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by the Director

For the reporting period of
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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

1   This report presents the Institute's work from January through December 2009, including its research and outreach, as well as special events and activities. It is supplemented by an administrative and financial report (the key points of which are presented in paragraphs 25–28 below).

Research

2   During the current reporting period, research at UNRISD was organized under four programme areas—*Social Policy and Development*; *Markets, Business and Regulation*; *Gender and Development*; and *Civil Society and Social Movements*—as well as the flagship project, *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes*. A number of special events and activities were also implemented.

3   The preparation of an *UNRISD flagship report on poverty* is a special activity bringing together all of the Institute's research areas and coordinators. The first nine months of the reporting period were spent on extensive restructuring and rewriting of the report following an external peer review process that took place in 2008. The revised draft manuscript was sent to an external editor at the end of September, and the first round of editorial revision was completed by the end of the year.

4   Another major activity of the reporting period was an international conference on *Social and Political Dimensions of the Global Crisis: Implications for Developing Countries*, organized by UNRISD in Geneva on 12–13 November 2009. Twenty-four researchers from the South and North presented papers to an audience that included representatives from the diplomatic community, other international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academics and students. Discussions centred around key social and political elements that have been largely neglected in the global crisis debate. A series of five podcasts were produced out of the event, and an academic publishing partner expressed interest in publishing an edited volume of selected papers.

5   Other activities of note during the reporting period included drafting a document outlining the next phase of the Institute's research agenda (2010–2014). Consultations with different constituencies fed into the preparation of the draft agenda. In early 2009, UNRISD held a two-day consultation workshop that brought together 24 representatives from NGOs. A discussion document titled *Social Development in Uncertain Times: A Research Agenda* was presented at the UNRISD Board meeting on 11–12 November 2009.

6   Finally, UNRISD Deputy Director (and Officer-in-Charge at the time) Peter Utting participated in a two-day meeting that brought together the directors of the seven United Nations Research and Training Institutes at United Nations (UN) Headquarters to explore strategies on how best to leverage and build on their strengths in order to provide the UN system with the support it needs. The meeting was held in response to the call by the United Nations Secretary-General "to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the UN and in the spirit of delivering as one". There were two main themes on the agenda of the first day: sharing existing best practices; and developing new ideas for moving forward. UNRISD led the session on Maximizing Policy Relevance in Research and Training. On the second day, directors met with the Secretary-General and senior management. They

described how the UN Research and Training Institutes can contribute to the Secretary-General's agenda and made four concrete proposals for doing so, and they outlined some of the challenges they are facing in applying standardized Secretariat administrative, financial and human resource procedures.

7 The *Social Policy and Development* programme comprised five research projects: *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes*; *Financing Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries*; *Pension Funds and Economic Development*; *Social Policy and Migration in Developing Countries*; and *Social Policies in Small States*.

8 Final research reports for all six research themes were received for seven of the in-depth studies carried out for the project *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes*, and they were being revised by the research teams in view of preparing monographs for publication.

9 Work in view of preparing an edited volume bringing together the research carried out under the project *Financing Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries* got under way during the reporting period. In an effort to expand the pool of country case studies, especially from sub-Saharan Africa, to be included in the edited volume, UNRISD launched a call for papers on mineral rents and social policy. Six expressions of interest were received. Work continued on an edited volume on *Pension Funds and Economic Development*, in view of submitting the manuscript for publication in 2010.

10 The project *Social Policy and Migration in Developing Countries* drew to a close, with the final book manuscript submitted and accepted for publication. A Research Wrap-Up is provided in this Progress Report. There have been many opportunities to disseminate the findings of this research due to the high level of interest in migration issues in policy circles and the international development community. Project publications were made available at a number of relevant events, and the work was presented to visiting groups, selected bilateral donors, NGOs, political foundations and academic institutions during the reporting period.

11 All 12 country studies commissioned under the project Social Policy in Small States were undergoing peer review, or final revision and editing, during the reporting period. Selected manuscripts are to be published by the Commonwealth Secretariat as a joint Commonwealth Secretariat/UNRISD paper series. The preliminary research findings of the Pacific region country case studies were presented at a regional conference, *Social Policies in Pacific Island Countries: Policy Recommendations and Impact of the Current Crises for the Pacific*, held in Fiji on 22–23 July 2009, coorganized by UNRISD, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Pacific, the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the University of the South Pacific.

12 Other activities under the *Social Policy and Development* programme during the current reporting period included background research and preparation of a number of project proposals for which fundraising efforts were under way, as well as the dissemination of research findings via publications and outreach events.

13 There was one main area of research during the reporting period in the *Markets, Business and Regulation* programme area: *Business Regulation, Non-State Actors and Development*. This entails a book project being carried out in collaboration with scholars from York University (Canada). During the reporting period, contributions were enlisted from 35 scholars, and agreement was reached with a copublishing partner.

14   Under the programme *Gender and Development*, research activities were being finalized on two projects during the reporting period. For the project *Political and Social Economy of Care*, country-level research was finalized in all eight project countries. Following UNRISD's presence at the 53rd United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), two additional thematic papers (on the role of home-based care workers in sub-Saharan Africa, and on the political process of the CSW itself) were commissioned and finalized. A number of manuscripts were at various stages, notably two special issues submitted to academic journals for consideration, and an edited volume on time-use accepted for publication in the Routledge/UNRISD Research in Gender and Development series. Work on a final volume drawing together the country level research, as well as commissioned thematic papers, was under way.

15   The country-level research was also finalized in all 11 project countries under the project *Religion, Politics and Gender Equality*. In June 2009 a major public event was coorganized by the Heinrich Böll Foundation and UNRISD in Berlin, bringing together the members of the research team along with other researchers, policy actors and activists. Several manuscripts were at various stages of preparation, and an outreach initiative was under preparation with openDemocracy, which approached UNRISD with a proposal to feed the research from this project into an online forum that looks at the impact and implications of religion and fundamentalisms assuming a rising prominence in the public sphere.

16   In 2009, work under the project *Social Responses to Inequalities and Policy Changes*, carried out jointly under the *Markets, Business and Regulation* and *Civil Society and Social Movements* programmes, related to revising manuscripts for publication. Two programme papers were published, and Routledge expressed interest in publishing the final edited volume. A Research Wrap-Up was provided in the 2008 Progress Report.

Outreach

17   UNRISD staff members are frequently called upon to act in a range of advisory roles for UN agencies, multilateral and bilateral organizations, governments, NGOs, research institutes and universities. This provides UNRISD with opportunities to make substantive contributions to the thinking and programmes of other institutions and groups, while staff members benefit from the exchange of ideas and are also able to network, identify potential research partners and explore funding opportunities. During the reporting period, UNRISD staff members carried out advisory and consultancy activities on 58 occasions.

18   In 2009, 17 publications were issued: five books, one Research and Policy Brief, nine Programme Papers and two issues of UNRISD Conference News. The relatively low output of publications over the reporting period was due to project cycles. During the reporting period, nearly 20 book and journal manuscripts were at different stages of development prior to submission to copublishers. UNRISD publications were made available at a range of important events organized by the United Nations, specialized agencies, universities, NGOs and national governments. In addition to regular dissemination via mailings and fulfilment of requests, 18,007 printed publications and CD-Roms were disseminated to 56 events in 21 countries, of which 43 per cent were developing countries.

19   Several changes were made to the UNRISD website (www.unrisd.org) during the reporting period to ensure its evolution with technology, add new features to fulfil users' needs, and present UNRISD research, events and publications as clearly and comprehensively as possible. Statistics showed an average of 41,004 unique visitors to the site each month during 2009, with Southern countries representing eight out of the top 20 main visiting countries. PDF versions of the documents and publications downloaded directly from the site declined slightly to 301,669 in 2009, and there were 2,017 requests to receive PDF versions via email. The decrease in the number of downloads may be attributable to the decline in the overall output of publications, and thus to fewer new publications posted online during the reporting period. At the end of the reporting period, over 33,000 emails were registered for the myUNRISD/Email Alerts service. Subscribers to myUNRISD can be identified from all UNRISD target audiences and from 112 countries across the world.

20   Work carried out by the UNRISD Press Office continued to help raise the visibility and awareness of the Institute's work around the world and, in particular, at local and national levels in developing countries where research is carried out. The UNRISD Press Office also produced 14 podcasts during the reporting period, and three new videos.

21   Since mid-2005 the Publication and Dissemination Unit has made special efforts to collect and analyse data about the use and uptake of UNRISD research and publications, in order to gain insight into the results of outreach efforts and the influence of the Institute's research. Like other development research institutions, UNRISD faces the challenge of making the bridge from "use" to "influence/impact", and while it is extremely difficult to track ideas and influence, or to necessarily attribute ideas directly to UNRISD research, it is possible to highlight events and processes where UNRISD researchers have been key participants, with research ideas and findings making major contributions to discussions leading to important policy documents. Selected UN events or processes where UNRISD played an important role, and their (expected) results, are highlighted in paragraphs 279–283.

Administrative and Financial Issues

22   The composition of the Board, chaired by Ms. Lourdes Arizpe, changed during the current reporting period. The initial four-year term of Ms. Arizpe, Christian Comeliau and Asma Jahangir came to an end. Ms. Jahangir indicated that she did not wish to be further extended. At the same date Yakin Ertürk, Elisabeth Jelin and Marina Pavlova-Silvanskaya completed their total six-year terms and were therefore not eligible for extension. The United Nations Secretary-General extended the four-year term of Ms. Arizpe for a final two-year term. The Commission for Social Development re-nominated Christian Comeliau for a further two-year term, expiring on 30 June 2011. The Commission for Social Development also nominated the following new members for an initial term of four years, from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2013, and these nominations were confirmed by ECOSOC on 30 July 2009.

- Bina Agarwal (India), Professor of Economics, Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi;
- Yesim Arat (Turkey), Vice-Rector for Academic Affairs (Provost) Boğaziçi University;
- Evelina Dagnino (Brazil), Professor of Political Science, Department of Political Science, University of Campinas; and

- Julia Szalai (Hungary), Head, Department of Social History and Social Policy, Institute of Sociology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

23   Two staff members retired on 30 April 2009: Angela Meijer, Personal Assistant to the Director, and Thandika Mkandawire, Director. Deputy Director Peter Utting was Officer-in-Charge of the Institute from 1 May to 31 October 2009. Following her appointment by the United Nations Secretary-General in September 2009, Sarah Cook took up her functions as Director of UNRISD on 1 November 2009.

24   In September 2009, UNRISD was informed by the Executive Secretary of the Board of Auditors of the United Nations that an audit would be carried out in November 2009. The stated purpose of the audit was to review the financial and administrative management of the Institute. There was a focus on follow-up of previous (external and internal) audit recommendations, and review of UNRISD's financial position, income and expenditures. All requested information was provided to the auditors, and the audit took place from 9 to 20 November. A (draft) report of the audit had not been received by the end of the reporting period.

25   The level of core funding received by the Institute for the financial year 2009 was USD 3,284,586, compared with USD 3,682,108 received for 2008. The government of Denmark decreased its contribution in 2009. As per the current agreement with the United Kingdom, the contribution for 2009 totalled GBP 500,000 (while GBP 320,000 was received in 2008). Although Mexico pledged USD 1,125, the funds were received in 2010. Following a new agreement, South Africa joined as a core donor, contributing ZAR 100,000 for the year 2009. These changes compared to 2008, together with the depreciation of various currencies against the US dollar, resulted in a decrease of USD 396,398.

