of targeted outputs and mechanisms that are appropriate for different audiences.

155   *Outcomes.* Over the coming years, UNRISD will communicate its research even more effectively to diverse stakeholders. Leveraging its strengths as a trusted source of independent, high-quality research, UNRISD will explore the use of new communication mechanisms and technologies, as appropriate, to raise its profile with key audiences and seek new channels for impact. It will continue to provide a bridge to the United Nations system for Southern voices. The 50th Anniversary Project will promote recognition of the Institute and its work, and its contribution to social development thinking and policy.

156   *Activities.* In October 2010, background and market research were carried out with a view to identifying a consultant to work with UNRISD on a strategic assessment and new directions for its communications work. The goal will be the design, in early 2011, of an innovative and creative approach to the use of varied channels for dissemination and influence—including (but not limited to) more systematic inclusion of communications and influence strategies throughout all projects and in collaboration with local researchers and advocacy groups; improved branding of UNRISD outputs, including production of an UNRISD brochure; an upgraded web platform (by 2013); and partnerships with specialist media or communications organizations.

157 The 2010–2014 period offers a significant opportunity for UNRISD to influence global debates on poverty reduction and development strategies. Building on the 2010 report, *Combating Poverty and Inequality*, an accompanying series of policy briefs will be produced. UNRISD will strengthen its engagement with selected United Nations agencies and processes, disseminating its work through participation in regular UN activities and processes, including key events. It will develop closer relations with other United Nations agencies, regional commissions, and research and training institutions to enhance the impact of its work. Key processes and events during this period in which UNRISD will aim to play a significant role will include (i) the Rio+20 Summit on Sustainable Development, for which work on the social dimensions of sustainable development and the green economy will be carried out; and (ii) the development of a post-MDG agenda for poverty reduction by 2015.

158 UNRISD will build on its already extensive research networks in North and South and identify key institutions with which more sustained research partnerships may be mutually beneficial. Deepening a number of research partnerships in the South will be a tool for increasing regional—and national—level knowledge sharing, as well as the influence of collaborative research. UNRISD will also aim to involve new, and particularly young, Southern researchers in its activities. The Institute will continue to provide Southern researchers with an important platform for South-South knowledge sharing, as well as for engaging with UN and other knowledge and policy networks. UNRISD will encourage visiting scholars and will seek funding to provide Southern scholars with partial financial support for such visits.

Financial Security

159 *Context.* Like many similar institutions, UNRISD faces a difficult financial situation as traditional sources of funding are increasingly under pressure. The withdrawal or reduction of funding by core donors has reduced the total funding of the Institute in 2010–2011: reasons include budget cuts within governments, and policies of consolidating funding to United Nations agencies, generally resulting in termination of funding to smaller agencies. These processes are compounded by the increased competition for project support in the current environment. Measures to reduce costs have been adopted in response to falling revenues, with reductions in staffing and activities. This affects research capacity for new project development, research and outreach activities.

160 *Outcomes.* A new fundraising strategy will lead to an increase in revenues and diversification of funding sources in order to improve the financial sustainability of the Institute. Revenues will increase from a current level of approximately US$3.6 million at least to the pre-crisis level of over US$5 million.

161 *Activities.* Activities will involve the finalization of an UNRISD fundraising strategy in early 2011, the engagement of a consultant to work with the Institute in this area, and subsequent implementation. Efforts will continue to consolidate multi-year agreements with core donors; identify new sources of core funding; and broaden the range of project and programme funders from which UNRISD receives support.

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

162   A detailed workplan will be developed annually. Activities and events depend on raising project funding, and will be finalized in consultation with the UNRISD Board, donors (through an annual donor meeting), and research partners and stakeholders, including other United Nations agencies. Performance indicators for monitoring progress towards the three institutional objectives have been developed (in log frame format) and included in the strategy document. The next independent external evaluation of the Institute's work is planned for 2013. Other evaluations of specific programmes of work may occur as requested by donors, while mid-term and final reviews of project and core funding activities are built into the workplan.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES: PROJECTS INITIATED IN 2010

163 Six research proposals were developed and received funding (or funding commitments) in 2010. Some of these projects may be expanded under the new research agenda, while others were smaller scale one-off pieces of work.

Development Forum for the G20

164 This project was coordinated by Ilcheong Yi. In 2010, research assistance was provided by Catherine Chen, Seung Gyeong Jee and Olive Cocoman (interns).

165 Funding for this project was provided by Seoul National University, the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and UNRISD core funds.

Background

166 G20 nations have been discussing development issues since the 2009 London summit. In the run-up to the 2010 Seoul summit, civil society and other development actors advocated for a "Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth"—a set of principles and guidelines about working collaboratively with developing countries in order to boost their economic growth and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Key elements being called for were recognition of the role of state intervention, and the importance of tailoring solutions to the requirements of individual developing countries, with the developing countries themselves taking the lead in designing reform and policy packages best suited to their needs.

167 This represented an opportunity for UNRISD to feed research findings—in particular, those from past work on *Social Policy in a Development Context*—into a specific political process. In response to this opening and in partnership with Seoul National University and KOICA, UNRISD organized a set of activities: a web-based discussion forum; a symposium held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, on 21–22 October 2010; and a televised debate among leading development thinkers aired on the Korean Broadcast System (domestic and world) on 9 and 10 November 2010 on the eve of the Seoul G20 summit.

168 The activities gave particular emphasis to sharing lessons from the Republic of Korea's own experiences of national development and its response to multiple crises. The timing and location of the symposium and television broadcast raised awareness among policy, civil society and academic audiences of possible alternative approaches to development that place social policy issues more prominently on the agenda.

169 The main objectives were:

- to highlight key social aspects that have been neglected in responses to the global financial and economic crisis;
- to explore strategies for social protection in the global multicrises;

- to contribute to discussions in the run-up to the G20 Seoul summit (11–12 November 2010) by stressing the importance of social development in global economic recovery efforts; and

- to understand and share experiences of national development and responses to multiple crises from countries with heterogeneous developmental paths, such as the Republic of Korea, which is the first aid recipient to transition to OECD DAC membership.

170 The following questions were addressed through the different activities.

- How can the world overcome the impact of multiple crises and achieve more democratic, equitable and sustainable development?

- What are the features of the current socioeconomic and political context, and what structural changes are needed to simultaneously address issues of economic growth and the reduction of poverty and inequality?

- The Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China, Chile, Indonesia and South Africa present different examples of institutional configuration, but all have made strides in terms of economic growth, and the reduction of poverty and inequality. What lessons can be drawn from their diverse experiences?

- What were the roles of local governments and civil society (in addition to higher levels of government) in the developmental paths of specific countries, in particular, the Republic of Korea?

- What are the limitations and weaknesses of current development strategies, and what alternative perspectives are being proposed?

Project wrap-up

171 In May 2010, UNRISD established a web-based platform for discussion of key issues in relation to the G20 policy agenda in which more than 70 academics, policy makers and civil society participated. The forum, which was active through October 2010, addressed issues such as the social dimensions of the global financial architecture, the impact of licit and illicit financial flows on development, and the effects of labour market policy on the exchange rate regime. Participants also raised other questions and issues during the discussion, such as the legitimacy and representativeness of the G20 as a global forum for economic governance, and the shortcomings and oversights of the G20's focus on development as economic growth.

172 The online discussions provided valuable inputs to the other related activities. Together with the Graduate School of Public Administration of Seoul National University, UNRISD hosted a symposium titled "The Development Forum for the G20 in Seoul" on 21–22 October 2010. The final session of this event, organized as a panel discussion, was filmed and broadcast by the Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) through KBS 1 TV (national channel) and KBS World (worldwide English channel of KBS TV) on 9 and 10 November 2010, respectively.

173 The discussions at the symposium centred on the contribution of social policy to development in the midst of multiple crises. Country cases illustrated the dynamics of social policy within a development context.

174 Thandika Mkandawire's keynote address dealt with different phases of development at the global level and the role of social policy. He argued that various obstacles to development were not the products of the specific

development strategies in history but inevitable consequences of the market-dominant developmental structure. He emphasized the need to transform the world from one based on a global market order in which the market is decisive in every dimension of society to one in which the market is subordinated to the social.

175   'Jìmí Adésínà, in his paper titled *Rethinking the Social Protection Paradigm: Transformative Social Policy in Africa's Development*, pointed out that the social policy paradigm itself was significantly influenced by the neoliberal framework and consequently lost the wider vision and has become reduced to an ex-post social protection mechanism. Highlighting how in Africa policy attention turned from a wider vision of social policy to one of narrow social protection concerns with cash transfers (conditional and non-conditional) during the period between 1981 and 2005 (the era of the third Great Transformation, as Thandika Mkandawire called it), he explained that the social policy instruments of this era represented a diminution of the developmental vision that underpinned a variety of successful social policy regimes which had combined economic growth and poverty reduction.

176   Mingqun Liu, in his paper titled *Human Development in East and Southeast Asian Economies: 1990–2010*, supported the argument of the disappointing results of the third Great Transformation era by showing the extent to which public policy has been "inclusive" in the midst of rapid development during the period. He, too, argued for the necessity of good governance to harmonize economic development, social protection and human capital accumulation rather than concentrate only on fiscal soundness.

177   Various country case studies supported and enriched the discussions. Focusing on the resilience of social protection systems in the context of the economic crisis, Huck-ju Kwon's paper, *Global Economic Downturn and Social Protection in East Asia: Coping Crisis and Reducing Poverty*, considered the role of social policy in addressing short-term contingencies and long-term insecurity, which are qualitatively different in terms of causes and impacts on poverty and inequality. He argued that those countries successfully overcoming the crisis were ones with policy that strengthens the capacity of society to deal with the structural causes of long-term insecurity such as job creation, social protection and political legitimacy.

178   Asep Suryahadi delved into the Indonesian case in the paper titled *Economic Development, Crises and Social Protection in Indonesia*. His findings again emphasized the importance for successful development of a synergistic linking mechanism of social protection, on the one hand, and political and economic development, on the other. While there is consensus on the importance of social protection policy in Indonesia and social protection measures have increased because of experiences with various crises, underdeveloped administrative capacity, such as the lack of capacities in coordination, disorderly decentralization and targeting methodology, remain significant policy challenges for the development of social protection for the reduction of poverty and inequality.

179   Papers by Christian Aspalter and Manuel Riesco emphasized the importance of political will in the establishment and maintenance of a comprehensive social policy and utilizing a wider vision to address structural problems. In the paper titled *Social Protection in Developing Countries,* Christian Aspalter argued that some developing countries have grown social protection systems (whether food and fuel subsidies, water irrigation programmes, basic universal health care, pension programmes, etc.) with a level of investment in social development higher

than the level of their economic development, and as such present deviant positive cases to demonstrate that economic development is not a necessary precondition to investment in social development. His paper argued that it is political will and appropriate political structures that form the necessary precondition for investment in social development, citing Indonesia, Mongolia and Thailand as those positive deviant cases in terms of the investment in social protection. Furthermore, he posited that less attention to social investment in public education and public health care systems can be observed in fast-developing countries such as, Brazil, China, India and Malaysia when compared to other countries with similar levels of economic development.

180   Manuel Riesco's paper titled *The Chilean Strategies of Economic and Social Development* provided an interesting case on the consequence of unequal wealth redistribution in a mineral-rich country and policy failures based on the segmented welfare regime. Pointing out the problems of urbanization in terms of poverty and inequality and unequal redistribution of wealth, he criticized policies that resulted in both the unproductive use of mineral resources and the overinvestment in the mineral resource industry which is not labour-intensive and therefore could not create many jobs. Riesco raised the concern that urbanization and related social problems could lead to crisis in Chile if inequalities in wealth, social transfers and services were not addressed through restructuring.

181   In his paper titled *Embracing Free Trade Agreements, Korean Style: From Developmental Merchantilism to Developmental Liberalism*, Koo Min Gyo demonstrated that policy space for the national government can offset the negative impacts of neoliberal economic policies at both national and global levels. The Republic of Korea's trade regime was accompanied by welfare measures, which he termed "side payments". He noted here the importance of political will rather than a bottom-up demand from business groups and the general public in shaping free trade agreements, suggesting that there is a possibility to make the most out of a free trade agreement which is neoliberal in nature, if the government has a strong political will for social provision and can secure a bigger policy space than the one imposed by the neoliberal international trade regime.

182   Another strand of the discussions at the conference was about a broad range of issues related to the development context of the Republic of Korea, the host of the G20. With regard to the Republic of Korea's emergence as a new donor country in the international development community, three papers examined the contours of Korea's aid policy and structure, which can be characterized as transitory in terms of forming aid strategy aid modality, and a way to include civil society in aid activities which are still government centred.

183   You-ah Chung (KOICA) with the paper titled *Korea Development Experience and ODA Policy* introduced the history of international cooperation of KOICA (Korea International Cooperation Agency) and described the organization's vision and aid methods. As an emerging donor, the Republic of Korea intends to move beyond donor-centred aid to recipient-centred aid and undertake a broad focus in terms of sectors and regions.

184   Taehwan Kim from the Korea Foundation in the paper titled *Paradigm Shift in Korea's International Cooperation Policy: From Conventional Diplomacy towards New Public Diplomacy* posited the need for Korean international cooperation to broaden its remit: first, from government-centred provision to the inclusion of civil society and NGO-centred provision; and second, from material

resources to both material and cultural resources through diversified communication channels to move beyond intergovernmental dialogue.

185   Suk-Ki Kong (Seoul National University), in his paper *Convergence of Challenges and Alternatives to Global Crises: The Korean Engagement in the Global Justice Movements,* explained the emergence of Korean national NGOs as a global justice movement force in the 1990s, and related this to Korea's emergence as a new aid donor. Pro-democracy movements in the Republic of Korea in the 1970s contained both transnational activism and advocacy strategies. The neoliberal global order stimulated the development of these pro-democracy groups into a global justice movement. The challenge for Korean NGOs, as for others, is the training and support of professionals, the "rooted cosmopolitans", who play the brokerage role of linking transnational, national and local groups.

186   Another theme of the conference was how to situate the G20 process within the global and national development context. Two prominent issues were the legitimacy and accountability of the G20, and the role of the Republic of Korea in promoting the development agenda within the G20 context.

187   Peter Wolff (German Development Institute) in his paper *G20 and Global Development* argued that a much more inclusive and legitimate forum, such as the Global Economic Coordination Council within the United Nations system, is the democratic alternative to the G20. Highlighting the process in which the G20 has legitimized itself as the forum to tackle issues of long-term global development with "strong, sustainable and balanced growth" as an overarching objective in a post-crisis world rather than curtailing activity to the short-term impact of the financial crisis, he argued that the representational weakness of the G20 hampers its legitimacy. He further argued that the remit of the G20 should be to concentrate on a few critical issues (trade, corruption, finance, food, fossil fuel subsidies, etc.) which require the consensus and commitment of the leading economies. He warned against the process of the G20 spreading too thinly and creating merely another layer of development actors.

188   The final session of the Development Forum for the G20 was organized as a panel discussion around issues of social development and economic development, ODA policy and the G20. The panel was filmed and broadcast by the Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) through KBS 1 TV (the Republic of Korea's national channel) and KBS World (worldwide English channel of KBS TV) on 9 and 10 November 2010, respectively.

Migration and Health in China

189   At UNRISD, this project is coordinated by Sarah Cook. It was developed as a collaborative inquiry with the Center for Migrant Health Policy, Sun Yat-sen University Guangzhou, China, led by Li Ling.

190   The proposal was developed jointly in 2010 and was granted funding from the China Medical Board (starting from early 2011). The research will deepen the Institute's work on migration and social policy, and will complement other projects on South-South migration and social policy for which funding is currently being sought.

191   Over three decades, China has witnessed the largest population movement in history as approximately 230 million rural inhabitants have moved temporarily or

permanently to cities in search of employment and better livelihoods. This has huge implications for the health of the population, and for China's health system and policies. Issues of concern include the health of those migrating; the care of populations left behind; disease patterns and transmission; the provision, access and financing of services; and the distribution of economic and social costs in addressing the burden of ill-health. In the Chinese context, these issues have received little attention from researchers, and thus relatively little is known about them. Consequently they have also been neglected by public policy. This constitutes a major research and policy gap which the project will take initial steps to fill.

192   A set of activities will be undertaken over two years from 2011–2012 to support the development of capacity for cross-disciplinary research on critical issues of migration and health in China. Joint research between Chinese and international scholars from a range of disciplines will produce a set of conceptual and empirical research papers that will constitute an authoritative survey of the field from the perspectives of health and social sciences, and health, social and public policy. Complemented by workshops and training activities, this project will lay the groundwork for more in-depth empirical research and analysis, and for engagement with policy makers on issues of migrant health.

Social Policy and the Informal Economy (Phase 1)

193   At UNRISD, this project is coordinated by Shahra Razavi, with assistance from Kristine Goulding (research analyst). It has been developed as a collaborative inquiry with WIEGO (Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing).

194   Seed money for phase 1 is provided by Fundación Carolina.

Background

195   There is increasing concern worldwide about the informalization of work and its implications for poverty and well-being. The UNRISD flagship report *Combating Poverty and Inequality* (2010) highlights not only how employment has been marginalized from macroeconomic policy making (resulting in limited job creation), but also how employment that is increasingly informal cannot pull households out of poverty, creating the persistent phenomenon of the "working poor". Informal jobs lack work-related rights and benefits, excluding millions of men and women from social protection and thus trapping them in insecurity and poverty.

196   The mainstream anti-poverty and social protection agenda has tended to focus on extending social assistance to particular "vulnerable groups" (children, elderly, people with disabilities) who are unable to participate in paid work. This assumes that people of working age are either earning enough to support themselves and their dependents or can rely on work-based social protection measures. These assumptions are problematic, especially in countries where the labour force is extensively informal.

197   Both academic and policy debates are characterized by a disconnect between research on social policy (welfare regimes, social protection, etc.) on the one hand,

and employment/work (both paid and unpaid), on the other. Both are often based on assumptions about the nature of labour markets as predominantly formal, providing secure employment with associated benefits. The real nature of informal labour markets characterized by pervasive insecurity has not been captured in economic theories or translated into policy. The challenge is to design appropriate social policies bearing in mind the diversity and segmentations within the informal economy. Key questions that motivate the research include:

- How does social policy need to be transformed to reflect the real nature of labour markets, and to accommodate changes within labour markets and the global economy?

- What is the nature of the relationship between employment status and access to social protection? Is "de-linking" employment and social protection the answer, or do employment policies have an active role to play in realizing social protection goals?

- What role can social insurance and social assistance programmes play in providing economic security in the context of extensive labour market informalization?

Progress

198   With the seed money for phase 1 from Fundación Carolina, UNRISD and WIEGO were preparing two background papers. The first draft of paper 2 was submitted to Fundación Carolina in December 2010; paper 1 has been delayed but a first draft is expected by mid-February 2011.

- James Heintz (PERI, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, United States) and Francie Lund (WIEGO)—*Welfare Regimes and Social Policy: A Review of the Role of Labour and Employment*

- Shahra Razavi and Sarah Cook (UNRISD)—*Gender, Work and Social Policy*

199   Fundación Carolina is interested in providing funding for a small workshop in 2011 to bring together potential researchers to take this work forward.

Political Economy of Social Pensions in Developing Asia

200   This research was commissioned by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) as part of a broader study on "Social Pensions for Older People in Asia". A paper is being prepared by Sarah Cook and Katja Hujo, with inputs and background research from Ilcheong Yi, Imogen Howells, Dominik Bohnen and Orlando Salazar.

201   A draft of the paper will be presented at a workshop on Social Pensions in Asia (Manila, February 2011) and the paper will be finalized by 30 April 2011.

202   During the reporting period, UNRISD carried out several additional activities in relation to this research. Between August and December 2010, UNRISD organized an applied research seminar on Social Pensions in Developing Countries in collaboration with The Graduate Institute (Development Studies Unit) in Geneva. Four second-year Masters students took part in this seminar, which constitutes an accredited course for them. The students selected three countries for in-depth case studies on the politics of social pensions: India, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Work tasks for UNRISD staff related to this activity included drafting of a project

brief, provision of background materials, references and potential interview partners, several meetings with the student group, and drafting of substantive comments on the outline and first draft of the research report, the latter being submitted in December 2010. It is expected the students will submit a revised report in early 2011 and present their findings to UNRISD staff.

203   UNRISD and HelpAge International organized a small seminar on Ageing and Social Pensions on 24 November 2010, with a presentation by Bethan Emmett and comments from Astrid Walker-Bourne, both from HelpAge International, London.

Globalization, Women's Work and Social Protection

204   In 2010, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) commissioned UNRISD to prepare a paper on how globalization affects gendered access to employment and social protection. The paper is being prepared by Sarah Cook and Shahra Razavi.

205   The emphasis is on the informal economy, the extent to which it is expanding and feminizing, and the implications of all this for policy and practice. The research will generate findings to feed into the World Bank *World Development Report 2011* which is on gender equality, but will be undertaken independently of the World Bank process. A draft is due by 20 March for input into the WDR process, and a final version is due by the end of April 2011.

206   The paper is primarily a desk-research study based on existing data compiled for a number of projects (particularly the UNRISD project on *Political and Social Economy of Care* and the 2010 UNRISD flagship report *Combating Poverty and Inequality*). In addition to empirical analysis based on this data, the paper will involve a review of key literatures, meta-analyses of existing studies and impact evaluations, and assessment of relevant policies and programmes.

207   The paper will address the extent to which globalization generates opportunities for some groups of women; the nature and quality of these opportunities; the gendered constraints to employment (that is, which categories of women are particularly constrained in engaging in positive or empowering employment opportunities); and the exposure to new vulnerabilities associated with globalization (or related) processes. It will then identify and assess key policies and practices at national levels that facilitate or improve women's labour market participation and outcomes.

208   The contribution of the study will be to assess holistically, and drawing on heterodox theoretical and analytic frameworks (including feminist economics and political economy), the links between processes of globalization, labour market outcomes, and the implications for well-being and empowerment from a gender perspective. A gender perspective is understood to include not only social differentiation by gender (women versus men), but also other social stratifications (by class, ethnicity, location and so on) that intersect with gender. Beyond these differentiations, a gender perspective on institutions (whether markets, states, families or social movements) also means teasing out the ways in which they are all "bearers of gender".

209   More specifically, the paper will attempt to: (i) link labour market outcomes (such as informality of labour) to macro processes, including globalization, financialization and trade liberalization; (ii) link the analysis of labour market informality, unpaid work and care to social protection and social policy more broadly; and (iii) address the political nature of labour relations by going beyond notions of individual agency and empowerment to analyse how different groups of women workers attempt to organize and make claims on power-holders, be they employers, state agents, husbands or intermediaries.

210   In bringing together such issues the paper aims to provide a more nuanced picture of how gender inequalities are being reproduced, or contested, within processes of globalization and responses to it. On this basis, it also assesses some of the critical policy interventions that directly or indirectly foster more empowering and welfare-enhancing forms of labour market engagement for women, and identifies critical areas for policy and practice.

211   UNRISD commissioned two short background papers to feed into the work.

- Camila Arza (Latin American School of Social Sciences and CONICET, Argentina)—*Pension Reforms and Gender Equality in Latin America*
- Elissa Braunstein (Colorado State University, United States)—*Macroeconomics and Employment from a Gender Perspective*

Social Policy as a Key to Sustainable Development

212   Commissioned by the German Agency for International Cooperation GIZ (former GTZ), this project began in September 2010. It is coordinated by Katja Hujo with assistance from Imogen Howells (research analyst). GIZ granted UNRISD funding to carry out a set of activities addressing the translation of findings from UNRISD research into guidance and practical advice for technical cooperation and related donor activities in the area of social policy. To achieve this objective, UNRISD agreed to conduct the following activities.