26   The level of project funding received by the Institute decreased from USD 893,944 in 2008, to USD 40,767 in 2009.

27   The impact of the global economic crisis was experienced directly by the Institute during the current reporting period. On 29 October 2009, the Government of Sweden informed UNRISD of a decrease in core funding starting in 2010. Other core donors also indicated likely reductions in their core contributions. On the basis of the information available at the end of the reporting period, it was anticipated that the Institute's core funding could decline by 43 per cent in 2010.

28   The possibility of cuts of such magnitude has major implications for all of the Institute's activities, and several measures were foreseen as a result. A reduced number of key priority areas of work were identified; various activities that are not essential to the core research mandate were identified, and were to be reduced in scale and scope; several vacant positions for research staff would not be filled; and the Institute would reduce its overheads by decreasing the number of support staff. Two support staff members were informed that their posts would no longer be filled as of 1 April 2010.

SPECIAL EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

29   Each year, work under the Institute's research programmes is supplemented by special events and activities. The preparation of an *UNRISD flagship report on poverty* is a special activity bringing together all of the Institute's research areas and coordinators. Another major event during the reporting period was an UNRISD international conference on *Social and Political Dimensions of the Global Crisis: Implications for Developing Countries.* Over two days, 24 researchers from the South and North presented papers to an audience of nearly 200 people at the Palais des Nations in Geneva. Other activities of note included the preparation of a draft research agenda for 2010–2014, and the participation of the Deputy Director (Officer-in-Charge) in a meeting of the heads of the United Nations Research and Training Institutes to identify common strengths and concrete contributions to current United Nations (UN) agendas. Directors met with the Secretary-General and senior management to present the results of their discussions.

30   Overall, the flagship report on poverty and the drafting of the research agenda represented the most intensive areas of work at the Institute during the current reporting period.

Flagship Report on Poverty

31   The preparation of the report is coordinated by Yusuf Bangura. In 2009, assistance was provided by Pon Souvannaseng (research analyst).

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

Background

33   A special activity that brings together all of the Institute's research areas and coordinators, the preparation of an UNRISD flagship report on poverty is one of two areas of work related to the project *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes* (see the 2006, 2007 and 2008 Progress Reports for background information). The report examines the complex ways poverty outcomes are shaped by the interconnections of ideas, institutions, policies and practices in a triad of economic development, social policy and politics. It reviews contemporary approaches to poverty reduction, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), and identifies key institutional, policy and political issues that are not being addressed in current poverty reduction strategies.

34   The report advocates a pattern of growth and structural change that can generate and sustain jobs that are adequately remunerated and accessible to all regardless of income or class status, gender, ethnicity or location; comprehensive social policies that are grounded in universal rights and that support structural change, social cohesion and democratic politics; and support for civic rights, activism and political arrangements that ensure states are responsive to the needs of citizens and the poor have influence in how policies are made.

35 The report is based on research across all of the Institute's programmes; more than 40 background papers; in-depth case studies on Botswana, Brazil, Costa Rica, India, Kenya, Malaysia, South Africa and Taiwan Province of China; and country overview papers on China, Finland, Ireland, the Republic of Korea, Mozambique, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam and the former Soviet Union. All UNRISD researchers participated in the preparation of the second draft manuscript in 2009.

Commissioned Papers

36 Four papers commissioned in late 2008 were completed by the end of December 2009 (see the 2008 Progress Report for more details). Following from the previous year's discussion, a fifth paper was also commissioned and completed in 2009:

- Philip McMichael—*Global Food Crisis: Causes and Prospects for Policy Alternatives* (background paper)

37 A proposal for a special issue on Social Policy and Poverty was submitted to several journals, with interest from the *International Journal of Social Welfare* in publishing the issue consisting of background papers commissioned for the second section of the flagship report.

38 Three background papers (Armando Barrientos, Guy Standing and Jonathan Di John; see the 2008 Progress Report for full citations) were sent for peer review and subsequent revision, with the Barrientos paper completed and scheduled for publication as an e-Programme Paper.

Summary of Second Draft Manuscript

39 The first half of 2009 was spent on the work set out in the revision plan decided at the end of 2008 (see the 2008 Progress Report) for the second version of the manuscript. The revised chapters were discussed internally between June and September 2009; and a draft of the final manuscript was sent to the external editor on 28 September.

40 In the process of restructuring the report, the initial four sections (see the 2008 Progress Report for the revision plan and chapter summaries) were reduced to three and organized around "socially inclusive structural change", "transformative social policy and poverty reduction", and "the politics of poverty reduction". Two further changes were also made. The first and second chapters of the first version of the report were merged into one, and a background paper on social movements was commissioned for the chapter on democracy and the politics of poverty reduction.

41 The key messages of the report, summarized below, were discussed by the Board in 2009.

42 *A fundamental precondition for poverty reduction is a pattern of growth and structural change that generates employment, improves earnings and contributes to the welfare of the population.* Employment policies must figure centrally in national and international development strategies if such a pattern of development is to occur. Where poverty has been reduced successfully and sustainably, governments used policy interventions to facilitate employment-centred structural transformations of their economies. They invested substantially

in infrastructure; channelled credit to specific productive activities; and pursued well-managed industrial and agricultural policies, as well as social policies that improved the skill levels and welfare of the population.

43 *High levels of inequality are an obstacle to poverty reduction.* The MDGs and PRSPs do not directly address inequality. It is often assumed that absolute poverty or income level, rather than distribution, matter. However, high levels of inequality make it difficult to reduce poverty even when economies are growing; and poor countries are generally more unequal than rich ones. Poverty and inequality are part of the same problem. Inequality manifests itself in relation to wealth and income status, health and education outcomes, gender and ethnicity, as well as access to employment and social services. There is a strong case for redistributive policies to address these dimensions of poverty.

44 *Social policy is an integral part of the development strategies of countries that have transformed their economies and reduced poverty relatively quickly.* A number of welfare policies are feasible and affordable for countries at fairly low levels of income. For social policy to be effective as a transformative instrument against poverty and inequality, it must transcend its residual role of safety net and engage with broad public policy issues of distribution, protection, production and reproduction. Successful countries have tended to invest substantially in education and skills development, as well as in health and social protection. Social policies must also address the unpaid work that goes into sustaining families, households and societies by investing in infrastructure and basic services, and thus reducing the burden of unpaid care work that is done largely by women.

45 *Poverty reduction requires effective state action.* Countries that have reduced poverty in relatively short periods of time had purposeful growth-oriented and welfare-enhancing political systems; they also built and maintained competent bureaucracies. Successful states often lacked the appropriate bureaucracies when they embarked on their development projects; they constructed them subsequently. Building state capacity requires a focus on three crucial dimensions: states must be able to craft effective political capacity; mobilize resources for development objectives; and allocate resources to productive and welfare-enhancing sectors (as well as enforce rules governing resource use). High levels of domestic resource mobilization can improve policy space; and allocative and enforcement capacities can be improved through citizen participation in regulating development agents.

46 *Politics matters for poverty reduction.* The protection of civic rights, active and organized citizens, well-organized and representative political parties, and effective states with redistributive agendas are all important for sustained progress toward poverty reduction. These conditions are absent in the participatory frameworks of the PRSPs, which have assumed features of consultation without the power to effect real change. Strategies to reduce poverty and inequality require institutionalized rights that allow citizens to organize and contest public policies as autonomous actors; political parties that are embedded in broad social coalitions; social pacts that give a broad range of groups voice and influence in shaping development policies and outcomes; and democratic regimes that are sufficiently competitive to allow for periodic alternations in power and prevent ruling parties from becoming complacent.

47 *Effectiveness of one institution or policy in a particular sphere may lead to, or require, complementary institutions or policies in other spheres.* In order to achieve effective implementation of policies that lead to employment-generating structural change, transformative forms of social policy and politics that are

supportive of poverty reduction, policy makers must acknowledge and account for the interconnections between different policies and institutions. The key point here is that poverty reduction is not just about having the right economic policies; it is also about pursuing appropriate social policies and types of politics that elevate the interests of the poor in public policy. Institutional complementarities require, but should not be reduced to, policy coherence, which can degenerate into technocratic interventions. Institutional complementarities vary across countries, as they are a product of competing values on rights, differences in the weights accorded to markets and non-market institutions in coordinating activities, and differences in power structures that have evolved historically.

48   *There are many possible paths to poverty reduction.* Most countries that have been successful in exploiting the benefits of globalization have adopted heterodox policies that reflected their national conditions, rather than fully embracing market-conforming prescriptions. Countries must be allowed the policy space to adopt different models of development where issues of employment-centred growth and structural change, transformative social policy, and forms of democratic politics that elevate the interests of the poor in policy making figure prominently.

Revised Table of Contents for the Second Draft Manuscript (September 2009)

Introduction and Overview of the Report

Section One: Socially Inclusive Structural Change

1. Towards employment-centred structural change
2. Income inequality and structural change
3. Tackling ethnic and regional inequalities
4. Gender inequalities at home and in the market

Section Two: Transformative Social Policy and Poverty Reduction

5. Social protection and poverty reduction
6. Universal provision of social services
7. Care and well-being in a development context
8. Financing social policy

Section Three: The Politics of Poverty Reduction

9. Business, power and poverty reduction
10. Building state capacity for poverty reduction
11. Democracy and the politics of poverty reduction

49   With the arrival of Sarah Cook as director of the Institute in November 2009, subsequent feedback and additional work recommended by the external editor and new director, publication of the report was set for autumn 2010.

Outreach and Dissemination

50   UNRISD and the BK21 Program of the Graduate School of Public Administration, Seoul National University, held an international conference titled *Global and National Strategy for Poverty Reduction* on 28–29 September 2009. Participants included international and national policy actors, academics from the

Republic of Korea, scholars from UNRISD networks (*Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes*, and the past project *Social Policy in a Development Context*), as well as UNRISD research coordinators Yusuf Bangura and Ilcheong Yi, and incoming Director Sarah Cook.

51   The conference took place when the global recession was at its height, as was related uncertainty of its effects on public policy, and particularly development aid, social policy and poverty reduction approaches. Presentations compared poverty reduction strategies in different countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe from a policy-regime perspective, and discussions sought to uncover how different policy regimes have affected the poor. While examining different experiences of poverty reduction, the conference gave special attention to the policy regime in the Republic of Korea that enabled the country not only to manage successful economic development, but also to reduce poverty effectively.

52   A summary of the forthcoming flagship report was also presented in Geneva on 6 October 2009 to a group of 22 students and faculty members from the Institute for Social Studies (The Hague) MA streams on Poverty Studies, and Population, Poverty and Social Policy. It was a mixed international group, most of whom had prior professional and field experience of development practice, who were completing their course of study before returning to work or further study in their home countries.

53   The social policy section of the report was presented at the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Asia (ESCWA) Arab Forum on Social Policy, Beirut, 28–30 October 2009.

54   An expert group meeting on social integration held in Accra, Ghana, and organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) in November 2009 drew heavily from the social protection chapter of the report.

55   Work from an earlier draft of the chapter on gender inequalities was incorporated into the following publication, with reference to the forthcoming report:

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

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

56   The conference on *Social and Political Dimensions of the Global Crisis: Implications for Developing Countries* was held in Geneva on 12–13 November 2009. Twenty-four papers were presented, selected primarily among a call for papers for which UNRISD received well over 300 submissions.

57   Peter Utting, Shahra Razavi and Rebecca Buchholz led the conference organizing team. The event was financed out of UNRISD core funds.

Research Wrap-Up

58   In 2008 it became apparent that what had started as a financial crisis affecting international capital markets had translated into an economic crisis of global proportions with serious social consequences. Discussions at the international level focused primarily on the channels through which the crisis in financial markets was transmitted to the real economy, the largely unforeseen economic consequences of financialization, the economic impacts of the crisis and the regulatory gaps that needed to be filled. However, the social and political dimensions of the crisis were absent from the discussion, or were addressed very superficially at best.

59   The conference considered ways in which social considerations could be integrated more comprehensively in reform proposals, and whether the crisis provided an opportunity to adopt more "transformative" policies or whether we were witnessing a return to "business-as-usual". More specifically, the conference examined the following questions.

- Which social groups in developing countries have been most affected by the crisis, and how are they coping?
- What role can, and should, social policy play in addressing the social impacts of the crisis at the national level?
- What are the opportunities for change in social policy at the global level?
- What sort of politics is conducive to "transformative" change, given structural constraints and power relations?

Research Findings

Impacts and Coping Strategies

60   The first set of presentations examined the impact of the global economic crisis on different social groups in developing countries and the types of coping strategies they are adopting.

61   Most countries referred to in the presentations have experienced a deterioration in labour market conditions associated with significant retrenchment in certain sectors, declines in real wages, shifts from skilled to unskilled and regular to causal work, and a weakening of union power. Presentations emphasized the extremely difficult situations faced by urban informal sector workers, women, migrants, and farming populations. Informally employed workers have been hit not only by employment contraction but also by lack of social protection. Women, in particular, face greater job insecurity and weaker claims to social security benefits, increased work burdens as a result of "distress sale" of labour and increased unpaid work. Women and girls also face reduced access to health care, and girls to education, compared with male family members. Migrants, who tend to be employed in informal labour markets under precarious conditions without access to social protection, and who lack household or community linkages, have been facing extremely precarious situations in many countries. And finally, migrant flows back to countries of origin are exerting further pressures on already struggling rural areas.

62   In the absence of significant support from governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and business, as well as the difficulty in accessing government social programmes, most vulnerable groups have been left to fend for themselves through a combination of dissaving, distress sale of assets, reducing consumption levels and incurring more debt to meet consumption needs.

Mobilizing resources—or social capital—through informal social networks or institutions plays an important role in coping strategies. While it is often assumed that families and communities are sufficiently resilient to crises, there is a danger of overburdening the domestic sector, which may deplete its resources and have irreversible negative impacts on the capabilities of children and adults.

63   Two key messages emerged from these discussions. First, households, families and communities play a crucial role in social protection and social reproduction in contexts of crisis. But their ability to take on additional burdens has been weakened by structural changes associated with migration, rural decline, informalization and recent multiple crises. Second, local support can help people cope, but needs to be buttressed by both national and international action related to social policy, macroeconomic policy and governance structures. Institutional solutions and collective action need to occur at multiple levels: local, national, regional and global.

Social Policy

64   A second set of presentations dealt with the opportunities created for social policy reform at the global level and for more comprehensive integration of social policies in national development strategies.

65   Several speakers emphasized the need for more universal approaches to social provisioning and assistance, and for that purpose the need to (re-)build developmental welfare states. Participants discussed some of the current national policy responses. In some countries of the Caribbean, pre-crisis social and labour market policies acted as built-in stabilizers and cushioned the effects of economic shocks. In Argentina, steps were taken to deal with the negative consequences of privatization of social policy, for example, through the nationalization of the pension system. In China, a small part of the massive stimulus and investment package has focused on social investment. In India, a range of initiatives, focusing in particular on the rural sector—most notably a significant expansion of the workfare programme—have been undertaken recently. Many presentations highlighted the value of social policies in enhancing resilience; however, despite the strengthening of some social programmes, most countries focused their recovery efforts on stimulating growth through investment in infrastructure and export support. The policy response has generally failed to address issues of exclusion of migrants and informal workers from social programmes and has paid insufficient attention to the question of direct employment generation. Furthermore, despite the fact that women are severely impacted by the crisis, social and labour policy responses have shown a lack of gender sensitivity.

66   In the context of globalization and given the limits of national policy responses, attention also focused on the crucial role of both regional and global social policy, as well as the necessary role of official development assistance (ODA). There are signs that certain institutions are paying more attention to the need for universal social policy. Particularly relevant are the efforts of several UN agencies to promote a "Global Social Floor" consisting of a basic social protection package. However, such efforts run the risk of perpetuating a narrow approach to social policy centred on poverty reduction and protection, rather than a more rights-based and redistributive approach.

67   The key messages of the presentations emphasized the symbiotic relationship between economic and social dimensions of development. Countercyclical, social and stimulus policies can play a crucial role in both economic recovery and social protection. Yet many developing countries lack not

only the capacity to mobilize fiscal resources, but also the policy space to venture down this path. Indeed, concerns were raised that the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) renewed importance in global economic governance following the crisis may continue to limit the fiscal space of developing countries and thereby undermine efforts to expand social policy.

Alternative Agendas

68   A third set of issues examined the opportunity for opening policy space for implementing an alternative agenda through a progressive crisis response.

69   There was near-consensus that the root causes of the present crisis and the social malaise of the past three decades are closely connected with the dominant ideological and development framework associated with neoliberalism. As essential components of an alternative agenda, many presentations stressed the need for a different growth path; one which focused less on financial investment and more on productive investment and job creation; less on export-orientation and more on domestic demand, as well as genuine integration of climate change concerns. Importantly, a much greater role of the state, in particular the developmental welfare state, was seen as essential in implementing the alternative agenda. Others pointed out that the developmental welfare state needs to be complemented by a rights-based approach.

70   Participants debated how the crisis had impacted neoliberalism, and whether mainstream responses to the crisis are merely an exercise in damage control that will ultimately restore the neoliberal order—or whether a more transformative agenda concerned with social protection, equity and rights-based development might emerge. For some speakers the crisis represented a major blow to ideologies and policies of financialization, privatization and deregulation with a re-emergence of the role of the state. Others stressed the considerable resilience of neoliberalism, and indeed the prospect that it may actually be strengthened by this crisis. They argued that the prospects for fundamental social transformation in the wake of crisis are heavily dependent on certain paths of pre-crisis structural change. For example, financialization, the long-term decline of agriculture, and labour market informalization or flexibilization magnify the social effects of economic crisis *and* seriously curtail what governments see as the options available to them in the social and labour market policy arenas.

71   On the other hand, many presentations stressed how contestation and civil society advocacy have played an important role in promoting progressive social policy initiatives. Nevertheless, the fragmentation and dispersion of activism often undermine its transformative potential. A major institutional constraint in China relates to the weakness of civil society organizations that can act as a conduit for channelling local grievances and connecting the grassroots with the state. With regard to democratic institutions, the comparison of India and Thailand revealed variations in the substance of citizenship and electoral competition that partly explain variations in the social policy response of governments in relation to vulnerable rural areas. The phenomenon of "weak" or "low-intensity" democracies in Latin America was put forward as a partial explanation for why progressive public policy reform is unlikely to occur. Civil society pressure and democratic participatory avenues were seen as important in crafting public policies that are less responsive to the needs of capital, and more responsive to the needs of citizens.

72   Finally, the capacity of elites to dominate the terrain of discursive struggle means not only that very selective and partial explanations of crisis and crisis response will frame public and policy debates, but also that proposed solutions may

well serve to transfer risks and costs onto subaltern social groups and developing countries. Whether or not truly transformative social policy change will happen will largely depend on developments in these arenas.

Publications

73   A summary of the conference discussions and debates, highlighting key policy issues, was published on the UNRISD website in December 2009.

74   A report of the conference was being prepared for publication as an issue of UNRISD Conference News, to be published in May 2010.

75   An edited volume, provisionally titled *The Global Crisis and Transformative Social Change,* was being prepared. Edited by Peter Utting, Shahra Razavi and Rebecca Buchholz, the volume is expected to comprise revised versions of the following papers presented at the conference:

- Andrew Downes—*The Global Economic Crisis and Labour Markets in the Caribbean*
- Arindam Banerjee—*Smallholder Agriculture and the Impact of the Global Crisis in India*
- Indira Hirway and Seeta Prabhu—*Informalization, Crisis Impacts and Alternative Development in India*
- Diane Elson—*Social Reproduction in the Global Crisis: Dealing with Unpaid Care Work*
- Sarah Cook—*China's Social Policy Response: Towards a Developmental Welfare State?*
- Camilla Arza—*Back to the State: Pension Fund Nationalization in Argentina*
- Bob Deacon—*The Potential and Limits of Global and Regional Social Policy Reform*
- Ben Fine—*Financialization and Social Policy*
- Govind Kelkar and Dev Nathan—*Crisis Impacts and the Politics of Reform in Thailand and India*
- Ying Yu—*Social Protection and Chinese Migrant Workers: The Respective Roles of the State, Contestation and Civil Society*
- Bjorn Beckman—*Trade Unions and the Politics of Crisis in South Africa and Nigeria*
- Seeraj Mohammad—*Financialization, Crisis and Restructuring in South Africa*
- Jorge Nef—*Weak Democracies, Neoliberalism and the Limits of Policy Change in Latin America*
- Bob Jessop—*Narratives of Crisis, Discursive Struggle and Crisis Response*
- Andrew Fischer—*The Perils of Paradigm Maintenance in the Face of Crisis: Implications for Developing Countries*

Dissemination

76   The UNRISD Press Office produced a series of five podcasts featuring extracts and commentary from the event. The first podcast examines the impact of the crisis on livelihoods in developing countries and looks at the coping strategies employed by people affected by the crisis in the developing world. The second podcast considers social policy changes at the country and regional levels as a result of the crisis, while the third looks at social policy changes at the global level.

The third (relatively longer) podcast features in full the three presentations that were given on this subject at the conference. The fourth podcast examines the political dimensions of the global crisis and the fifth looks toward the future, featuring the views of three experts who were asked the question: Where are we going to be in 10 years' time?

77   Rebecca Buchholz presented the conference findings at a panel on *Putting People First: Social Consequences and Political Implications of the Global Financial Crisis,* held at the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Berlin, Germany, on 19 November.

78   Sarah Cook drew on the conference discussions in her presentation titled *Tackling the Crisis as a Development Opportunity* at the Novartis Foundation Symposium, Tackle the Crisis with a New World Economic Ethics?, in Basel, Switzerland, on 27 November.

NGO Consultation and Development of the 2010–2014 Research Agenda

79   Various activities throughout 2009, including a consultation with representatives from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), fed into the process of developing and revising a draft agenda for the next phase of the Institute's work (2010–2014).

80   A discussion document titled *Social Development in Uncertain Times: A Research Agenda* was presented at the UNRISD Board meeting on 11–12 November 2009. The draft document proposed a vision of where UNRISD research could be heading. Part 1 referred to the wider institutional environment in which UNRISD is embedded and that shapes the Institute's role and niche in the international development research community. Part 2 highlighted some of the key substantive issues emerging from both past research and contemporary developments in the global political economy that are of particular relevance for UNRISD and its future work. Part 3 suggested two core themes around which UNRISD could organize its research.

81   Consultations with different constituencies fed into the preparation of the draft discussion document. UNRISD research staff met numerous times to discuss the changing global context, consider how the Institute should position itself in relation to both current events and long-standing concerns, and identify topics that might form the basis of future projects. In late 2008, approximately 30 researchers based in academic institutions, international organizations and bilateral agencies responded to an online survey that aimed to identify key emerging issues and gaps in knowledge in the field of social development. And in early 2009, UNRISD held a two-day consultation workshop that brought together 24 representatives from NGOs.

NGO Consultation

82   The consultation, on 12–13 January 2009, had three main objectives:
- to identify key emerging issues that might be addressed in future research, and to better understand the research needs and concerns of NGOs;
- to seek suggestions about how to improve communication of research results to the NGO community; and
- to present the findings of UNRISD research to NGO stakeholders.

Participants came from NGOs that engage actively in advocacy and policy debates at both national and international levels. They were identified through both a call for participants and invitations to selected NGOs.