213   UNRISD co-hosted an expert meeting on "Social Policy Perspectives" held in the GIZ house in Berlin on 13 December 2010. The main objective of the event was to highlight the relevance of social policy and sustainable social development for the conceptual, strategic and practical work of development agencies in general and GIZ, in particular. UNRISD's contributions to this event included organizational assistance, preparation of a concept note on key talking points (with direct relevance to technical cooperation and capacity development) for the workshop's break-out groups, a presentation on Social Policy from the Point of View of International Organizations by Katja Hujo, and her participation in a panel discussion at a public symposium on "Social Policy in a Social Market Economy: A Success Model for Countries in the South?". The concept note was submitted in early November 2010; inputs have been provided for a workshop report, and a paper (by Katja Hujo) on the implications of UNRISD research for GIZ's work which elaborates on the workshop's key discussions will be finalized in the first quarter of 2011.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES: NEW PROJECT PROPOSALS

Understanding Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change: When and Why States Respond to Women's Claims-Making

214 This proposal is being developed by Shahra Razavi, with assistance from Kristine Goulding (research analyst).

Background

215 The past three decades have seen the rise of gender equality policies at multiple levels—from *panchayats* in India reserving one third of their seats for women, to the Special Court in postwar Sierra Leone enumerating sexual violence as an offense under "crimes against humanity", to the International Labour Conference deliberating a convention on domestic workers that can potentially improve the lives of millions of women workers around the world.

216 However, there are not only significant variations across countries in terms of gender-egalitarian policy change—variations that cannot always be explained in terms of some simple indicator of development or democracy—but also significant variations *across issue areas within the same country*. These anomalies underline the importance of seeing gender equality policy not as one policy issue, but as many. Countries may be leaders in some areas of gender equality, but laggards in others. Some gender equality issues (for example, abortion, family law) are controversial because they challenge organized religion or codified cultural traditions backed by patriarchal institutions. Others (for example, rights of domestic workers, public care services) may be difficult to legislate because they invoke questions of both socioeconomic and gender inequality; their success may thus be shaped by patterns of class politics such as the power of Left parties. Other policies (for example, gender quotas, violence against women) may be considered less controversial on both counts. They may also lend themselves more easily to being framed as technical, win-win issues. There is significant variation across countries in terms of areas of greatest resistance and contestation—it could be access to safe abortion in one context, women's rights to property in another, and domestic workers rights in a third.

217 The existing literature on feminist policy strongly suggests that *different* policy communities, or "issue networks", operate across distinct issue areas. These networks involve actors from both state and society. While women's movements have been pivotal in making visible the hidden inequalities and taken-for-granted injustices that shape women's lives, their main purpose has not always been to bring about *policy change*. The initiative for change has sometimes come from political elites wanting to project a modern image of the state, while at other times claims-making by women's movements has been taken over by issue networks that have included other players, for example, male lawyers or strategically positioned women's policy machineries within the state. Another source of influence, especially in low-income countries, has been donor organizations that fund and influence the agendas of both governments and civil society groups, including women's organizations. Informal and "hidden-from-view" policy processes, the

pivotal role of particular individual players (including gender experts) and unique conjunctures of timing or circumstance also merit attention.

218   The extent to which gender equality can be successfully embedded within policy making depends on the interaction between three major arenas: first, the nature of civil society and the place of gender equality lobbies within it; second, the character of the political system and the extent to which it can accommodate women and their interests; and third, the nature and capacity of the state and the extent to which it can challenge gender inequality. Mirroring this triad, one of the most important conditions for feminist success in policy formulation is the presence of a "strategic partnership" between feminist/women's movements and organizations in civil society, women in elected office, and women's policy offices and networks within the state.

219   This interface—the policy process or the politics of policy formulation—is an important component of what this research project seeks to explore. However, it would be dangerous to assume that women's movements and women's agencies are the main agents of change—they may very well not be the most important actors involved (on some issues, at least). Sometimes, changes in women's rights and policy reforms are handed down by political elites, while women's policy advocates are relegated a more reactive role, seeking to introduce changes at the margin.

Research questions

220   The project will explore the following key questions. How does policy change occur that strengthens women's rights? How effective are non-state actors, particularly advocates of gender equality, in triggering and influencing policy change? What other actors—state or donors—may be the catalysts of policy change?

221   There is a growing body of literature on the gender politics of policy making in developing countries. A great part of this literature is made up of discrete case studies or at best comparative case studies focusing on one issue area in two or three countries. What is missing is a comparative research project that brings together carefully selected countries to explore how the politics of policy making vary across issue areas within and between the selected countries. This project intends to fill that gap.

222   The project will be based on cross-national and cross-issue comparisons under three broad policy issues:

- violence against women;
- family status laws (including land rights); and
- domestic workers rights.

223   One hypothesis is that gender equality issues that challenge religious doctrine (for example, abortion), codified cultural traditions (for example, reform of family status laws) or class/ethnic inequalities that intersect with gender inequality (for example, domestic workers rights) are likely to face stronger opposition and are less likely to be adopted than issues such as violence against women or equal representation of women in politics that may be (relatively) less divisive and easier to frame as "win-win" issues. However, in many of these policies—both those that are more controversial and those that are less so—there are further questions to be asked about the extent to which policies and

programmes receive the necessary budgetary allocations, whether mechanisms are put in place to ensure their implementation, and the extent to which channels exist for accountability and redress. Are the actors who were advocates for particular policies involved in their implementation? What other mechanisms contribute to holding states to account in the actual implementation of policy commitments?

224   We need a much more systematic exploration of when and why claims for gender equality can be facilitated by engagement with the state (and when they are likely to be stifled or aborted).

225   Eight developing countries in four regions (Asia, Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East and North Africa) will be selected. In order for the country to be included, policies falling in at least two of the three issue areas spelled out above will have been at the centre of the political debate. Significant national policy change as a result of this debate in at least one of the issue areas is a desirable feature.

226   This approach will allow for a series of comparisons, including

- the factors that have shaped policy change in *different issue areas within one country* (within-country comparisons);

- the factors that have shaped policy change in a *specific issue area across countries* within one region (paired comparisons); and

- the factors that have shaped policy change in a *specific issue area across countries in different regional contexts* (comparisons across a small number of countries).

Preliminary workshop

227   A short project proposal was developed in 2010. A workshop held at UNRISD on 6–7 December 2010 helped to elaborate the research premises, hypotheses and criteria for selection of countries.

228   The following individuals provided written and/or oral comments and feedback during the workshop:

- Dzodzi Tsikata, ISSER, University of Ghana, Accra, Ghana

- Heba El-Kholy, UNWomen, Tirana, Albania

- Mala Htun, New School for Social Research, New York, United States

- Evelyne Huber, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, United States

- Silke Staab, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

- Shireen Huq, Naripokkho, Dhaka, Bangladesh

- Christine Verschuur, The Graduate Institute, Geneva, Switzerland

Fundraising

229   The project proposal was submitted to two funding agencies (UNDP and SDC), and a revised and elaborated version will be submitted to other potential funders in early 2011 when country selection has been finalized.

South-South Migration and Development

230   This project proposal is being developed by Katja Hujo, with assistance from Imogen Howells (research analyst) and Orlando Salazar (intern).

231   As reported previously (paragraphs 131–133 of the 2009 Progress Report), the proposed research is for phase 2 of a project exploring development and policy implications of South-South migration, specifically with regard to the role and challenges for social policy and poverty reduction in the South.

232   Phase 2 will adopt a cross-regional and cross-country comparative approach. In selected pairs of source and host countries in three different regions (Latin America, Argentina and Bolivia; Southeast Asia, Thailand and Cambodia; sub-Saharan Africa South Africa and Mozambique), the project will explore how migration and related policies affect social development more generally, as well as migrants' social rights and well-being.

233   Research in each of the country pairs will be divided into four thematic areas.

- Human mobility in a South-South context: Patterns, drivers and implications for social institutions and social policy. What are the main patterns and drivers of migration in the selected regions and countries? How does migration affect social policy, comprising social protection, service provisioning and labour market policies, in the selected country pairs? Does "brain drain" or "brain gain" exist and, if so, what is the impact on social service sectors?

- South-South migration and poverty: In a South-South context, what are the impacts of social and financial remittances and labour migration on poverty and migrants' well-being?

- Implications of migration for gender and care regimes: What is the impact of migration on gender relations and care regimes in the selected country pairs, and what policy responses exist? How is access to social protection differentiated by work status and gender? How do sending countries help or hinder female migration and potential positive impacts?

- Politics, governance and empowerment in a regional context: What effects do migrants' organizations and networks have on migrants' rights and welfare entitlements? Are there trends regarding regional cooperation on migration and social policy? What are the impacts of global and regional legal frameworks on policies and practices?

234   Having been short-listed among the best 20 research proposals, the full funding proposal on *South-South Migration and Development: What Role for Social Policy and Regional Governance?*, was submitted to the Swiss Network for International Studies (SNIS) in collaboration with the Programme on Global Migration at The Graduate Institute, Geneva, in May 2010. The proposal was not selected for funding, as communicated in July.

235   The proposal was further revised and submitted to a competitive bid by DFID–ESRC in October 2010, with the final decision expected in March 2011.

236   The proposal was also submitted to the MacArthur Foundation. Based on an initial response, a related proposal was being developed for country case study research for Mexico and the United States, which is the specific regional focus of migration-related research funding of the foundation in the coming years.

237 Additional fundraising activities for this research will continue in 2011.

Financing Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries (Phase 2)

238 This project proposal is being developed by Katja Hujo, with assistance from Imogen Howells (research analyst).

239 The proposed project will continue the research on financing social policy in mineral-rich countries with in-depth country-level research. A first phase of research on *Financing Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries* was completed in 2010, as reported above (see paragraphs 42–71).

240 Under the second phase of this project, UNRISD will select eight countries for further in-depth research on the relationship between mineral rents and social development. General criteria for the selection of case studies include regional balance (choosing, for example, two countries in four developing regions like sub-Saharan Africa, the MENA region, Eastern Europe and [Central] Asia, and Latin America) and indicators on the economic, social and political importance of mineral rents for the chosen country. Except in cases of severe data limitation, or when researchers would face substantial risk or danger due to political or social unrest, UNRISD will give priority to those countries which have been historically understudied.

241 Potential case studies could include some of the countries for which overview papers have been prepared in project phase 1 (Botswana, Chile, Indonesia, Nigeria and Norway), in which case the overview paper could be used as point of departure for the more in-depth country research planned for phase 2.

242 Main questions guiding the country level research include:

- *Mineral rents and economic development:* What is the relationship between the natural resource sector and economic development in the selected country? What has been the impact on growth, employment, sectoral diversification and macroeconomic indicators? What policies have been implemented in order to tackle the macroeconomic challenges associated with mineral rents? What is the specific impact of the global financial and economic crisis?

- *Mineral rents, politics and institutions:* What politics and political regimes have been engendered by mineral wealth in the chosen country and what are the implications of different regimes on the utilization of mineral wealth for social development? Who are the national and international actors influencing mineral-led production strategies and related policies? What types of institutions related to the mineral sector exist and how do they perform? Has mineral development a bearing on state capacity? Are mineral rents associated with violent conflict or specific modes of contestation?

- *Mineral rents and social development:* What is the link between resource abundance and key social indicators in the chosen country context? What are the social policy implications of mineral wealth? How much does the mineral sector contribute to the state budget and what are the implications for financing social programmes? How are different social groups (the poor, mining communities, youth and children, women, ethnic minorities, etc.) affected by mineral

production and related policies and, if relevant, how do policy makers respond?

243 After informal presentations of project proposals during a visit of the UNRISD director in late 2010, a formal funding request will be submitted to Norad in early 2011.

Making International Development Cooperation Effective: Lessons from the Korean Experience

244 This project proposal is being developed by Ilcheong Yi, with assistance from Olive Cocoman (intern). It was submitted to the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) in October 2010, and a decision was expected in early 2011.