83 Many participants stated that they were impressed with the breadth and relevance, particularly to their own organization, of research carried out by UNRISD. They called for more dissemination of the Institute's research (and, in particular, for "distilled" research findings that highlight policy implications in accessible, condensed formats), and suggested that partnerships and regular engagement with NGOs would help improve their awareness of the Institute's work.

84 Ahead of the consultation, participants were asked to suggest possible topics for future research by the Institute. Submissions included both key emerging issues and areas that participants felt were underresearched. During the consultation, discussions around the wide range of topics brought out a number of cross-cutting themes, including critiquing the mainstream development discourse and providing alternatives—and, relatedly, "what drives change"; social inclusion and integration (combating forms of discrimination and marginalization); rights-based approaches to social development; civil society, power relations and governance issues; social policy, poverty and wealth distribution; pro-poor growth; business actors and social development; migration; multiple crises; and research-policy linkages.

85 There was also discussion related to topics that had formed an important part of the UNRISD research agenda in the past, but have recently featured less prominently, such as agriculture and the design of social indicators. It was suggested that some of these areas might be revisited by the Institute in the future.

PROGRAMME ON SOCIAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

86   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.

87   In 2009 the *Social Policy and Development* programme comprised five research projects, all of which were in the latter phases of research and publication activities: *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes*, *Financing Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries*, *Pension Funds and Economic Development*, *Social Policy and Migration in Developing Countries*, and *Social Policies in Small States*.

Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes

88   This project is coordinated by Yusuf Bangura. In 2009, assistance was provided by Pon Souvannaseng (research analyst).

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

Background

90   This project studies the causes, dimensions and dynamics of poverty. It examines the interconnections of institutions and policies in the domains of the economy, social policy and politics to explain variations in poverty outcomes across countries. The project consists of two sets of activities. The first comprises research on eight in-depth case studies (Botswana, Brazil, Costa Rica, India, Kenya, Malaysia, South Africa and Taiwan Province of China) and nine overview papers (China, Finland, Ireland, Mozambique, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, and the former Soviet Union).

91   For the in-depth case studies, teams of six researchers studied six broad themes: development strategies, growth and structural change; wealth and income inequality; social protection and poverty; social services and poverty; organized interests, development and redistributive policies; and developmental state capacity.

92   Detailed background information on the project will be found in the 2006, 2007 and 2008 Progress Reports. An overview of the key findings of the cases studies was presented in the 2008 Progress Report.

93   The second set of activities, discussed under *Special Events* in the current Progress Report, involves preparation of the flagship report on poverty.

Progress

94   During the reporting period, final research reports for all six research themes were received for Botswana, Brazil, Costa Rica, India, Malaysia, Taiwan Province of China and South Africa. Five of the six reports were received for the Kenya study. The India country manuscript has been reviewed externally and revised by the country coordinator. The Malaysia manuscript has been edited by the country coordinator and will be sent for external review. The research coordinators for the case studies on Brazil, Costa Rica, South Africa and Taiwan Province of China were in the process of synthesizing and editing the research reports for their respective country manuscripts. It is envisaged that the country manuscripts and an overview volume to be edited by the project coordinator will be published as books.

Financing Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries

95   This project is coordinated by Katja Hujo. In 2009, assistance was provided by Elena Gaia (research analyst), and Christy Campbell and Maria Garrone (interns).

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

Background

97   Conceived as a subproject under *Financing Social Policy*, *Financing Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries* began in 2007. The project explores the links between mineral wealth and social development in mineral-rich developing countries.

98   On the one hand, research within this project focuses attention on the enormous implications of mineral wealth for the design and delivery of social policies in these countries. On the other hand, it is concerned with the role that social and economic policies can, and do, play in avoiding Dutch Disease and other manifestations of the "resource curse". In particular, the project aims to understand why some mineral-rich countries manage to channel their resources into sustainable economic and social policies, while others are less successful in doing so. Research also seeks to identify the factors that impede resource-rich countries in the South from investing more of their wealth in social development. Ultimately, the project seeks an answer to the question: How can mineral rents represent an opportunity to open the fiscal space for transformative social policies, while at the same time promoting democracy, social inclusion and economic development?

99   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 (see the 2007 Progress Report for additional background and details of the commissioned papers).

Progress

100   During the reporting period, an issue of UNRISD Conference News was published, based on the workshop held in Geneva on 24–25 April 2008. One

thematic paper (by Hinojosa et al.) was submitted for peer review in view of publication as a Programme Paper in 2010.

101   Final drafts of six of the eight commissioned papers were received by the end of 2009 (the remaining two were expected in early 2010). These are to be included in an edited volume on *Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries*, preparation of which began during the reporting period.

102   In an effort to expand the pool of country case studies, especially from sub-Saharan Africa, to be included in the edited volume, in October 2009 UNRISD launched a call for original and unpublished research papers on mineral rents and social policy in specific mineral-rich developing and transition countries. The Institute received six expressions of interest from external academics, and two submitted manuscripts. The selection was scheduled to take place in January 2010.

103   Preliminary findings of the research (based on the draft papers and workshop discussions) were summarized in paragraphs 104–116 of the 2008 Progress Report.

Pension Funds and Economic Development

104   This project is coordinated by Katja Hujo. In 2009, research assistance was provided by Elena Gaia (research analyst), and Christy Campbell, Aditi Nigam, Helen Harris and Maria Garrone (interns).

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

Background

106   This project was developed in 2007 as one of the subprojects under *Financing Social Policy*. The research examines the economic and social implications of social funds set aside for protective purposes. Although such funds are often aimed at ensuring social security, they can also be used for redistributive and productive purposes. In a number of developing countries, 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 that are being 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.

107   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, the Middle East and North Africa, the Republic of Korea and South Africa.

Progress

108   Final revised versions of the Brazil, Middle East and North Africa, and Republic of Korea papers were received during the reporting period. A final draft of the case study on pension reform in India was expected in early 2010. The paper on pension privatization in Latin America will be drafted in 2010. The manuscript of the edited volume on *Pension Funds and Economic Development* will be submitted for peer review and to a potential copublisher in 2010.

Preliminary Research Findings

109   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.

110   Preliminary research findings from the country case study on the Republic of Korea are summarized here.

111   The research examined the policy processes behind the Civil Service Pension Programme reform in the Republic of Korea, and sought to determine whether this would bring about fundamental changes to the overall public pension system in the country. The Civil Service Pension Programme came about within the framework of the developmental state, which has played the leading role in the Republic of Korea's economic development. Since the country has undergone structural changes not only in terms of democratization but also in terms of the transformation of the economy and demographics, there has been increasing pressure on the reform of the welfare system in general and, in particular, of the Civil Service Pension Programme.

112   The research shows that the recent reform of the Civil Service Pension Programme is likely to consolidate its financing through an increase in the level of contributions and a reduction of the level of benefits. The government will still be required to provide financing in order to fill the deficit, although this will be smaller than expected under the current system. Overall, the structure of the public pension system is likely to remain the same as before, maintaining the separation between the National Pension Programme and the Civil Service Pension Programme. The second main finding of the research is that, despite continuity in the structure and features of the pension system, there has been a clear change in the policy process behind the reform. The new decision-making pattern was more deliberative and geared toward consensus building than previous reforms. Through the Committee for the Reform of the Civil Service Pension Programme established by the government as an advisory body, different social actors were able to represent their interests in the discussions and to advance proposals, resulting in policy compromise with consensus.

Social Policy and Migration in Developing Countries (Phase 1)

113   This project is coordinated by Katja Hujo at UNRISD, in partnership with Nicola Piper (Swansea University, United Kingdom). In 2009, assistance was provided by Elena Gaia (research analyst), and Christy Campbell and Maria Garrone (interns).

114   Sida provided the bulk of the funding for the first phase, which included commissioning nine papers, organizing a workshop, and publications and dissemination. Additional support for individual papers was provided by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Institute for Futures Studies (IFS) and UNRISD core funding.

Background

115   In an increasingly globalized and interconnected world, migration is a central policy challenge. In 2007, there were an estimated 200 million migrants worldwide, sending around USD 337 billion in remittances (USD 251 billion of which went to developing countries). Against the backdrop of rapid economic transformation, migration is becoming increasingly important for securing livelihoods, offering new economic opportunities and providing income support and protection for migrants and their families. However, the changing global context also impacts on the quality of migration experiences, with growing numbers of irregular and vulnerable migrants. Although there is a lot of research on different aspects linked to migration, the topic of social policy and migration has received relatively little attention, especially with regard to developing countries. In a similar vein, most research has focused on a specific flow of migration, namely from South to North, whereas the consequences of South-South migration are underresearched.

116   In 2007, UNRISD initiated a project which aimed to fill these gaps in evidence and analysis. Both theoretically and practically, this project sought to *explicitly* link two previously separate areas of research: the migration-development nexus, on the one hand, and social policy in a development context, on the other. Migration has an impact on social development at the macro level, and on individual (household) well-being at the micro level, and at both levels it has economic, social, political and distributional consequences. Insofar as migration affects equity, equality and social justice and implies changing welfare needs, it requires that states find new ways to meet them. However, national policy regimes are still far from adequately incorporating migration into their social policy frameworks. One of the underlying questions motivating this project was whether, and how, migration and social policy dynamics among developing countries differ from the relatively more researched South-North context.

117   This project aimed to shed light on these multiple linkages and their policy implications, putting developing countries, either as sending or receiving countries, at the centre of inquiry (for more detailed background information, see paragraphs 87–96 of the 2007 Progress Report).

Research Wrap-Up

118   Research commenced in 2007 with the commissioning of six thematic papers on the link between social policy and migration (Jane Pillinger), brain drain and diaspora activism (Jean-Baptiste Meyer), remittances (Hein de Haas), gender and care (Eleonore Kofman and Parvati Raghuram), and political organizations of and for migrants (Nicola Piper). In addition, three regional overview papers on migration and development in Latin America (Andrés Solimano), Asia (Binod Khadria) and Africa (Aderanti Adepoju) were commissioned to provide some preliminary evidence and guidance on relevant issues and research questions in a regional context. The papers by Jane Pillinger and Andrés Solimano were commissioned by the IOM and the IFS, respectively.

Research Findings

119   The commissioned research confirmed a number of push and pull factors that had previously been identified as drivers of migration. People move in search of better life opportunities and will continue to do so in the future, in order to seek employment, higher salaries, risk diversification or social mobility. On a positive side, they are acting as "agents of development" by transferring and exchanging social, political and monetary remittances to and with their families, communities and home countries, while also making essential contributions to host countries' labour markets and (re-)productive systems in many parts of the world—an aspect that is rarely acknowledged.

120   On the negative side, however, migrants often find themselves in precarious and unregulated working conditions, prone to abuse if not outright exploitation, due to the lack of social protection and other social and political rights in receiving countries. In countries of origin, the developmental and welfare impacts of financial and social remittances are often limited because of structural constraints and lack of supportive social and economic policies. Key insights arising from the project can be summarized under the following themes (individual research papers are summarized in paragraphs 141–142 of the 2008 Progress Report).

South-South Migration

121   Due to the fact that a large proportion of South-South migration is undocumented or irregular, and often of a temporary or circular nature, there is a clear lack of data and empirical analysis concerning the nature and dynamics of these flows. This is a serious shortcoming for the design or shaping of development policy, as South-South migration is especially relevant to the issue of poverty alleviation. Shorter distances between countries of origin and destination reduce costs of migration and are especially attractive for poorer and lower skilled migrants. This also highlights the fact that policy responses for this kind of short-distance migration can be better dealt with in a bilateral or subregional policy framework. As South-South migration is more common for low-income countries and poorer, less-skilled migrants, remittances in these contexts are likely to be relatively more important for poverty reduction than monetary transfers in a North-South context. Yet the ability to generate income for remittances is obstructed by these migrants' insecure migration status, precarious working conditions and lower skill level.

122   Intraregional migration is facilitated via ethnic, community or family relations and networks, as well as through the promotion of regional integration. In contexts where regional integration projects are more advanced, citizens from member countries benefit from easier access to citizenship or residency, both of which facilitate access to labour markets and social services in receiving countries. More research is needed on the links between regional integration, labour mobility, "portability" of social security entitlements and access to social services. The exploration of regional and subregional commonalities and variations will need to be carried out in comparative studies with a multisited methodology in geographic (transnational) and institutional (scale of governance) terms. In an increasingly transnational world, it is no longer sufficient to focus only on a specific destination or country of origin. Furthermore, ideally, a team of researchers with different areas of expertise will be needed, to work collaboratively in addressing specific research issues.

123   The tendency toward South-South migration could intensify in the future if costs related to migration increase, regional integration gains importance or richer

countries embark on more selective migration management by further restricting immigration or sending temporary migrants back home. However, in the context of global economic crisis, these developments are not limited to developed host countries. There are signs that developing countries are starting to protect their national labour forces from migrant labour through deportation or a reduction in the intake of migrants; thus migrants in developing countries could be hit even harder as they are less protected (for example, lacking unemployment benefits, job retraining schemes or even basic rights and standards at work) in both destination and origin countries.

Migration and Social Development

124 The different contributions to this project show that the impact of migration on development goes beyond migrants' financial contribution to their home countries, and comprises social and political remittances in terms of transfer of knowledge, skills and ideas through diaspora or other forms of organizational networks, changing gender and family roles (especially with regard to independent female and child migration) and political mobilization of migrants in receiving and sending countries. Moreover, it is also clear that migration is too often used as a pure survival strategy, a symptom of poverty and lack of opportunities or social mobility, rather than as a long-term solution. Perhaps the real problem with regard to migration in general, therefore, is (a lack of) social and economic development, not migration per se. Evidence suggests that migration proceeds with or without development, but that some types of migration respond to coherent changes in development and social policies. More importantly, increased social and economic development (especially rising educational and skill levels) would potentially reduce migrants' vulnerabilities and broaden their choices as to whether and where to migrate. Thus, most researchers collaborating with this project suggest that policy makers should focus strongly on economic and social development in order to address economic displacement by reducing "push" pressures on various types of migrants (for example, the skilled and lesser skilled). With regard to social development, improved understanding is needed of how specific social contexts shape migration and how migration transforms societies, in particular through shifts in gender and intergenerational relations.

Migration and Social Policy

125 From a micro perspective, migrants often suffer from a lack of voice, rights and entitlements, decent work conditions and access to social protection and social services—not only in countries of destination, but also in their countries of origin (prior to migration and upon return, or with regard to family members left behind). From a macro perspective, sending countries have to cope with the (at times considerable) loss of members of their productive and skilled labour force, while receiving countries are given the task of fostering the integration of these workers and their families into labour markets, providing them with access to basic social services and protection via social programmes. However, welfare systems in developing countries are often residual, fragmented and highly stratified, with low coverage levels and inequalities in access to, and levels of, benefits and entitlements. Moreover, migrants are mostly employed in sectors such as agriculture, services or domestic work, where formal insurance schemes display low coverage rates. In addition, they often suffer from discrimination and lack of information about their rights. Family members who are left behind and, therefore, subject to a potential care gap left by migrating women (and men) often see their rights, freedoms and entitlements decrease. This scenario can lead to a stratified mix of care arrangements across space and institutions.

126 In a development context, policy makers are often already confronted with the challenge of establishing basic social protection and social services that are affordable and accessible for the local population. The rights and needs of migrants tend to be sidelined or postponed for consideration in some indefinite future. Such neglect has detrimental effects for the receiving society as a whole and prevents it from harnessing the full benefits of migration. To mitigate this problem, findings from this project suggest that social policy makers should (i) focus on the positive potential of migrants for the economy of the receiving country as workers, as employers and as contributors to social insurance and tax systems; and (ii) emphasize the advantages gained by proactively taking account of migration issues in national policy debates (which include avoiding or mitigating social disintegration, conflicts and xenophobia). Put differently, social policy should be shaped in such a way that it benefits all people living in a country regardless of whether they are nationals, residents or migrants, and should strive to foster social cohesion, integration and development. Hence social policy concerns should be an integral part of migration policy and vice versa.

127 Such an approach is particularly feasible within the framework of regional economic communities. From an intraregional perspective, regional governing bodies have a potentially very significant role to play in bringing the various policy fields together by approaching migration cooperatively (from both sending and receiving ends). More research is required on the potential and actual role of regional, or subregional, bodies in developing social policy initiatives that integrate cross-border migration.

Future Research Taking Transnationalism as a Framework

128 A deeper understanding of the transformative power of migration points to broader social changes brought about by migration at the micro, meso and macro levels of society. Consequently, these social changes have to be conceptualized in terms that go beyond economic measurements of loss or gain, and need to be recognized as taking place in a transnational sphere. Hence, there is a need for further research into the normative, empirical and policy-relevant dimensions of transnational social policy.

129 When applied to the theme of migration and social development, research must establish connections between structural and institutional aspects in origin and destination countries by situating migrants within a transnational field of analysis that includes non-migrant family members, and that integrates migration policy with other fields of policy. Calls for a transnational approach to social policy need to be applied to the dynamics of regional migration flows and the situation of migrants. Detailed case studies on specific origin and destination countries are needed to gain further insights into the institutional and political opportunities and obstacles of operationalizing "social policy beyond borders". The complex ways in which migrants' interests and rights can be protected through collective organizations and global legal frameworks also require analysis at a transnational level, and thus constitute an area for future research. The same applies to the area of "care and migration". Similarly, the impact of migration on emerging welfare systems of origin countries is rarely studied. Future research on this issue could link the development of welfare in destination countries to that of welfare in countries of origin. These aspects of transnationalism are not sufficiently understood in academic and policy terms and not (yet) subject to regulation at an appropriate institutional level within an adequate governing framework.

Outputs

130   Several publications have come out or are being prepared as a result of phase 1 of the project. An edited volume, containing the chapters listed below, was accepted for publication by Palgrave Macmillan in the Social Policy in a Development Context series: *South-South Migration: Implications for Social Policy and Development* (Katja Hujo and Nicola Piper, eds., UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke, forthcoming 2010).

- Katja Hujo and Nicola Piper—*Linking Migration, Social Development and Policy in the South: An Introduction*

- Eleonore Kofman and Parvati Raghuram—*The Implications of Migration for Gender and Care Regimes in the South*

- Jean-Baptiste Meyer—*Human Resource Flows from and between Developing Countries: Implications for Social and Public Policies*

- Nicola Piper—*Migration and Social Development: Organizational and Political Dimensions*

- Hein de Haas—*Remittances, Migration and Development: Policy Options and Policy Illusions*

- Arjan de Haan and Shahin Yaqub—*Migration and Poverty: Linkages, Knowledge Gaps and Policy Implications*

- Katja Hujo and Nicola Piper—*Bridging Gaps in Research and Policy: Toward Inclusive Migration and Social Policy Regimes—Conclusion*

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

- *Conference News: Social Policy and Migration* (Report of the UNRISD/IOM/IFS International Workshop, 22–23 November 2007, Stockholm, Sweden), 2008

- Hein de Haas—*Remittances, Migration and Social Development: A Conceptual Review of the Literature*, Programme Paper No. 34, 2007

- Nicola Piper—*Migration and Social Development: Organizational and Political Dimensions*, Programme Paper No. 39, 2009

- Arjan de Haan and Shahin Yaqub—*Migration and Poverty: Linkages, Knowledge Gaps and Policy Implications*, Programme Paper No. 40, 2009

- Eleonore Kofman and Parvati Raghuram—*The Implications of Migration for Gender and Care Regimes in the South*, Programme Paper No. 41, 2009

132   In addition, the following external publications were associated with this project.

- Katja Hujo and Nicola Piper—"South-South migration: Challenges for development and social policy", *Development*, Vol. 50, No. 4, 2007

- Andrés Solimano—"Migraciones internacionales en América Latina y el Caribe: Oportunidades, desafíos y dilemas", *Foreign Affairs en Español*, Vol. 8, No. 2, April-June 2008

- Andrés Solimano—"På väg mot en bättre famtid? Migrationen i Latinamerika", *Framtider*, No. 3/2008, IFS, Stockholm

- Nicola Piper—"Editorial introduction: The complex interconnections of the migration-development nexus – A social perspective", *Population, Space and Place*, Vol. 15, No. 2, 2009

- Nicola Piper—"Temporary migration and political remittances: The role of advocacy networks in the transnationalisation of human rights", *European Journal of Asian Studies*, Special Issue on Migration and Democracy (guest-edited by Jürgen Rüland, Stefan Rother and Christl Kessler), Vol. 8, No. 2, 2009

Outreach

133   Given the high level of interest in migration issues in policy circles and the international development community, this project is likely to introduce new perspectives for policy debates and future research activities in the area. Research coordinators Katja Hujo and Nicola Piper have established a network of partners and collaborators within and outside the United Nations: apart from the direct project partners IFS and IOM, active network links have been established with the International Labour Organization (ILO) International Migration Programme; the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) Sussex Social Protection and Migration Project team; the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean–Inter-American Development Bank (ECLAC–IADB) project on International Migration and Social Protection; a KAS (Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Rio de Janeiro office) project on Social Policy and Migration in Latin America; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) researchers working on independent child migration; and others through participation in the online discussion group on migration set up by the UN International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW). The project has been presented to visiting groups, selected bilateral donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), foundations and academic institutions.

134   Nicola Piper presented selected findings from the project at the 13th International Metropolis Conference on *Mobility, Integration and Development in a Globalised World*, in Bonn, October 2008; at the International Colloquium on *Challenges to Human Rights and Global Justice*, University of Coimbra, Portugal, November 2008, and at the Conference on *International Migration and Human Trafficking—Maximising Benefits, Overcoming Challenges*, Houses of Parliament, London, February 2009 (with commissioned author Parvati Raghuram). At the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) High-Level Parliamentary Conference on *Policy Coherence for Development and Migration*, which took place in February 2009 in Brussels, publications were disseminated and a direct link to project publications through the conference website was set up. Project publications have also been disseminated via IOM country offices worldwide.

135   Katja Hujo presented research findings related to the project at a panel discussion during the final colloquium of the project on "L'émigration clandestine de jeunes d'Afrique subsaharienne en Europe: Approches dynamiques d'un phénomène complexe—Le Cameroun, la Mauritanie et le Sénégal", in Geneva in May 2009. A podcast on this colloquium was posted on both UNRISD and the Haute école de travail social (HETS) websites. Katja Hujo collaborated on this project as an external advisor.

136   Further dissemination activities will be carried out in conjunction with the planned follow-up project on South-South migration, which will focus on country case studies.

Social Policies in Small States

137   Naren Prasad conceptualized this project, and coordinated it until he left UNRISD in June 2008. Throughout 2009, Nicola Hypher (research analyst) ensured daily project administration, liaised with commissioned researchers, commented on draft papers, and helped organize project events and presentations.

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

Background

139   Social and economic issues of particular relevance to small states remain understudied, and there has been little comparative research on social policy issues in particular, and on how social policies affect economic development. This project has attempted to address this gap through cross-country comparative research on social policy (understood as encompassing concerns with redistribution, production, reproduction and protection). The research has examined how some small states have succeeded in improving their social indicators through appropriate social policies, how others are beginning to achieve progress, and how some are falling behind or failing. It has shown that despite their inherent vulnerability, some small states have been successful precisely because of the complementary social and economic policies and strategies they have implemented.