245 The project aims to identify developmental lessons from the Republic of Korea. It will contribute insights from the Korean experience of domestic policy and as an aid recipient that will inform the aid and development effectiveness debates within the international development community, in particular in the run-up to the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness taking place in the Republic of Korea in November 2011.

246 The Republic of Korea joined the OECD Development Assistance Committee in 2010. The country hosted the Seoul G20 Summit in November 2010 (see paragraphs 164–188), and will host the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in 2011. These each provide opportunities for the Republic of Korea to draw lessons from its own experience, and to contribute these to the formulation of alternative development strategies. Research-based evidence is an important input to such processes of reflection and policy shaping.

247 While the necessity of policy consistency and coherence are now emphasized (in both aid and non-aid domains) to enhance the effectiveness of international development efforts, there is scarce research on good practices in this regard. And what research there is tends to lack a holistic approach, without careful consideration of the critical linkages between the economic, social and political dimensions, on the one hand, and the international environment, on the other.

248 On its path to development, the Republic of Korea has adopted heterodox policies that reflected national conditions, rather than fully embracing market-conforming prescriptions. The research will explore how foreign aid and non-aid policies, on the one hand, and Korea's national development policies, on the other, have interacted to achieve development across the economic, social and political spheres, leading to the reduction of poverty and inequality. A range of factors behind the country's success will be considered, including human capital investment, quality of life improvement, economic growth and political democratization. While recognizing that each country's development experience is unique in terms of timing and context, the research should uncover policy lessons applicable to both donor and recipient countries.

249 The following topics will be covered in commissioned papers:
- Transformative policy approach to the Korean developmental experience
- The Korean experience and the transition to the capability enhancing developmental state

- "Learning" within a developmental context: The Korean experience

- Aid effectiveness and the Korean experience

- The Korean developmental alliance between business, labour and government

- Institutional linkages between social protection measures and industrialization in Korea

- The role of the international knowledge transfer, trade, finance and aid in Korean development

- Institutional continuities and changes: Policy responses to crises in the Korean development process

- Policy coherence and consistency: The development of social transfers in Korea

- Policy coherence and consistency: The development of the education and health systems in Korea

- Rural development in Korea: A comparative analysis of the new village movement

- Gender in the Korean development context

- Korean responses to climate change: Origins, drivers and impacts of green growth on development

250   Discussions among the researchers will be open to the public through a web-based forum. A virtual library will further support the transfer of knowledge on Korean development experiences. The research team will also interact with policy actors, including in KOICA, to ensure the policy relevance of the inquiry and the effective dissemination of its findings.

Labour Informalization in the Service Sector: Underlying Mechanisms; Social, Political and Gender Implications

251   This project proposal is being developed by Shahra Razavi and Debbie Budlender (Community Agency for Social Enquiry/CASE, South Africa), with assistance from Kristine Goulding (research analyst).

Background

252   Over the past three decades of economic liberalization, labour markets throughout the world have undergone significant changes. This has also been a period when inequalities and insecurities have intensified due to the systemic shocks and volatilities which have intensified in the context of more open economies. Indeed evidence from past economic and financial crises—in Latin America and Asia—as well as recent assessments of the global crisis that began in 2008 point to the adverse implications of such volatilities, not only in terms of job loss but also in the intensification of labour informality and insecurity.

253   It is important not to idealize the labour markets that existed prior to the 1970s (the "golden age of full employment"), even in the advanced industrialized countries. Full employment in many of these developed countries meant that most men between the ages of 16 and 65 were in employment, while most women were either outside the labour force or worked only part-time or occasionally. Neither unpaid work nor casual part-time work was recognized as "proper" work. Thus the

fuller range of labour rights were granted only to some men, those in stable full-time wage labour, and very few women.

254 In most developing countries the reach of formal labour markets was even more limited. Farmers and agricultural workers, for example, were predominantly excluded, while social insurance systems usually covered some categories of the urban non-agricultural workforce, typically public employees and organized industrial labour. More generally, these arrangements did not cover the large proportion of the urban workforce that was in the informal sector or in domestic service, typically the main employer of urban women.

255 The past 30 years have also seen a significant shift in the balance of power between labour and capital. Organizations that represent workers have been weakened, while the interests of the minority who own/control capital have been well represented within policy circles. Today capital can move across countries and continents relatively unencumbered, while the movement of many strata of labour across borders remains restricted. The power imbalance is further reflected in the growth of functional income inequality: the returns to labour have gone down, while those to capital have gone up. At the same time in different contexts, many of those who enjoyed the protection of formal employment (the so-called "labour aristocracy") have joined the ranks of the informally employed, working without any form of social protection and outside the purview of state regulation.

256 Research suggests that informal employment—defined as employment in unprotected or unregulated jobs (regardless of the nature of the enterprise)—has been expanding as economies have undergone economic liberalization. Although it is often assumed that informal work is linked to low rates of economic growth, the relationship between the two is more complicated. While there is evidence to confirm the countercyclical nature of informal work (that is, that it expands when growth rates are sluggish and during economic crises), informal employment has also been growing in contexts where growth rates have been modest or even high. In the case of India, for example, the entire net employment increase between the high-growth years 1999/2000 and 2004/5 has been that of informal workers. The fact that in many countries informal employment may expand during periods of growth suggests that structural changes in the global economy are at least partly responsible for growing informalization. Thus while it may be true that recent crises have increased informalization, they are by no means the only factor contributing to informalization.

Research design

257 The proposed research will entail case studies on labour informalization in a range of service sector industries in up to six selected developing countries and one or two developed countries (for purposes of comparison).

258 The reason for focusing on service sector industries is threefold. First, the gender analysis of informalization has tended to focus on the manufacturing and horticultural industries; services are not well covered (especially in developing countries). Second, services now constitute a growing proportion of employment in many developing countries, including a significant proportion of female employment. Third, a significant proportion of services fall within the public sector where labour has historically been more formalized and better protected, especially for women. However, recurrent crises (including the 2008 crisis) and public sector reforms are also changing labour regulation in the public sector.

259   Three or four service sector industries that have seen significant change in their labour arrangements over recent years will be studied. The change could involve outsourcing of particular components of operations, in which case the focus would be on both outsourced workers and workers who have not been outsourced but might have had their work informalized in other ways. Possible industries include cleaning, catering, security, social care, universities, retail and paid domestic work. Universities and social care may be within the public sector in some countries. Services where there is a significant percentage of women overall, or among the groups that have become informalized, will be selected.

260   At least two countries where governments have introduced legislation to formalize domestic workers (a significant source of employment for women, especially from marginalized ethnic groups or migrant backgrounds) will also be included.

261   For each of the service sector industries studied, the following sets of questions will be addressed.

- How has informalization (or formalization in the case of domestic workers) changed the profile of the workforce in terms of: male/female, age, marital status, children (and whether linked to marital status), education, geographical origin?

- How has informalization (or formalization in the case of domestic workers) affected workers' wages and access to benefits, including social security type (and including those not obtained through work)?

- How has informalization (or formalization in the case of domestic workers) affected workers' organizational capacities?

- When did informalization of various types and in the different industries and countries happen? What were the motivations for the informalization (or formalization in the case of domestic workers)?

262   This research proposal is being developed jointly with CASE (Community Agency for Social Enquiry, South Africa). The proposal will be developed by March 2011 and submitted to IDRC's Sustainable and Inclusive Growth Programme.

Global Justice Activism in Contexts of Crisis

263   This proposal is being developed by Peter Utting, with assistance from Christopher Kip (research analyst) and Kiah Smith (intern).

264   The proposed research will examine the changing dynamics of global justice activism and participation in the context of the contemporary food and financial crises. These events have focused the attention of policy makers on structural and policy reforms that have long been on the agenda of civil society organizations and knowledge networks associated with the global justice movement. Such reforms relate, for example, to food security, enhanced social protection, regulation of transnational corporations and financial markets, trade and tax justice, and the democratization of global economic governance. There are concerns, however, that the pressures and coalitions necessary to promote and implement substantive reforms are not emerging or being sustained.

265   The proposed research will examine the role of civil society organizations and networks in such reform dynamics. The following questions would frame the inquiry. Are recent changes in mainstream development discourse and political opportunity structures facilitating or constraining the voice and influence of civil society actors concerned with global justice issues? How do contexts of crisis affect the capacity of civil society organizations and networks to mobilize resources? Are changes occurring in forms of contestation and social dialogue, as well as in the mix of tactics and strategies used to gain voice and influence? Changes in governance in recent decades mean that civil society actors interact with policy processes, exert claims and seek redress in increasingly diverse ways. These include protest, advocacy campaigns, lobbying, collective bargaining, participation in knowledge networks and policy dialogue, private standard-setting, and the use of grievance procedures. The proposed research will examine if and how these different forms of activism and participation enable civil society actors concerned with global justice issues to shape and influence current reform dynamics. The research would examine these questions in relation to particular issue areas associated with some or all of the following: food security, universal social policy, corporate accountability and macroeconomic policy reform.

OUTREACH: ADVISORY AND NETWORKING ACTIVITIES, PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

Introduction

266 UNRISD has a unique position at the interface of international organizations, civil society and the academic community; it works in collaboration with an extensive global network of researchers and institutions; and it retains significant convening power. Its outreach, including advisory and networking activities, publication and dissemination, aims to capitalize on these advantages to ensure that UNRISD research findings inform development debates, policies and practice.

267 In 2010, a portfolio of activities, publications and mechanisms supported these goals. Activities, such as speaking engagements, consultations and dissemination events and workshops, were used to network and to communicate research results directly (and indirectly, via knowledge multipliers) to key stakeholders. Publications included commercially copublished volumes, academic journal contributions, Programme Papers, and Research and Policy Briefs; mechanisms ranged from the distribution of traditional printed products to Internet-based tools and CD-Roms.

268 In 2010, 24 publications were issued: eight books, one report, two Research and Policy Briefs, 12 Programme Papers and one issue of UNRISD Conference News. One CD-Rom was also produced. UNRISD researchers published 34 articles externally. Publications for 2010 are listed at the end of this section.

269 There were four staff members in the Publication and Dissemination Unit at the end of the current reporting period. The Associate Information Officer left UNRISD in July 2010. Two contractors worked at UNRISD from July to December 2010, implementing outreach tasks necessary for the fulfilment of the Institute's workplan. During the reporting period, the unit hosted two interns: Dalia Lourenço and Daniel Salvo.

270 Following the list of advisory and networking activities undertaken by research staff, this section discusses activities initiated by the Publication and Dissemination Unit, and highlights selected results. Outreach activities and results related to specific research, for which publication and dissemination staff provide support services, are discussed under the relevant projects in this Progress Report.

Advisory and Networking Activities

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

and dissemination staff also present the Institute and its work to visiting groups of students.

272 In 2010, UNRISD staff carried out advisory and consultancy activities on 88 occasions.

Yusuf Bangura

- Reviewed paper for *Development and Change*, 15 March 2010

- Reviewed paper for *Oxford Development Studies*, 19 May 2010

- Reviewed paper for the Swedish Defence Research Agency, 13 October 2010

- Views on the Millennium Development Goals solicited by GlobeScan (an international research consultancy organization) 14 May 2010

- Participated in DFID conference on "The Politics of Poverty: Elites, Citizens and States", Sunnigndale Park, United Kingdom, 21 June 2010

- Member and Chair, Expert Group Meeting on Poverty Eradication. Organized by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and UN Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa, 15–17 September 2010

- Resource person, BBC World Service Radio, Africa Have Your Say programme on the public sector and waste in Africa, 28 September 2010

- Keynote speaker, Conference on "Reflections 2010: Managing Diversity, Reconciliation and Development", organized by GTZ-Sri Lanka, the Sri Lankan Ministry of National Languages and Social Integration, and European Union Office in Sri Lanka, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 31 October–3 November 2010

- Presented paper on *Democratic Politics and Poverty Reduction: Implications for the Pro-Democracy Movement in Nigeria* at conference on "Progressives and the Pro-Democracy Movement in Nigeria: Assessing Five Decades Struggles", organized by the Aminu Kano Centre for Democracy and Training, Bayero University Kano; the Centre for Research and Documentation, Kano; and the Politics of Development Group in the Department of Political Science, Stockholm University, Kano, Nigeria, 24–25 November 2010

- Prepared commissioned article entitled *Jobs and Equity Key to Africa's Poverty Fight* for the UN Department of Public Information's magazine, *Africa Renewal*, December 2010

- Provided advice to coordinator of the World's Volunteerism Report, to be published in 2011 by the United Nations Volunteers, 15 December 2010

Sarah Cook

- Participant in the high-level "Africa-China Poverty Reduction and Development Conference", Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, November 2010

- Participant in the ILO-Inter-Agency Technical Meeting on Building Employment and Decent Work into Sustainable Recovery and Development, Turin, Italy, November 2010

- Participant in the 14th Meeting of the Regional Coordination Mechanism (ESCWA), Beirut, Lebanon, November 2010

- Participant in the "Africa-China Poverty Reduction and Development Conference", Beijing, China, November 2010
- Reviewed the paper, "Impact of the global financial crisis in rural China", for *Feminist Economics*, November 2010
- Participant in the Poverty Reduction and Development Forum-Beijing, China, October 2010
- Participant in the Social Policy Seminar, GTZ, Frankfurt, Germany, October 2010
- Participant in the Development Forum for the G20 at Seoul National University, the Republic of Korea, October 2010
- Committee Member of the ESRC International and Impact Network, United Kingdom, October 2010
- Participant in the Asia/ESCAP Conference on "Social Protection as Development Policy in Asia: The Long Term Perspective", Bangkok, October 2010
- Participant in the MDG Summit, New York, United States, September 2010
- Participant in the Chronic Poverty Research Centre (CPRC) International Conference, University of Manchester, United Kingdom, September 2010
- Participant in the 20th IUHPE (International Union for Health Promotion and Education) "World Conference on Health Promotion", July 2010
- Participant in the European Report on Development Regional Conference "Promoting Resilience through Social Protection in Sub-Saharan Africa", June 2010
- Reviewed the paper, "Mending the Chinese welfare net", for *Pacific Review*, June 2010
- Participant in the Asian Development Bank 43rd Annual Meeting, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, May 2010
- Participant in the "UNU–WIDER 25th Anniversary Conference: The Triple Crisis", Helsinki, Finland, May 2010.
- Committee Member of the Advisory Council of the Oxford Department of International Development, University of Oxford, April 2010
- Member of the Advisory Board of the China Migrant Health Center, Sun-Yatsen University, 2010
- Member of the Advisory Board of the IPRCC, China, 2010

Katja Hujo

- Member of the Editorial Board of the *International Social Security Review*, reappointed by the Secretary-General of ISSA until 31 December 2013
- Gave a presentation on UNRISD and SPD Programme to student group from Valencia University, 17 February 2010
- Peer-reviewed a paper for *European Journal of Development Research*, April 2010
- Peer-reviewed a paper for *Global Social Policy*, May 2010
- Peer-reviewed a research proposal for the National Research Foundation of the Republic of Korea, August 2010

- Gave an interview to Swiss Radio on the UNRISD Poverty Report in September 2010

- Gave a presentation at ESCWA Workshop on Social Protection and Security, Beirut, September 2010

- Organized an Applied Research Seminar on "Social Pensions and Poverty Reduction in Developing Countries" with The Graduate Institute, Geneva, Fall 2010

- Gave a presentation on UNRISD and the SPD programme to GTZ interns, 6 October 2010

- Gave an interview to researcher from Lisbon University (migration)

- Gave a presentation on the Poverty Report at the 44th Decent Work Forum, ILO, 8 December 2010

- Participated as panelist at the GTZ Symposium, 13 December 2010

- Gave a presentation on the Poverty Report at the Latin American Institute, Free University Berlin, 14 December 2010

Shahra Razavi

- Editorial board member of *Journal of Peasant Studies*, *Global Social Policy*, and *Development in Practice*

- Member of Scientific Committee of Comparative Research Programme on Poverty (CROP); member of International Advisory Committee, Social Protection Programme, Women in Informal Economy Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO); International Member of Selection Committee, King Baudouin Foundation

- Member of Reference Group for a two-year action-research project on *Women's Rights and "Living" Customary Law*, carried out by the Community Agency for Social Enquiry (CASE) and the Legal Resources Centre (LRC) at the University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

- Reviewed paper for Social Protection in Asia Programme, January 2010

- Presented a paper on Care and Well-Being in a Development Context: Emerging Issues from an UNRISD Comparative Research Project, Seminar on Politics of Care, Welfare and Social Cohesion, University of Basel, 3–5 May 2010

- Reviewed paper for *Global Social Policy*, May 2010

- Made a presentation at the lecture series on *Gender in the 21st Century: Looking Back, Moving Forward*, UNCTAD, Geneva, 9 July 2010

- Reviewed a paper for *Feminist Economics*, 22 July 2010

- Presented the findings from the UNRISD research on care at the National Treasury, Pretoria, South Africa, 12 September 2010

- Delivered the Helen Joseph Memorial Lecture, *Worlds Apart: Rethinking Care in a Development Context*, University of Johannesburg, 14 September 2010

- Participated in a seminar at the Centre for Social Development in Africa, University of Johannesburg, where a number of doctoral and post-doctoral students presented their on-going research, Johannesburg, South Africa, 17 September, 2010

- Presented paper, *Governing the Economy for Gender Equality: Challenges of Regulation*, Conference on "Gender Politics in

International Governance", The Graduate Institute, Geneva, 6–7 October 2010

- Delivered the inaugural lecture, *Unequal Worlds of Gender and Care: The Journey of Feminist Ideas into the Policy Realm*, "International Seminar on Care Policies, Gender and Well-Being", IDES/UNFPA/UNICEF, Buenos Aires, 14–15 October 2010

- Presented a paper on *Agrarian Debates and Gender Relations: Now You See Them, Now You Don't*, at the international conference on"Du Grain à Moudre: Genre, Développement Rural et Alimentation", The Graduate Institute, 28–29 October 2010

- Reviewed a paper for *Feminist Economics*, 31 October 2010

- Provided comments on research report, *Women, Land and Customary Law*, co-authored by Aninka Claassens and Debbie Budlender, drawing on field research in three rural ex-homeland areas of South Africa, 23 December 2010

Peter Utting

- Participated in expert group meetings for the preparation of UNCTAD's *World Investment Report 2010*, Geneva, 5 February, 26 March and 4–5 May 2010

- Provided comments to Oxfam-UK for the research report *The Global Economic Crisis and Developing Countries*, 22 February 2010

- As UNRISD focal point, attended the United Nations System Private Sector Focal Points meeting organized by the UN Global Compact Office and the ILO, Geneva, 13–14 April 2010

- Provided comments to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for their *2011 Rural Poverty Report*, 23 April 2010

- Guest speaker on *Changing Patterns of Globalization and Development: Implications for Small Farmers' Agency*, at the First Learning Network Meeting of the Knowledge Programme, Small Producer Agency in the Globalised Market, organized by IIED, Hivos and Mainumby, Céligny, Switzerland, 27 April 2010

- Peer-reviewed article for the journal *Development and Change*, 6 June 2010

- Peer-reviewed book project proposal for Palgrave, 21 June 2010

- Peer-reviewed article for the *Journal of Business Ethics*, 2 September 2010

- Attended the stakeholder dialogues and workshop on "Value Chain Governance and Endogenous Economic Growth", organized by the Development Policy and Review Network, co-ordinated by the Institute for Social Studies and the University of Wageningen, The Hague, 28 September 2010

- Participated in the first of the series of seminars jointly sponsored by IIED, Hivos, UNRISD and others on Making Markets Work for Small-Scale Farmers, The Hague, 28 September 2010

- Presented a paper on *CSR in Times of Crisis*, at the conference on "CSR in a Globalizing World", Ross Business School, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 10–11 September 2010

- Provided a back-cover endorsement quote for the textbook by M. Blowfield and A. Murray, *Corporate Responsibility*, Oxford University Press, 2011

- As member, attended meeting of the Academic Council of International Geneva of the Swiss Network for International Studies (SNIS), Geneva, 11 October 2010

- Participated in expert group meetings for the preparation of UNCTAD's *World Investment Report 2011*, Geneva, 27–29 October 2010

- Prepared the technical contribution *Assessing Progress on Corporate Social Responsibility, Public-Private Partnerships and Corporate Accountability* as background material for the UN Secretary-General's Report to the Preparatory Committee of the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development

- Peer-reviewed article for the Journal *Business and Society*, 26 November 2010

- Gave a presentation on UNRISD research on Markets, Business and Regulation to MBA students from INSEAD, 6 December 2010

Ilcheong Yi

- Gave a presentation on the *Development and Anti-Poverty Strategy in the United Nations* to the delegates from the Korea Center for Human Rights, Geneva, 20 December 2010

- Participated in a Consultation on Organizing the World Social Forum for Social Security, organized by the government of Brazil, Brasilia, 9 December 2010

- Keynote speaker on *Transformative Social Policy and Universalism* at the "1st World Conference on the Development of Universal Social Security Systems", Brasilia, 1–5 December 2010

- Gave a presentation on the *Universal Social Protection System in Developing Countries*, during the Lifestyle and Public Administration Innovation panel session, organized by the municipal government of Hangzhou at the Life and Development Forum at Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, People's Republic of China, 8 November 2010

- Gave a presentation on *The Anti-Poverty Strategy in Korea: Lessons from the United Nations Millennium Development Goals* at the Forum of the National Assembly Research Service, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 3 November 2010

- Gave a presentation on *Transformative Social Policy*, and UNRISD's Flagship Report *Combating Poverty and Inequality*, at the Weekly Forum of the Institute of Poverty and International Development, Wonju, Republic of Korea, 2 November 2010

- Gave a presentation on the *Role of Social Policy and Universalism in Poverty Reduction* at a video conference on "Universal Social Protection Systems", Brasilia, 26 October 2010

- Discussant on the panel for two papers on trade and social policy at the Seoul Development Forum for the G20, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 23 October 2010

- During a telephone consultation, provided information and advice on social policy and the social protection floor to the ILO Office in Viet Nam, Geneva, 11 October 2010

- Participated in a radio interview on UNRISD's Flagship Report *Combating Poverty and Inequality* on TBS e FM Radio (This Morning Talk Show), Seoul, Republic of Korea, and Geneva, 8 September 2010

- Gave a presentation on *Leaning towards Universalism in Taiwan and Korea: Education, Health, Water and Sanitation* at the "XVII International Sociological Association of the World Congress of Sociology: Sociology on the Move", Gothenburg, Sweden, 12 July 2010

Dissemination Activities

273 UNRISD research results are disseminated via the Institute's printed publications and CD-Rom compilations thereof; in targeted mailings to a wide range of constituencies; through conferences, seminars and workshops organized by UNRISD and other organizations and institutions; in articles and interviews in specialized journals and general media outlets; and via the UNRISD website.

Print dissemination and depository libraries

274 The UNRISD mailing list database used for print dissemination included 6,400 addresses at the end of the reporting period.

Mailing list breakdown into sectors (2010)	
Sector	**% of total** (rounded)
Academic institution/Research centre	37
Non-governmental organization/Civil society	19
United Nations/Specialized agency	14
Government	13
Public library	11
Other intergovernmental organization	3
Foundation	2
Business	1
Addresses in the South	50
Addresses in the North	50

275 The following new institutions became depository libraries for UNRISD publications in 2010 (bringing the total number to over 270).