140   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.

141   Additional background information, as well as some preliminary research findings, will be found in the 2007 and 2008 Progress Reports.

Progress

142   All 12 country studies were undergoing peer review, or final revision and editing, during the reporting period. They will be published by the Commonwealth Secretariat as a joint Commonwealth Secretariat/UNRISD paper series.

143   The research found that in the small states studied, there has been a high level of government commitment to social policy, and in particular to health and education, as shown by high levels of spending as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP).

144   However, in general there has been a lack of social protection mechanisms.

145   In many cases the high government commitment has been undermined by political and economic challenges, such as political unrest or dependence on one sector, which led to economic underperformance.

146   All the successful cases have achieved government commitment to social services. The successful cases have been able to build resilience through economic diversification (Malta, Mauritius, Barbados and Seychelles), remittances and external aid providing a source of foreign exchange (Samoa), consolidated democracy (Mauritius, Samoa and Malta) and social cohesion (Malta and Samoa).

147   Malta, Mauritius and Seychelles have been able to develop a comprehensive welfare state, including universal health and education and social protection.

Outreach

148   The preliminary research findings of the project were presented at a regional conference, *Social Policies in Pacific Island Countries: Policy Recommendations and Impact of the Current Crises for the Pacific*, held in Fiji on 22–23 July 2009, coorganized by UNRISD, UNICEF Pacific, the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the University of the South Pacific. Participants included high-level representatives from government ministries of nine countries, donor countries and international organizations active in the region. UNRISD research from this project was also requested by the Commonwealth Secretariat to contribute to the Heads of Government meeting in November 2009.

149   Workshop presentations and discussions highlighted the need for rights-based and evidence-based social policy. Participants recognized the impact of the current economic crisis, particularly on social structures, and therefore the need to readdress social policy through strategic interventions. Emphasis was placed on the need for effective monitoring and evaluation, and the importance of partnerships for implementation of social policies. Participants also noted particular challenges associated with small size, such as remoteness, proneness to natural disasters and the impacts of climate change, limited capacity and limited economic diversification.

150   The main findings from the Pacific show the importance of political stability and will in implementing effective policies, as shown by differential performances in the region (Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu compared with Samoa). The Pacific region has particular challenges in delivery of social services due to geography (it was noted, for example, that the whole of the Caribbean can fit into the area the size of Kiribati). Therefore, improved access to social services may require implementation of complementary sectoral policies (such as infrastructure). Social protection in the region is a particular concern, given the erosion of traditional mechanisms and limited coverage of alternative approaches. It was recommended that there be a greater understanding of these mechanisms to ensure that the gaps are addressed.

Other Programme Activities

Outreach and Events

151   During this reporting period, research coordinator Katja Hujo presented research findings related to the *Social Policy and Development* programme at the following events.

- The development implications of the financial and economic crisis and the role for social policy was the object of a number of presentations: a presentation given at a lecture series of the Swiss Network for International Studies in Bern, March 2009; a keynote address at the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) headquarters in Frankfurt, June 2009; and a presentation at the 9th Intergovernmental Council at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) headquarters in Paris, September 2009.

- The book on *Financing Social Policy: Mobilizing Resources for Social Development* was presented at the IFS, Stockholm, as part of a series of lectures organized by IFS, Nordiska Afrikainstitutet (NAI) and Stockholm University, September 2009.

- Insights from research on social protection and poverty fed into presentations given at the Arab Forum on Social Policy, organized by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) in Beirut, October 2009 and at an Expert Group meeting in Accra, Ghana on Social Integration, November 2009, organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) in view of preparation of a resolution by the Commission for Social Development on promoting social integration (adopted in February 2010).

152   Research analyst Elena Gaia presented the findings of her original research on *Mi Familia Progresa: Change and Continuity in Guatemala's Social Policy* at the Social Policy Association Conference on *Policy Futures: Learning from the Past?*, Edinburgh, 29 June–1 July 2009. A revised version of the paper will be published in *Social Policy Review 22: Analysis and Debate in Social Policy, 2010.*

153   Scholars involved in the Institute's past research on *Social Policy in a Development Context*—'Jìmí O. Adésínà, Arjan de Haan, Manuel Riesco and Ilcheong Yi (now a research coordinator), and former research coordinator Huck-ju Kwon (as well as Sarah Cook, Yusuf Bangura, and several scholars from the project *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes*) took part in an international conference titled *Global and National Strategy for Poverty Reduction* organized by the BK21 Program of the Graduate School of Public Administration, Seoul National University, and UNRISD, on 28–29 September 2009 in Seoul. Other participants included international and national policy actors, and academics from the Republic of Korea.

Project Proposals

South-South Migration and Development

154   During the reporting period, background research was conducted by Katja Hujo and her team in view of developing a second phase of the project on *Social Policy and Migration in Developing Countries*. A funding proposal on *South-South Migration and Development: What Role for Social Policy and Regional Governance?* was prepared and submitted to the Swiss Network for International

Studies (SNIS) in collaboration with the Programme on Global Migration at The Graduate Institute, Geneva.

155 The proposed project will entail country-level research to explore the development and policy implications of South-South migration, specifically with regard to the role and challenges for social policy and for processes of regional governance in the South. In selected couples of source and host countries in three regions (Asia, Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa), the project will explore how migration and related policies affect social development more generally as well as migrants' social rights and well-being. The following key research questions will guide the project. How does migration affect social policy, comprising social protection, service provisioning and labour market policies, in the selected country pairs? What is the impact of migration on gender relations and care regimes in host and sending countries, and what policy responses exist? Are there visible trends in Southern regional contexts in terms of cooperation on migration and social policy?

156 Findings will be used to inform and bring a social policy perspective to global, regional and national debates and policy processes related to migration. Fundraising activities will continue in 2010.

Development Forum for the G20 (Seoul, 2010)

157 The idea for this initiative came out of the international conference, *Global and National Strategy for Poverty Reduction*, co-organized by UNRISD and the BK21 Program of the Graduate School of Public Administration, Seoul National University (see paragraph 153). In late 2009, Ilcheong Yi carried out preliminary work in view of developing a proposal for a set of activities (including a web-based forum for knowledge sharing, a televised debate and a colloquium on development) facilitated by UNRISD, in collaboration with Seoul National University. The planned activities, which will bring together a network of researchers, civil society activists and policy actors, will take place in the run-up to the G20 meeting in the Republic of Korea in November 2010. The goal will be to produce a developmental poverty reduction and social policy agenda that can be proposed to the G20 in November. Fundraising efforts and networking were getting under way at the end of the reporting period.

Toward Universal Social Service Provision

158 Ilcheong Yi prepared a background paper in view of developing further research on universal provision of social services. Access to basic services (health, education, water and sanitation, and basic security) is an essential underpinning of social development, both in terms of the capabilities of individuals to achieve, and in contributing to poverty reduction and growth through human capital formation. They also provide the conditions for social cohesion and democratic forms of participation. Despite significant progress, there are major inequalities in access to basic services between countries, and among groups (by gender, ethnicity etc.) within countries. The research will aim to understand key factors underpinning the development of universal, comprehensive and sustainable social service provisioning. Fundraising efforts were under way.

Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change and Social Policy

159 Ilcheong Yi carried out background research in view of developing a project to study the relationship between poverty and vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change. The proposed research has the following goals: (i) to show how social policy affects vulnerability and adaptability; (ii) to identify the role of social policy in a wider system that reduces the impact of disasters, frames reconstruction

plans and delivery of aid, and enhances the people's resilience; and (iii) to illustrate how social welfare programmes with long timeframes and disaster-relief programmes with short timeframes can be harmonized in ways that reduce vulnerability and enhance adaptability to risks.

PROGRAMME ON MARKETS, BUSINESS AND REGULATION

Introduction

160   Business-state relations, and the role of the market and business actors in social development, have undergone major changes in recent decades as a result of policy and institutional changes related to economic liberalization, privatization, the expansion of global value chains and new approaches to regulation and governance. The implications of these developments for social well-being, equity and democratic governance are profound and are the focus of research under this programme. A number of broad themes are, or have been, addressed in the research, including business influence on public policy; corporate social responsibility (CSR), development and governance; the role of business in poverty reduction; and corporate globalization, contestation and policy change.

161   One project was under way during the reporting period: *Business Regulation, Non-State Actors and Development.* Another project, *Social Responses to Inequalities and Policy Changes*, which was implemented jointly with the *Civil Society and Social Movements programme*, is reported in paragraphs 246–249.

Business Regulation, Non-State Actors and Development

162   This project is coordinated by Peter Utting. In 2009, assistance was provided by Rebecca Buchholz (research analyst) and Sumira Ohashi (intern).

163   The work is supported by UNRISD core funds.

Background

164   Non-state actors are playing an increasingly prominent role in business regulation through a variety of standards-based initiatives. This is a book project that has been developed in collaboration with scholars from York University (Canada).

Progress

165   During the current reporting period, contributions were enlisted from 35 researchers for a volume that assesses the potential and limits of this approach from a development perspective that pays particular attention to the situation of developing countries and subaltern groups. The volume addresses both conceptual and empirical dimensions. These relate to the changing nature of business regulation under conditions of contemporary capitalism; the political economy and institutional determinants of regulation that is conducive to inclusive development; and the experience and outcomes of specific regulatory initiatives where business and civil society organizations have assumed a leading role in development and implementation.

166   Agreement was reached with Routledge, an academic copublishing partner, for an edited volume provisionally titled *Business, Non-State Regulation and*

Development (editors: Ananya Mukherjee-Reed, Darryl Reed and Peter Utting). The following papers are being prepared as chapters.

167 Conceptual and thematic dimensions:

- Ngai-Ling Sum and Bob Jessop (Lancaster University, United Kingdom)—*Non-State Regulation and Capitalist Development in Historical Perspective*
- Ananya Mukherjee Reed and Darryl Reed (York University, Canada)—*Non-State Regulation and Changing Understandings of Development*
- Aseem Prakash (University of Washington, United States)—*Corporate Self-Regulation and Development: A Club Approach*
- Ben Cashore (Yale University, United States) and Graeme Auld (Carleton University, Canada)—*Multistakeholder Initiatives and Development*
- Peter Utting (UNRISD)—*Voluntarism, Law and Corporate Accountability: Exploring the Connections*

168 Specific cases:

- Ngai-Ling Sum (Lancaster University, United Kingdom)—*Wal-Mart's Code of Conduct*
- Catia Gregoratti (University of Northumbria, United Kingdom) and Peter Utting (UNRISD)—*The Global Compact*
- Patricia Feeny (Rights and Accountability in Development/RAID, United Kingdom)—*The OECD Guidelines on MNEs*
- Peter Larmour (Australian National University)—*Transparency International*
- Cynthia Williams (University of Illinois, United States)—*Equator Principles*
- David Levy (University of Massachusetts, United States)—*Sustainability Reporting and the Global Reporting Initiative*
- David Fig (South Africa)—*The King Report—South Africa*
- Marcelo Saguier (National Science and Technology Research Council/CONICET, Argentina)—*Peoples' Tribunals in Latin America*
- Eduardo Gomes and Ana Maria Kirschner (Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil)—*Balanço Social—Brazil*
- Corinne Gendron (Université de Québec à Montréal, Canada)—*International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements*
- Doris Fuchs (University of Münster, Germany)—*Global Gap*
- Graeme Auld (Carleton University, Canada)—*The Forest Stewardship Council*
- Graeme Auld (Carleton University, Canada) and Lars Gulbrandsen (Fridtjof Nansen Institute, Norway)—*The Marine Stewardship Council*
- Stepan Wood (Osgoode Hall Law School, York University, Canada)—*The ISO and Environmental Regulation*
- Dirk Ulrich Gilbert (Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Germany) and Andreas Rasche (University of Warwick, United Kingdom)—*Social Accountability 8000*

- 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*

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

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

- Ian Smillie (Partnership Africa Canada)—*The Kimberley Process*

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

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

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

- Will Low (Royal Roads University, Canada)—*World Fair Trade Organization (WFTO)*

- Marie-Christine Renard (Chapingo Autonomous University, Mexico)—*Small Fair Trade Producers Association of Latin America and the Caribbean*

Other Programme Activities

169 With a view to developing project proposals that might form part of the Institute's 2010–2014 research agenda, background work began on two issue areas that lie at interface of the MBR and CSSM programmes.