- University Library "A. Moisiu", Durres, Albania
- Research and Information Unit, Institute for Democratic Governance, Accra, Ghana
- Hungarian Central Statistical Office Library, Budapest, Hungary
- Library, Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, India
- SALISES, Documentation Centre, University of West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica
- Biblioteca, Centro para Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico
- Documentation Centre, Africa Governance Institute, Dakar, Senegal
- Library, Uganda Management Institute, Kampala, Uganda

276 The following documentation centres requested and received collections of UNRISD publications for distribution to their users:

- The Suzanne Mubarak Regional Centre for Women's Health and Development, Alexandria, Egypt

- Documentation Centre, Mandat International, Geneva, Switzerland
- NGO Liaison Centre, UNOG, Geneva, Switzerland

Dissemination to international conferences

277 During the reporting period, a total of 5,016 printed publications and CD-Roms were disseminated to 29 events in 16 countries, of which 50 per cent were developing countries and 50 per cent were industrialized countries. Forty-one per cent of the events were organized by UN organizations and specialized agencies; 41 per cent by academic institutions and universities, 12 per cent by civil society organizations, 3 per cent by national governments and 3 per cent by multilateral institutions. Five migration and development documents and two social policy e-papers were posted as resource materials on the websites of six events.

	Targeted event dissemination with countries
Country	**Event**
Argentina	International Seminar on Policies of Care UNICEF/UNFPA/UNRISD
	International Conference of Employers
Austria	European Population Conference /University of Vienna
Belgium	International Tropical Medicine Colloquium
	Roundtable on South-South Migration by ICMPD, Brussels
Brazil	1st World Conference on Universal Social Security System
Chile	ECLAC/UNRISD Seminar on Care
Finland	UNU–WIDER Conference
Kenya	ECA Workshop on Social Protection and MDGs in Africa
Netherlands	International Conference on Migration, Institute for Social Studies
Romania	WIDE Annual Conference
Senegal	Social Protection in Sub-Saharan Africa, European University Institute
South Africa	Helen Joseph Memorial Lecture, University of Johannesburg
Sweden	Migration and City, European Science Foundation Conference
	15th Nordic Migration Research Conference
Switzerland	The Politics of Care, Welfare and Social Cohesion, University of Basel Gender Equality and Social Protection for MDGs, UNHCHR/Rutgers University
	World Environment Day, UNEP/UNOG
	ILO Annual Assembly
	UNCTAD Gender Lecture
	IUHPE World Conference on Health Promotion
	IDM/IOM Workshop on Migration
	UNRISD Information Session for GTZ interns
	Gender Politics in International Governance/IHEID
	Genre, Développement Rural et Alimentation/IHEID UNRISD Information Session for INSEAD European Business School students
Taipei/China	Conference on Migration and Mobility, IIAS
United Kingdom	2nd Global Conference: Strangers. Aliens and Foreigners, Oxford
United States	UN Commission on the Status of Women

Dissemination of the 2010 flagship report

278 The UNRISD flagship report, *Combating Poverty and Inequality*, reached global audiences through the Geneva launch, regional launches and presentations at 21 events in 16 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and North America, as described above (see paragraphs 16–31).

Country	Event
China	Presentation, International Poverty Reduction Centre in China
Ethiopia	Presentation at UNDP/UNECA
	UNDP/Government of Ethiopia/IPRCC
Germany	Presentation, GTZ, Eschborn/Frankfurt
	Presentation, Free University, Berlin
Italy	Building Employment and Decent Work into Sustainable Recovery and Development: The UN Contribution, Inter-Agency Technical Meeting
Lebanon	ESCWA Workshop on Social Protection
	ESCWA launch
Netherlands	Presentation at the Institute for Social Studies
Nigeria	Presentation, Centre for Research and Documentation
	Presentation, Centre for Democracy and Development
Norway	Presentation, Norad
Rep. of Korea	Development Forum for the G20 Summit
Sierra Leone	Presentation, University of Sierra Leone
	Presentation, Strategy and Policy Unit/Government
South Africa	Helen Joseph Memorial Lecture, University of Johannesburg
Sri Lanka	GTZ/Managing Diversity, Reconciliation & Development
Switzerland	EADI Directors Meeting, University of Geneva
	ILO Conference on "Decent Work"
Thailand	ESCAP launch
United Kingdom	Presentation at the University of Manchester
United States	MDG Summit Partnership Event, UNDESA/UNRISD/CPRC

279 Nearly 6,000 copies of the report, its overview and CD-Rom were disseminated at the launch, presentations, as well as at related events in Geneva and through targeted mailings.

280 UN Publications purchased 500 copies of the report for resale via its global network of distributors, and was preparing an e-book version of the report.

Tracking uptake and use

281 In 2010, dissemination staff recorded a total of 350 entries in the Media Hound database. Of these, 324 were from a source dated 2010, including 109 bibliographic citations and eight book reviews (five in peer reviewed journals).

- Nora McKeon—*The United Nations and Civil Society*, 2009 (book review in *Global Policy*, Vol. 1, Issue 2, May 2010)

- Nora McKeon—*The United Nations and Civil Society*, 2009 (book review in *Globalization*, Vol. 7, 2010)

- Enrique Peruzzotti and Andrew Selee (eds.)—*Participatory Innovation and Representative Democracy in Latin America*, 2009

(book review in *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 89, Issue 2, March/April 2010)

- Shahra Razavi (ed.)—*The Gendered Impacts of Liberalization: Towards "Embedded" Liberalism?*, 2008 (book review in *SIGNIS*, Vol. 36, No. 1, Autumn 2010)

- Shahra Razavi (ed.)—*The Gendered Impacts of Liberalization: Towards "Embedded" Liberalism?*, 2008 (book review in *Feminist Economics*, Vol. 16, No. 4, October 2010)

282   Twelve academic journals requested review copies of the UNRISD poverty report: *Development and Change*, *Feminist Economics*, *Global Social Policy*, *European Journal of Development Research*, *Africa Review of Book*, *Journal of Economic and Social Policy*, *Journal of International and Comparative Social Welfare*, *Development Policy Review*, *Forum for Development Studies*, *Journal of Social Policy*, *Development* and *London Review of Books*.

283   Media coverage of the Institute's work included nearly 70 articles, six radio interviews and three television interviews. Most of this coverage was related to the poverty report, which was covered, for example, in *The Hindu*, the *Neue Züricher Zeitung*, *China Daily*, the Associated Press, *Time Magazine's* blog The Curious Capitalist, numerous Brazilian online news sources, and over 10 African outlets. Radio and TV interviews around the report included TBS e FM Radio (This Morning Talk Show), Seoul, Republic of Korea; Telesur (22 September); United Nations Radio (3 September, 8 September and 6 October); and Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (1 December). Other coverage of note included Yusuf Bangura's "expert" role on an edition of the BBC programme Africa Have Your Say, Sarah Cook's participation in the Seoul G20 Development Debate, aired on KBS 1 television, and Shahra Razavi's opinion pieces, published on openDemocracy.

284   Ninety cases of use in UN publications and official documents were tracked, of which 59 were bibliographic citations, including in the 2010 editions of the *Human Development Report* (UNDP), *World Economic and Social Survey* (UNDESA), *Report on the World Social Situation* (UNDESA), *The World's Women* (UNDESA), *World of Work* (ILO) and *Guide for Policy Makers and Practitioners* (World Bank), working papers of UNDESA, UNDP/IPC, UNECE, ESCWA and UNU–WIDER, and five reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

- Report of the Secretary-General, "Keeping the promise: A forward-looking review to promote an agreed action agenda to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015" (A/64/665, 12 February 2010). This report reflects UNRISD analysis in the areas of national ownership of development strategies; macroeconomic policies; universal access to social services; and inequality.

- Report of the Secretary-General for the 49th Session of the Commission for Social Development, "Poverty eradication" (E/CN.5/2011/3, 23 November 2010) cites the UNRISD report, *Combating Poverty and Inequality*, as well as a background paper (A. Barrientos, *Social Protection and Poverty Reduction*).

- Report of the Secretary-General for the 49th Session of the Commission for Social Development, "Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development" (E/CN.5/2011/4, 23 November 2010) cites the UNRISD report, *Combating Poverty and Inequality*.

- Report of the Secretary-General for the 55th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, "Progress in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development, implementation and evaluation of national policies and programmes . . ." (E/CN.6/2011/5, 3 December 2010), cites UNRISD research that raises the concern that conditional cash transfer programmes can reinforce gender divisions of labour and perpetuate gender stereotypes if mothers are expected to take the full responsibility for complying with all the conditions attached to participation in the programmes. (M. Molyneux, *Change and Continuity in Social Protection in Latin America: Mothers at the Service of the State?*. UNRISD Programme Paper GD 1, 2007.)

- Report of the Secretary-General for the 9th Session of the UN Forum on Forests, "Community-based forest management" (E/CN.18/2011/4, 15 November 2010) cites UNRISD research that found that due to limited capacity and level of education among many communities, a small number of wealthy and/or powerful individuals may appropriate decision-making powers as well as a disproportionate share of the benefits . In some cases, local elites have even fronted fictitious community forests or used other such administrative strategies to divert resources from their intended recipients. (J.C. Ribot, *African Decentralization: Local Actors, Powers and Accountability*. UNRISD Programme Paper DGHR 8, 2002.)

285 In 2010, UNRISD received requests, granted permissions and tracked the use of its publications as course reading, online educational support, and policy reference, as well as for translation and reprint in 87 cases at 38 universities in 18 countries. UNRISD publications were also requested for use by the civil society organization Alternativas y Capacidades A.C. in Mexico (for a seminar on corporate philanthropy and social investment); the Swiss Federal Office for Gender Equality, the United States Department of Labor, UKAID, and the Governance and Social Development Resource Centre. Permission requests were received and granted for reprints in Belgium, India and Lithuania, and for translation into French and Russian.

- Publications on corporate social responsibility—Argentina: FLACSO; Norway: University of Oslo

- Publications on civil society and social movements—Canada: University of Guelph; Hungary: Central European University; Norway: University of Oslo

- Publications on social policy and development—Canada: York University; China: Jiao Tong University; Hungary: Central European University; Jamaica: University of West Indies; Nigeria: Bayero University; Thailand: Kasetsart University; United Kingdom: University College London, Oxford University; United States: Fordham University; South Africa: University of Stellenbosch

- Publications on globalization—Australia: University of New South Wales; Singapore: National University of Singapore

- Publications on care, gender and development—Canada: McMaster University; China: University of Hong Kong; Germany: Humboldt-Universitat of Berlin, Max Planck Institute; Hungary: Central European University; South Africa: University of Cape Town; Turkey: Isik University; United Kingdom: University of Edinburgh, London School of Economics, University of Warwick, University of London

- Publications on communication and information society—Canada: McGill University
- Publications on sustainable development—India: Kurukshetra University
- Publications on ethnicity and modernization—Canada: University of Waterloo
- Publications on HIV/AIDS—Thailand: Kasetsart University
- Publications on post-conflict rebuilding—United Kingdom: University of Edinburgh, University of Ulster
- Publications on rural development—United Kingdom: London School of Economics
- The Flagship Report *Combating Poverty and Inequality*—United Kingdom: University of Bath; United States: Rice University

286 Finally, a new Oxfam publication has a direct link to UNRISD. Published in November 2010, *Deconstructing Development Discourse: Buzzwords and Fuzzwords,* came out of the 2004 UNRISD conference, "Social Knowledge and International Policy Making". In the preface, editor Deborah Eade writes that a presentation, "Taking on Board New Concepts and Buzzwords", given by fellow editor Andrea Cornwall, provided inspiration for the 320-page book.

Website and Other E-Channels

287 UNRISD launched a quarterly e-Bulletin and two issues were published in 2010. It combines highlights of recent postings on the website, new publications, an interview with an UNRISD researcher and one or two original contributions.

288 Dissemination staff used the occasion of the launch of the poverty report as a pilot experiment in the use of social media for the promotion of the Institute's work. From August to December 2010, UNRISD intensified its web presence via Web 2.0 and social networking sites, and the number of people following the Institute's work via these sites grew significantly. The UNRISD Facebook group grew to over 400 members; over 130 people "liked" the new UNRISD Facebook page (launched on 19 October 2010) and there were 52 active monthly users. UNRISD had nearly 1,850 followers on Twitter. ELDIS was used as the platform for the *Development Forum for the G20* project (see paragraphs 171–172).

289 As part of its communications assessment and to feed into a new strategy, UNRISD also carried out a social media mapping exercise. This provides background on options for using social media for research communication and engagement with certain audiences.