170 The first, *collective action for business regulation,* focuses on the growing role of civil society actors and organizations in regulation related to social, environmental and human rights dimensions of business activities and impacts. In a context where civil society organizations are playing—and are being urged to play—an increasingly prominent role in "private" and "civil" regulation, it is important to assess the implications of these developments from the perspectives of democratic governance and inclusive development. By considering diverse forms of collective action—advocacy, lobbying, "collaborative governance" and protest—as well as different types of civil society actors and networks, research in this area would aim to bring together work that often remains fragmented, including:

- participation in multistakeholder standards-based initiatives;
- civil society influence on public policy and legal reform; and
- efforts to realize rights and seek redress through contestation and grievance procedures.

171 The second issue area, *the potential and limits of "social economy"*, would examine initiatives that aim to contribute to social and sustainable development through approaches centred on both production and empowerment. Such initiatives are of particular interest in the current global context as alternatives to both safety-net approaches to social protection and market-led development. Work in this area could form part of a broader UNRISD inquiry into new directions and challenges in rural development, by considering contemporary developments in cooperative

organization, fair trade, agro-ecology and other projects and programmes associated with "food sovereignty" and rural livelihood security. Some such initiatives have been scaled up significantly in recent years. Research questions include: What are the potential and limits of these approaches and initiatives from the perspective of social and sustainable development? Can they be effectively scaled up and replicated? What happens to their transformative potential when local and national governments, corporations and international agencies actively engage in their promotion?

PROGRAMME ON GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

172   In recent decades the presence of women in public life has grown, whether in politics, in the workforce, or in the migrant streams that cross international borders. At the same time, the intensive engagement of activists and researchers with the development establishment has turned "gender" into a legitimate policy issue for institutions and movements operating at different levels. Yet gender inequalities in power, 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.

173   Under the programme *Gender and Development*, research activities were being finalized on two projects during the reporting period. For the project *Political and Social Economy of Care*, country-level research was finalized in all eight project countries. Drafts of (the final) Research Report 5 were submitted and were at the final stages of revision. The research team of the eighth country (Japan) caught up with other project countries at an impressive pace and was on schedule to submit its final report in early 2010. Following UNRISD's presence at the 53rd United Nations (UN) Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) on "The equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men, including caregiving in the context of HIV/AIDS", two additional thematic papers were commissioned on the role of home-based care workers in sub-Saharan Africa, and on the political process of CSW itself. Both were finalized in 2009 and posted on the UNRISD website together with all country reports. 2009 also saw the publication of the Programme Paper on care in the Republic of Korea as well as an UNRISD Conference News on care. Two special issues were submitted to academic journals and were under review for publication in 2010. The volume on time-use was submitted to, and accepted by, Routledge for publication in the Routledge/UNRISD Research in Gender and Development series. Work on a final volume drawing together the country level research, as well as commissioned thematic papers, was ongoing.

174   For the project on *Religion, Politics and Gender Equality*, the country-level research was finalized in all 11 project countries. In June 2009 a major public event was coorganized by the Heinrich Böll Foundation and UNRISD in Berlin, bringing together the members of the research team along with other researchers, policy actors and activists. Following the conference, the papers were revised for publication as a journal special issue (to be published in 2010); a selected number of the papers will be brought together for publication as a special issue of a French-language journal. Five thematic papers were also finalized; two were published (in the form of a debate) as an UNRISD Programme Paper in 2009, two were being prepared for publication, and one paper was being expanded into a book volume (to be considered for publication by Routledge).

Political and Social Economy of Care

175   This project is coordinated by Shahra Razavi. In 2009, Silke Staab supported the project as a research analyst. Two interns, Chantal Stevens and Jing Wang, provided additional assistance with literature searches and copyediting. Gwendolyn Beetham supported the UNRISD project team as a consultant during the CSW in New York.

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

Background

177   The project started in 2007 and was being wrapped up during the reporting period. 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.

178   The research project engaged with the following key questions: What form do care arrangements in diverse developing countries take? Are families and households (in all their diversity) the only site where care is produced? How are state policies and social practices shaping national care arrangements? What kind of gender inequalities and power dynamics are embedded within the different institutions? What are the implications of different care arrangements for those who receive and provide care, on a paid or unpaid basis?

179   The core countries were selected from sub-Saharan Africa (South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania), Asia (India, Japan and the Republic of Korea), and Latin America (Argentina and Nicaragua); desk studies on Switzerland and Uruguay, and a series of thematic papers complemented the country studies.

180   The country-level research has been written up into five discrete research reports; the reports are organized in such a way that they can constitute chapters of a book manuscript for each country. The 2007 Progress Report provided findings from Research Report 1 (background political economy) and Research Report 2 (analysis of time use data). The 2008 Progress report summarized findings from Research Report 3 (institutions and policies in the care diamond) and Research Report 4 (care workers). This Progress Report gives an overview of the project's main findings and policy implications.

Research Wrap-Up

181   Care work, both paid and unpaid, contributes to well-being, social development and economic growth. But the costs of providing care are unequally borne across gender and social class. Feminist scholarship on the gendered construction of welfare provisioning and welfare regimes has produced a conceptually strong and empirically grounded analysis of care, reinforcing the necessity of rethinking the distinctions between "the public" and "the private", as

well as the links between them. Yet this analysis, premised on post-industrial contexts, does not travel easily to other parts of the world. Many of its core assumptions—about family structures, labour markets, state capacities and public social provisioning—do not hold for a wider range of countries. Rethinking care in a development context also points to different policy priorities. UNRISD findings challenge the view that only more developed countries can afford specialized care provision by the state and market, while poorer countries have to rely on unpaid family and community solutions. Explicit care policies may be rudimentary in many developing countries, but a wider range of policies and social relations influence the supply of care. And many developing country governments are indeed experimenting with new ways of responding to care needs in their societies.

Summary of Main Findings

182 Different institutions are involved in care provisioning and their role varies across countries and shifts over time. Households and families, markets, the state and the not-for-profit sector are involved in the design, funding and delivery of care. They interact in complex ways, and the boundaries between them are neither clear-cut nor static. For example, the state often funds care services that are delivered through non-profit organizations. Furthermore, the role of the state is qualitatively different from that of other pillars of the care diamond, because it is not just a *provider* of public care services, but also a significant *decision maker* when it comes to the rights and responsibilities of other institutions. Whether and how the state makes use of its role is fundamental for defining who has access to quality care and who bears the costs of its provision.

183 When the state lacks the capacity (or political will) to adequately provide, fund and regulate care, families and households inevitably take on a greater share of its provision. This is not limited to developing countries. In countries as diverse as Italy, Japan, Spain and Switzerland, most families are left to make their own arrangements for care provision, sometimes by hiring informally employed migrant workers. In the context of economic crises in particular, as public provisioning of infrastructure and welfare services is eroded, care responsibilities are often shifted back onto families. At the same time purchasing basic necessities and care substitutes also becomes difficult due to the fall in earnings and the disappearance of jobs.

184 Women bear the main burden of unpaid care provision. Despite important variations in demographic, economic and social indicators, gender gaps in the time allocated to unpaid care are large and significant across countries. More women than men participate in unpaid care work and allocate substantially more time to it. Unpaid care holds intrinsic rewards for many caregivers. However, in societies where recognition and reward generally rest on an individual's participation in the paid economy, such work implies significant costs in the form of financial obligations, lost opportunities, foregone earnings, as well as physical and emotional stress. Furthermore, in poorer countries where access to suitable infrastructure and labour-saving technology is limited, many of the tasks associated with unpaid care are particularly time-consuming and arduous. Women also spend more time on paid and unpaid care combined than men. This means less time for leisure, education, political participation and self-care. As may be expected, the presence of young children significantly increases the time spent on unpaid care. Women in low-income households often allocate more time to care-related tasks than in high-income households, a reflection of the limited possibilities for purchasing care services, larger household size and lack of infrastructure.

185   An enabling environment for caregiving requires a variety of resources, including time and material resources. While time is a key input into care provision in both developing and developed country contexts, there are several other critical *pre-conditions* for caregiving, including the availability of: (i) *paid work* (or in its absence, *social transfers*) to ensure sufficient income with which to purchase the necessary inputs into direct caregiving (providing acceptable nutrition, paying transport fees to reach the nearest health centre); (ii) appropriate *infrastructure and technology* (water and sanitation, domestic technology) to increase the efficiency and lessen the burden of unpaid domestic work; and (iii) enabling *social services* (health, primary education) to complement unpaid caregiving. None of these can be taken for granted in a developing country context.

186   Specific care-related policy interventions can be broadly categorized into three areas: time, financial resources and services. While paid care leaves provide caregivers with some time and resources to care for dependents, they rarely reach workers who are informally employed; they can also reinforce caregiving as women's work if they are restricted to female workers. C*ash transfers* can assist families financially with the cost of bringing up children. However, where transfers are targeted to mothers and made conditional, they can add to the already heavy workloads of poor women without involving men in such work. The provision of accessible and affordable *care services* can give unpaid carers the option of engaging in other activities, including income-earning, while ensuring a level of care and safety for their dependents. If done properly, investment in preschool and childcare services can generate new employment opportunities, free up women's time for participation in the paid economy and yield future returns in terms of child development.

187   A public-private mix of care services requires state regulation and financing. Many developing countries, especially middle-income ones, putting in place care services face the challenge of expanding coverage in ways that do not reproduce existing inequalities. While families/women from higher income groups usually have a range of options, such as private childcare as well as hiring domestic workers, the ability of lower income households to purchase care is limited. Pluralism of service provisioning can thus slip into fragmentation as gaps are filled by providers offering services of varying quality and catering to different segments of the population. An effective and equitable mix of public and private provision demands a fairly capable state that can regulate market and not-for-profit providers. Yet a public-private mix is often advocated in contexts where such capacity is weak. In many lower income countries care services tend to be inadequate. However, some of the infrastructure for providing these services may already be in place. Examples include the crèche-nutrition units (*anganwadis)* in India, the childcare centres in Nicaragua, or the Home-Based Care programme in the United Republic of Tanzania. Yet public financing of these schemes is extremely low, and their reliance on very low-paid and "voluntary" work is not supported by adequate training and resources.

188   Paid care is feminized and often undervalued, whether carried out in the market or the public sector. Commodified forms of care are overwhelmingly staffed by women, and the workers, regardless of gender, often face wage discrimination vis-à-vis workers with comparable skill levels in non-care-related occupations ("care penalty"). Generally, this penalty is higher in countries with greater income inequality, less centralized bargaining through unions and a smaller public sector. Much poorly paid care takes place in informal markets. Domestic workers, for example, make up a large share of female employment in many lower and middle-income countries. Many of them are still excluded from formal labour

regulations on minimum wage, maximum working hours or mandatory employer contributions. The heavy reliance of even *public* social services and programmes on what is invariably labelled "voluntary" or "community" work is another cause for concern.