Statistics

290 UNRISD uses WebAbacus and Google Analytics for website statistics. There were an average of 53,773 unique visitors to the site each month in 2010, a continuation of the upward trend in this number.[4] The geographic breakdown of visits is shown in the following table. At the end of the reporting period, Southern countries were nine out of the top 20 main visiting countries to the UNRISD website.

---

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

Country	% of visits	Country	% of visits
United States	19.2	Malaysia	1.6
United Kingdom	13.0	Italy	1.3
India	6.2	Philippines	1.3
Canada	4.2	Australia	1.3
France	3.9	Sweden	1.1
Switzerland	3.8	Pakistan	1.1
Germany	2.6	South Africa	1.1
Netherlands	2.1	China	1.0
Spain	2.0	Nigeria	1.0
Mexico	1.8	Morocco	1.0

291 The number of PDF versions of the Institute's publications downloaded directly from the site in 2010 grew to 434,490 (from 301,669 in 2009) and 2,823 PDF versions were dispatched via email.

292 In 2010, the most popular publications downloaded from the UNRISD website are shown in the table on the following page.

293 At the end of the reporting period, there were nearly 40,000 subscribers to the myUNRISD/Email Alerts service. This represents growth of over 33 per cent in the total number of subscribers over the course of the reporting period. MyUNRISD allows users to manage and access UNRISD's online resources, including full-text downloads.

Rank	Number of downloads	Title	Author	Type	Year published
**Most popular UNRISD publications in 2010**
1	14,709	Racial Justice: The Superficial Morality of Colour-Blindness in the United States	Glenn C. Loury	PP-ICC-5	May 2004
2	12,214	Information Technology, Globalization and Social Development	Manuel Castells	DP 114	September 1999
3	5,880	Social Integration: Approaches and Issues	UNRISD	BP 1	March 1994
4	4,859	Corporate Social Responsibility in Indonesia: Quixotic Dream or Confident Expectation?	Melody Kemp	PP-TBS-6	December 2001
5	4,562	Women and Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Issues and Sources	Birgitte Sørensen	OPW 3	June 1998
6	3,916	Lecciones de la participación política de las mujeres	Cecilia Blondet	PP-DGHR-12	June 2004
7	3,831	Genre et emploi dans l'industrie textile marocaine	Rahma Bourqia	OPB 11	November 1999
8	3,661	Combating Poverty and Inequality	UNRISD	RPB 10e	May 2010
9	2,880	Environmental Degradation and Social Integration	UNRISD	BP 3	November 1994
10	2,713	Combating Poverty and Inequality: Structural Change, Social Policy and Politics	UNRISD	Full report	September 2010
11	2,519	Project Reference Document: Religion, Politics and Gender Equality	UNRISD	Background document	September 2007
12	2,420	Le commerce équitable	Murat Yilmaz	PP-CSSM-20	December 2005
13	2,336	Dynamique de la politique sociale en Côte d'Ivoire	Francis Akindès	PP-SPD-16	July 2001
14	2,248	Knowledge and International Policy Making	John Toye	Draft paper	April 2004
15	2,138	Targeting and Universalism in Poverty Reduction	Thandika Mkandawire	PP-SPD-23	December 2005
16	2,112	Efficiency, Accountability and Implementation: Public Sector Reform in East and Southern Africa	Ole Therkildsen	PP-DGHR-3	February 2001
17	2,070	Tierras y territorios indígenas: Discriminación, inequidad y exclusión	Diego A. Iturralde G.	Draft paper	September 2001
18	1,994	From WID to GAD: Conceptual Shifts in the Women and Development Discourse	Carol Miller, Shahra Razavi	OPB 1	February 1995
19	1,910	Corporate Partnerships and Community Development in the Nigerian Oil Industry: Strengths and Limitations.	Uwafiokun Idemudia	PP-MBR-2	March 2007
20	1,677	The Women's Movement and Political Discourse in Morocco	Rabéa Naciri	OPB 8	March 1998
21	1,534	Corporate Environmental Responsibility in Singapore and Malaysia	Martin Perry, Sanjeev Singh	PP-TBS-3	April 2001
22	1,334	Social Protection and Poverty	Armando Barrientos	PP-SPD-42	March 2010
23	1,193	Illicit Drugs: Social Impacts and Policy Responses	UNRISD	BP 2	November 1994
24	1,190	States of Disarray: The Social Effects of Globalization	UNRISD	Executive summary	January 1995
25	1,014	Why Care Matters for Social Development	UNRISD	RPB 9e	February 2010

294   Subscribers to myUNRISD come from 141 countries across the world, from Afghanistan to Ecuador, Angola to Viet Nam, Niger to Uzbekistan. They also represent all UNRISD target audiences, for example:

- *UN organizations and regional offices—*From the Convention on Biological Diversity and UNEP to the Human Rights Commission, from UN Habitat to UNU, as well as UNECA, UNECE, UNECLAC, UNESCAP, UNESCWA.

- *Specialized agencies—*From IFAD to the IMF and WHO.

- *Multilateral organizations—*From the Asian Development Bank to the Development Bank of Southern Africa; from the European Union to the Organization of American States (OAS).

- *Government agencies—*From AusAID to the Catalan Agency for Cooperation for Development; from the Austrian Development Agency to USAID.

- *Government ministries and central banks—*From Argentina (Ministry of Social Development) to Myanmar (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour); from Brazil (Ministry of Social Development and the Fight against Hunger) to Lithuania (Ministry of Social Security); from to Côte d'Ivoire (Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of New Information and Communication Technologies) to Indonesia (Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Public Works). Central banks of Egypt, Iran, Liberia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Poland, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe.

- *Civil society and foundations—*From ActionAid and Amnesty International to the African Medical and Research Foundation and Enda Tiers Monde; from the European Anti Poverty Network to FLACSO, from the Institut de recherche agricole pour le développement in Cameroon to the Pakistan Labour Trust; from Oxfam to Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights.

- *Educational and research institutions—*From Cambridge University to the Center for Khmer Studies (Cambodia); from Jawaharlal Nehru University (India) to the University of Bucharest; from the University of Dhaka to the University of Zalingei (Sudan).

- *Media—*All India Radio, BBC World Service Trust, *China Daily*, *Frontline Magazine*, *Le Monde Diplomatique*, *Le Temps*, *New York Review of Books*, Swiss Radio.

Copublications

295   Copublishing arrangements with commercial and academic publishing houses confer academic status on the work commissioned under UNRISD projects, and provide valuable "legitimacy" functions for scholars (especially for those from developing countries). Such arrangements allow the Institute to benefit from the expertise and distribution networks of experienced and internationally renowned publishers. This also enhances visibility, as publications appear not only in UNRISD's own promotional materials and on its website, but also those of the partner copublishing institutions, with their own distribution networks and retail agents that complement the Institute's efforts.

296   UNRISD is aware that books published commercially in the North are priced beyond the means of individuals and institutions in the South, and this constrains the dissemination of results in the countries that host much of the Institute's research. During the reporting period, efforts continued to address these challenges within the means available to the Institute. These included the publication of

selected book chapters as UNRISD Programme Papers (distributed free of charge in both print and electronic formats); free online posting of draft papers; the wide distribution of CD-Rom Libraries containing full-text of all in-house publications; and ongoing initiatives to expand the accessibility and affordability of books— including agreements for publication of low-cost editions in developing countries, translations, diversifying copublishing partners and distribution agreements.

297 During the reporting period, UNRISD had two active copublishing agreements for multi-volume series: *Social Policy in a Development Context* with Palgrave Macmillan; and *Routledge/UNRISD Research in Gender and Development*.

298 Eight copublications were issued during the reporting period.

- Katja Hujo and Nicola Piper (eds.)—*South-South Migration: Implications for Social Policy and Development*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2010

- Debbie Budlender (ed.)—*Time Use Studies and Unpaid Care Work*, UNRISD/Routledge, 2010

- Peter Utting and José Carlos Marques (eds.)—*Corporate Social Responsibility and Regulatory Governance: Towards Inclusive Development?*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2010

- José Carlos Marques and Peter Utting (eds.)—*Business, Politics and Public Policy: Implications for Inclusive Development*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2010

- Jane Jenson—*Defining and Measuring Social Cohesion*, UNRISD/Commonwealth Secretariat, 2010

- Patsy Lewis—*Social Policies in Grenada*, UNRISD/Commonwealth Secretariat, 2010

- Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab (eds.)—*International Labour Review, Special Issue: Underpaid and Overworked—A Cross-National Perspective on Care Workers*, Vol. 149, No. 4, December 2010

- Shahra Razavi and Anne Jenichen (eds.)—*Third World Quarterly, Special Issue: The Unhappy Marriage of Religion and Politics— Problems and Pitfalls for Gender Equality*, Vol. 31, No. 6, 2010

In-House Publications

299 One report, two Research and Policy Briefs, 12 Programme Papers and one newsletter were issued in 2010, as follows. One CD-Rom was also produced.

Report

- *Combating Poverty and Inequality: Structural Change, Social Policy and Politics*, UNRISD, 2010 (distributed by UN Publications)

Research and Policy Briefs

- RPB9e *Why Care Matters for Social Development*, February 2010

- RPB10e *Combating Poverty and Inequality*, May 2010

Programme Papers

Civil Society and Social Movements

- PP CSSM 32 Anthony Bebbington, *Social Movements and Poverty in Developing Countries*, e-paper, October 2010

Gender and Development

- PP GD 13 Fiona Williams, *Claiming and Framing in the Making of Care Policies: The Recognition and Redistribution of Care*, November 2010

- PP GD 12 Anna C. Korteweg and Gökçe Yurdakul, *Religion, Culture and the Politicization of Honour-Related Violence: A Critical Analysis of Media and Policy Debates in Western Europe and North America*, October 2010

- PP GD 11 Mariz Tadros, *Faith-Based Organizations and Service Delivery: Some Gender Conundrums*, September 2010

- PP GD 10 Silke Staab and Roberto Gerhard, *Childcare Service Expansion in Chile and Mexico: For Women or Children or Both?* May 2010

- PP GD 9 Aya K. Abe, *The Changing Shape of the Care Diamond: The Case of Child and Elderly Care in Japan*, March 2010

- PP GD 8 Juliana Martínez-Franzoni, with Carmen Largaespada-Fredersdorff, Karime Ulloa and Koen Voorend, *The Political and Social Economy of Care in Nicaragua: Familialism of Care under an Exclusionary Social Policy Regime*, February 2010

- PP GD 7 Kate Bedford, *Harmonizing Global Care Policy? Care and the Commission on the Status of Women*, February 2010

Markets, Business and Regulation

- PP MBR 7 Manuel Mejido Costoya, Peter Utting and Gloria Carrión, *The Changing Coordinates of Trade and Power in Latin America: Implications for Policy Space and Policy Coherence*, May 2010

Social Policy and Development

- PP SPD 44 Leonith Hinojosa, Anthony Bebbington, Armando Barrientos and Tony Addison, *Social Policy and State Revenues in Mineral-Rich Contexts*, September 2010

- PP SPD 43 Mary Njeri Kinyanjui, *Social Relations and Associations in the Informal Sector in Kenya*, e-paper, January 2010

- PP SPD 42 Armando Barrientos, *Social Protection and Poverty*, e-paper, January 2010

Newsletters

- CN 25 *Social and Political Dimensions of the Global Crisis: Implications for Developing Countries* (Report of the UNRISD Conference, 12–13 November 2009, Geneva), 2010

CD-Rom

- *Combating Poverty and Inequality: Structural Change, Social Policy and Politics*, UNRISD, 2010

External Publications

- Yusuf Bangura, "Jobs and equity key to Africa's poverty fight", *Africa Renewal*, Vol. 24, No. 4, December 2010

- Yusuf Bangura, "UNRISD: 2010 Flagship Report: Combating Poverty and Inequality", *UN Special*, No. 699, October 2010

- Sarah Cook, "Informal employment and gender inequality: The challenge of China's labour market restructuring." In Dong Xiao Yuan and Sarah Cook (eds.), *Gender Equality and China's Economic Transformation: Informal Employment and Care Provision* (in Chinese), Heinrich Böll Stiftung and Economic Science Press, Beijing, 2010

- Sarah Cook, *Social Protection in Asia: Research Findings and Policy Lessons*, Programme Synthesis Report 2010, Social Protection in Asia, London, 2010

- Sarah Cook, book review on *Inequality and Public Policy in China*, edited by Björn A. Gustafsson, Li Shi and Terry Sicular (Cambridge University Press, 2008), in *The China Journal*, Issue 64, July 2010

- Sarah Cook and Naila Kabeer (eds.), *Social Protection as Development Policy: Asian Perspectives*, Routledge India, New Delhi, 2010

- Sarah Cook and Naila Kabeer, "Introduction: Exclusions, deficits and trajectories." In Sarah Cook and Naila Kabeer (eds.), *Social Protection as Development Policy: Asian Perspectives*, Routledge India, New Delhi, 2010

- Sarah Cook and Susan Jolly, "Gender, work and security in urban China: The reconstruction of identity as laid-off worker." In Sarah Cook and Naila Kabeer (eds.), *Social Protection as Development Policy: Asian Perspectives*, Routledge India, New Delhi, 2010

- Sarah Cook and Naila Kabeer (eds.), "Barriers to the extension of social protection: Evidence from Asia", *IDS Bulletin*, Vol. 41, No. 4, July 2010

- Sarah Cook and Wang Meiyan "Feminization of informal employment—The impacts of urban labor market restructuring on women's work and welfare." In Dong Xiao Yuan and Sarah Cook (eds.), *Gender Equality and China's Economic Transformation: Informal Employment and Care Provision* (in Chinese), Heinrich Böll Stiftung and Economic Science Press, Beijing, 2010

- Jenifer Freedman, "UNRISD: 2010 flagship report: Combating poverty and inequality", *UN Special*, No. 701, December 2010

- Elena Gaia, "Mi familia progresa: Change and continuity in Guatemala's social policy." In Ian Greener, Chris Holden and Majella Kilkey (eds.), *Social Policy Review*, Vol. 22, 2010

- Maria Garrone, "L'examen des effets économiques et sociaux des privatizations: Le cas de la Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines Limited", *Informations et Commentaires*, No. 151, avril-juin 2010

- Kristine Goulding, "Unjustifiable means to unjustifiable ends: Delegitimizing parliamentary gender quotas in Tunisia", *al-Raida*, Nos. 126–127, 2010

- Kristine Goulding, *Mandated Spaces for Marginalized Faces: Gender Quotas in the Middle East*, Lund University Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Lund, www.cmes.lu.se/wp-content/uploads/2010/12/gender-quotas-report.pdf, 2010

- Kristine Goulding, *Discourses of Domination: Women's Political Rights, Human Rights Abuses and Strategic Politics of Public Legitimacy in Tunisia*, Lund University Press, Lund, www.lu.se/o.o.i.s?id=19464&postid=1612220, 2010

- Kristine Goulding, *The Quandary of Gender Quotas in Tunisia: Representations and Perceptions at the Local Level*, CAWTAR/UN-INSTRAW, Tunis, Tunisia, www.womenpoliticalparticipation.org/upload/file/the%20Quandary%20of%20Gender%20Quotas%20in%20Tunisia_web%20site.pdf, 2010

- Naila Kabeer and Sarah Cook, "Introduction: Overcoming barriers to the extension of social protection: Lessons from the Asia region", *IDS Bulletin*, Vol. 41, No. 4, 2010

- Yuan Ni and Sarah Cook, "Gender patterns of informal employment in urban China." In Dong Xiao Yuan and Sarah Cook (eds.), *Gender Equality and China's Economic Transformation: Informal Employment and Care Provision* (in Chinese), Heinrich Böll Stiftung and Economic Science Press, Beijing, 2010

- Shahra Razavi, "Engendering the political economy of agrarian change." In Saturnino Borras (ed.), *Critical Perspectives in Rural Development Studies*, Routledge, 2010

- Shahra Razavi, "The return of social policy and the persistent neglect of unpaid care." In Christine Bauhardt and Gülay Caglar (eds.), *Gender and Economics*. Feministische Kritik der politischen Ökonomie, Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 2010

- Shahra Razavi, "Seiji, Shakai, Keizai kara mita care no kokusai hikaku – kaihatsu no shiten kara" ("The political and social economy of care in a development context"), *Kaigai shakai Hosho Kenkyu* (*The Review of Comparative Social Security Research*), No. 170, Spring 2010 (in Japanese)

- Shahra Razavi, "The unhappy marriage of religion and politics: Problems and pitfalls for gender equality", *Third World Quarterly*, Special Issue, Vol. 31, No. 6, 2010

- Shahra Razavi and Anne Jenichen, "The unhappy marriage of religion and politics: Problems and pitfalls for gender equality", *OpenDemocracy*, November 2010

- Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab, "Underpaid and overworked: A cross-national perspective on care workers", *International Labour Review*, Vol. 149, No. 4, December 2010

- Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab, "Gender, poverty and inequality: The role of markets, states, and households." In Sylvia Chant (ed.), *The International Handbook on Gender and Poverty: Concepts, Research, Policy*, Elgar Publishing, Cheltenham, 2010

- Daniel Salvo, "UNRISD Launches Flagship Report on Poverty Reduction", *UN Special*, No. 699, October 2010

- Peter Utting, "CEO and analytical blind spots: Revisiting the UNGC-Accenture Study", *The UN Business Focal Point*, No. 14, December 2010

- Peter Utting, "CSR and policy incoherence." In Kate McDonald and Shelley Marshall (eds.), *Fair Trade, Corporate Accountability and Beyond: Experiments in Globalizing Justice*, Ashgate Publishing, Farnham, 2010

- Peter Utting, "Social policy and development: 10 key challenges." In *Bölgesel Kalkinma ve Yönetisim Sempozyumu: Sosyal Politikanin Yönetisimi* (*4th Regional Development and Governance Symposium: Governance of Social Policy*), Bildiri Kitabi (Compendium of Presentations), 19–20 November 2009, TEPAV Publications, No. 50, Ankara, November 2010

- Peter Utting, "Corporate social responsibility in crisis." In Francesc Morata, Blanca Vila and Carme Suárez (eds.), *La Responsabilidad Social de la Empresa a Debate: Lecciones de la Crisis*, Institut Universitari D'Estudis Europeus, Barcelona, 2010

- Ilcheong Yi, "Social protection, social security and social service in a development context", *Journal of International Development Cooperation*, December 2010

- Dong Xiao Yuan and Sarah Cook, "Introduction: Women's work at home and in the market: Unrecognized, unpaid and under-researched." In Dong Xiao Yuan and Sarah Cook (eds.), *Gender Equality and China's Economic Transformation: Informal Employment and Care Provision* (in Chinese), Heinrich Böll Stiftung and Economic Science Press, Beijing, 2010

- Dong Xiao Yuan and Sarah Cook (eds.), *Gender Equality and China's Economic Transformation: Informal Employment and Care Provision* (in Chinese), Heinrich Böll Stiftung and Economic Science Press, Beijing, 2010

STAFFING AND PERSONNEL

300   A total of 13 staff members were under contract at UNRISD in Geneva at the end of the reporting period. In 2010 there were 30 visiting fellows, research analysts and interns from 17 countries—Argentina, Australia; Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Kyrgyz Republic, Mexico, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Visiting Fellows

301   In 2008 UNRISD began a Fellowship Programme for Researchers from Developing Countries. Under the terms of the core funding agreement with the government of Sweden for 2007–2009, out of which these fellowships were financed, the Institute was to host five visiting research fellows—social science scholars and experienced researchers based at institutions in Africa, Asia and Latin America engaged in innovative research in the field of social policy in developing countries. The fellows were to spend nine to 12 months working at UNRISD in Geneva, pursuing their own research in this area, preparing a paper for publication under the UNRISD Programme Paper series, and developing ideas for future research.

302   The third visiting fellow, Enrique Peruzzotti (Researcher at the Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas/CONICET and Professor in the Department of Political Science and International Studies at Di Tella University, Buenos Aires, Argentina), arrived in September 2009 and stayed at the Institute until early June 2010. Peruzzotti's research while at UNRISD focused on a project on the links between participation and democratic representation, examining the competing concepts of representation—as "authorization by election", or as a more participatory form of government where the electorate's control of its representatives extends beyond the ballot box to active citizen participation in diverse areas such as social policy and urban planning.

303   Youssoufou Congo (visiting professor at the Protestant University of Congo and an international microfinance expert) was the fourth visiting fellow. His stay at UNRISD had to be curtailed due to the Institute's financial situation. During his stay, he prepared a paper titled *In-Depth Analysis of the Performance of DR Congo–Based Microfinance Institutions*, and worked on the manuscript of his book titled *Emergence et développement de la microfinance: Débats, controverses et théories explicatives*, to be published by the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA). In total Congo stayed with the institute for a period of six months, with three funded by UNRISD and other funding secured for the remainder. The fifth fellowship was cancelled completely due to budget constraints.

304   Annekathrin Ellersiek and Megan Gerecke also spent time at UNRISD as research fellows. Ellersiek assisted in preparing and editing a manuscript on *Global Justice Activism and Policy Reform in Europe*, and Gerecke assisted in the *Social Policy and Small States* project. Both came to UNRISD with their own funding. Hyun-keun Kim and You-jeong Kim, both from the Korean International Cooperation Agency, spent a month at UNRISD.

Research Analysts and Interns

305 A limited number of outstanding young students and scholars contribute to the UNRISD programme of work each year as research analysts and as interns. They provide essential support to research coordinators in developing and drafting project proposals, compiling annotated bibliographies and data, and organizing research seminars and conferences. In the past year, they also authored and co-authored papers; prepared research papers and presented them at conferences, workshops, and in the press; and made presentations to visiting groups of students on UNRISD research and on opportunities for young scholars at the Institute. Interns in the Press Office carried out media outreach activities and regularly updated the UNRISD website in support of the Institute's global research communication strategy.

306 Research analysts and interns are selected on the basis of their experience and interests, with interns spending two to three months (on average) at UNRISD, and research analysts a maximum of two years.

Research Analysts

- Rebecca Buchholz, Germany
- Elena Gaia, Italy
- Kristine Goulding, United States
- Nicola Hypher, United Kingdom
- Imogen Howells, United Kingdom
- Christopher Kip, Germany
- Daiana Marino, Italy
- Pon Souvannaseng, Thailand/United States
- Silke Staab, Germany

Interns

- Cantherine Cheng, Canada
- Olive Cocoman, Ireland
- Agnes de Mauroy, France
- Maegan Hendow, United States
- Seung-Gyoung Jee, Republic of Korea
- Kaarina Kolle, Finland
- Dalia Lourenço, Portugal
- Fiona Morgan, United Kingdom
- Orlando Salazar, Mexico
- Daniel Salvo, Chile/United Kingdom
- Ji-Won Seo, Republic of Korea
- Kiah Smith, Australia
- Natalie Tomlinson, United Kingdom
- Zhypargul Turmamatova, Kyrgyzstan
- Karsten Walker, United States

Staff List[5]

DIRECTOR

Sarah Cook

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Peter Utting

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

Alexander Dénis
Mousse Garnier
(from 12 April to 12 October 2010)
Chantal Gimbre
(temporary assistance from 20 October 2010)
Josephine Grin-Yates
Angela Meijer
(temporary assistance up to 30 April 2010)

**PUBLICATION AND
DISSEMINATION UNIT**

Suroor Alikhan
Erika Anderson*
(as of 20 July 2010)
Sylvie Brenninkmeijer-Liu
Jenifer Freedman
Julia Gin*
(from 20 July to 20 December 2010)
Anita Tombez
Richard Warren (up to 27 July 2010)

**RESEARCHERS
IN-HOUSE**

Yusuf Bangura
Katja Hujo
Shahra Razavi
Ilcheong Yi

* Individual contractors.

---

[5] See also Visiting Fellows, Research Analysts and Interns (pages 81–82).