189   The reliance on "voluntarism" in fiscally constrained settings is problematic. Community participation in social programmes often means a reliance on the unpaid or underpaid work of women, many of whom are poor themselves. Although the monetary cost of social programmes is thereby reduced, it is questionable whether this volunteer support is appropriate in a context where families, especially women, already face multiple demands on their time. It is also not clear what "voluntarism" means in a context where poverty is extensive and/or unemployment high, or when access to the few services available is conditional on "voluntary" work. The home-based care programmes that have mushroomed in the context of the HIV/AIDS pandemic across sub-Saharan Africa illustrate this problem.

Policy Implications

190   A policy environment that recognizes and values care as the bedrock of social and economic development has to respect the rights and needs of both caregivers and care-receivers. In such a context care-receivers would have universal and affordable access to care, as well as choice and control over how any help or assistance necessary to facilitate their independence is provided. Unpaid caregivers would be able to care in ways that strengthen the well-being and capabilities of the ones they care for without jeopardizing their own economic security. And caregiving would become a real option, with adequate recognition and reward. While concrete policy options are country and context specific, a number of policy priorities can be identified guided by these principles.

191   *Invest in infrastructure and basic social services.* Investment in infrastructure (water, sanitation, electricity) in low-income countries can significantly increase the efficiency of unpaid domestic work. The availability of basic social services enhances the well-being and capabilities of service-users and reduces the time that family members allocate to those tasks. Both types of investment allow people more time for other pursuits and are therefore an important priority.

192   *Ensure an adequate and reliable source of income.* In addition to time, caregiving also requires a reliable and adequate source of income with which to access the inputs (food, housing, transport) for a decent standard of living. This can be achieved through paid work and through appropriate social transfers. The latter are particularly important in contexts where caregiving absorbs a significant amount of time.

193   *Create synergies between social transfers and social services.* Pensions and child/family allowances complement, but cannot substitute for, care services. That the state has an important role to play in financing, regulating and providing these is increasingly recognized in the area of childcare, where the challenge is to expand coverage in ways that reduce class and regional inequalities. One or two years of mandatory preschool can be an effective step in this direction. Policy debates on care for the elderly, on the other hand, often focus on financial issues, such as pensions. Meanwhile, the need for practical support in carrying out daily activities and the demand for long-term physical care are often neglected. In many countries these are now urgent issues requiring policy attention.

194 *Build on existing programmes to cover care needs.* Low-income countries can build on existing social care programmes. The expansion of child nutrition centres into quality preschool/educational centres with wider coverage, or support for community-based health programmes through training, and resources for meals, transport and medical kits, can help provide better working conditions *and* improve the quality of care.

195 *Recognize care workers and guarantee their rights.* Policy makers must lead the shift from a strategy that relies on market and voluntary provision of care that is of the most informal and exploitative kind, to one that nurtures professional, decently paid and compassionate forms of care. This requires effective regulation and monitoring. Organizations of care workers and of care-receivers need to be involved in order to build public confidence in such services and sustain their financing through general taxation. Non-profit organizations and civil society organizations play an increasingly important role in the delivery of care services. It is the duty of the state to create clear standards on the rights of volunteers (health and safety at work, regular stipends), and to recognize them as workers given their growing numbers in the care workforce.

196 *Make care more visible in statistics and public debates.* Care has important features of a public good whose contribution to economic growth, social development and social cohesion extends far beyond the individual care recipient. The costs of care must therefore be more evenly distributed. In order to increase policy support for caregivers and care-receivers, care must emerge from the private realm and become a public issue. An important step in this direction is to make care work more visible. Timely and regular indicators, such as those provided by time use surveys, are needed in order to monitor policy effectiveness in reducing and equalizing care burdens.

Publications

197 This project, like other global research projects, produces complex research findings in the form of Programme Papers, journal articles, books and special issues of academic journals. Putting out the research findings through well-reputed academic journals (as opposed to books and Programme Papers) has the added advantage of getting the project findings out to a broader research/academic audience: university professors, policy think tanks and students.

198 Over the course of 2009, comparative research findings were assembled into four edited volumes to be published in 2010/11 (two as special journal issues):

- Debbie Budlender (ed.)—*Time Use Studies and Unpaid Care Work* (to be published in the Routledge/UNRISD Research in Gender and Development series), 2010

- Shahra Razavi (ed.)—*Rethinking Care in a Development Context* (special issue currently under review by *Development and Change*)

- Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab (eds.)—*Care Workers in the Global Economy* (special issue accepted for publication by the *International Labour Review*)

- Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab (eds.)—*The Political and Social Economy of Care* (final volume, to be published in the Routledge/UNRISD Research in Gender and Development series)

199 Five individual country studies will be published locally as book manuscripts.

200   Ten reports are being published as UNRISD Programme Papers (at the end of the reporting period, four had been published and six were at the editing or printing stage):

- Debbie Budlender—*A Critical Review of Selected Time Use Surveys*, 2007
- Shahra Razavi—*The Political and Social Economy of Care in a Development Context: Conceptual Issues, Research Questions and Policy Options*, 2007
- Debbie Budlender—*The Statistical Evidence on Care and Non-Care Work across Six Countries*, 2008
- Ito Peng—*The Political and Social Economy of Care in the Republic of Korea*, 2009
- Kate Bedford—*Harmonizing Global Care Policy? Care and the Commission on the Status of Women* (forthcoming)
- Juliana Martinez Franzoni et al.—*The Political and Social Economy of Care in Nicaragua: Familialism of Care under an Exclusionary Social Policy Regime* (forthcoming)
- Aya Abe—*The Changing Shape of the Care Diamond: The Case of Child and Elderly Care in Japan* (forthcoming)
- Silke Staab and Roberto Gerhard—*Childcare Service Expansion in Chile and Mexico: For Women or Children or Both?* (forthcoming)
- Fernando Filgueira et al.—*The Coming of Age of a Mature Welfare Regime and the Challenge of Care: Labour Market Transformations, Second Demographic Transition and the Future of Social Protection in Uruguay* (forthcoming)
- Fiona Williams—*Claiming and Framing in the Making of Care Policies* (forthcoming)

201   *Conference News: The Political and Social Economy of Care* (Report of the UNRISD Conference, 6 March 2009, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York) was also published.

202   A thematic paper commissioned for the project, titled *The Gendered Character of Social Care in the Non-Profit Sector in South Africa* by Leila Patel, was published as a monograph by the Centre for Social Development in Africa, University of Johannesburg, with UNRISD.

203   Academic publications may not be very useful for reaching many policy actors, such as activists, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and policy makers at national, regional and global levels who prefer more succinct, less academic and more accessible products. For this purpose, the project produced a Research and Policy Brief (*Why Care Matters for Social Development*) that condenses the findings of the entire project into an accessible and jargon-free language in six pages. The brief will be published in early 2010, in English, French and Spanish.

Links with the United Nations System

204   Throughout the duration of the project, the UNRISD project team collaborated closely with the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) and the UNDP Gender Team. The project was very timely, as it coincided with the preparations and execution of the 53rd Commission on the Status of Women (CSW 2009) on *The Equal Sharing of Responsibilities between Women and Men, Including Caregiving in the Context of HIV/AIDS*. In 2007, research coordinator

Shahra Razavi presented initial findings from the project at a panel organized by DAW in the context of the 52nd CSW. In 2008, UNRISD contributed and presented a background paper at the Expert Group Meeting organized by DAW in Geneva with the purpose of contributing to the debates on the priority theme and assisting the Commission in its deliberations. The background paper directly fed into the Secretary General's report on *The Equal Sharing of Responsibilities between Women and Men* (with seven bibliographic citations) as well as the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs' (UNDESA) *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development 2009* (with several bibliographic citations of project material). In 2009, the project was present at the CSW, both with its own parallel event and with presentations at panels organized by other UN agencies (see project events summary below). Fruitful collaboration also took place with the UNDP Gender Team, which through the JWIDF had contributed a large share of project funding. Two joint events were held in 2009, highlighting key findings from the care project (see project events summary below). Finally, three national research teams (Argentina, India and Japan) presented their findings at a conference organized by the Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST) and UNICEF-India on *Gender and the Care Regime in India* (Delhi, December 2009).

Project Events (2009)

205 UNRISD was present at the 53rd CSW (2009) where the project's findings were presented at an official side event at UN Headquarters (*Who Cares? The Roles of Families, Markets, States and Communities in Care Provision: New Evidence from UNRISD Research*) on 4 March 2009. The event was chaired by Jomo Kwame Sundaram, Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development (UNDESA) and included presentations by the UNRISD research coordinator, and national research team members from India, Nicaragua and the United Republic of Tanzania. Evelyn Huber (University of North Carolina) and Francisco Cos-Montiel (International Development Research Centre/IDRC) acted as discussants. The UNRISD research coordinator also participated in other side events held in the context of the 2009 CSW, including a panel organized by DAW (*Equal Sharing of Responsibilities between Women and Men, Including Caregiving in the Context of HIV/AIDS*) held on 3 March 2009, and a UNDP Breakfast Panel (*Taking Care of Care: Recognize, Reduce and Redistribute Unpaid Care Work*) organized on 5 March 2009 by the UNDP Gender Team. Significant media coverage was achieved during the events.

206 UNRISD also organized a full-day public conference at Barnard College, Columbia University on *The Political and Social Economy of Care* (6 March 2009). Joan Tronto (Hunter College) and Elisabeth Jelin (Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas/CONICET) each delivered a keynote address. These were followed by four thematic sessions, with presentations by the UNRISD research teams, as well as academic experts, including Mary Daly (Queen's University), Nancy Folbre (University of Massachusetts), Kate Bedford (University of Kent) and Fiona Williams (University of Leeds). The conference was summarized in an issue of UNRISD Conference News, published in 2009. Three of the speakers (Joan Tronto, Fiona Williams and Kate Bedford) have contributed papers to the planned final volume, based on their presentations.

207 The project was granted considerable room for dissemination of project findings at the 2009 Women in Development Europe (WIDE) Annual Conference (*WE CARE! Feminist Responses to the Care Crises*) held in Basel, Switzerland on 18–20 June 2009. Presentations were given by Francie Lund (South Africa research team), Ito Peng (Republic of Korea research team) and Brigitte Schnegg (Switzerland research team), as well as by the UNRISD research coordinator.

208   Project findings were also presented and discussed at the UNICEF–ISST Conference, *Who Cares for the Child? Gender and the Care Regime in India*, held on 8–9 December 2009 in New Delhi, India. Presentations by Emiko Ochiai (Japan research team), Eleonor Faur (Argentina research team), and Rajni Palriwala and Neetha Pillai (India research team) were included in the conference programme.

209   Other presentations related to the project and carried out in 2009 by the UNRISD research coordinator included: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (Bern, May 2009); Amsterdam School for Social Science Research, International Workshop on *Social Security in a Comparative Perspective* (Amsterdam, November 2009); WIDE Workshop on the *Financial and Care Crises* (Vienna, November 2009); Institute for the Study of the Americas Conference on *Bridging the Divide between the CRC and CEDAW* (London, December 2009).

210   The UNRISD research analyst Silke Staab presented project findings at the NGO Panel Discussion on the 53rd Commission on the Status of Women organized by Womnet, a German association of gender-related NGOs (Berlin, February 2009) and at the *Global Symposium on Unpaid Care Work: Challenges and Opportunities in the Midst of the Economic Crisis* (Tokyo, June 2009) organized by the UNDP/JWIDF. She also presented a comparative paper on the expansion of childcare services in Chile and Mexico at the *Social Policy Association Conference* (Edinburgh, June 2009), which was later revised for publication as an UNRISD Programme Paper.

Religion, Politics and Gender Equality

211   This project is coordinated by Shahra Razavi. In 2009, assistance was provided by Anne Jenichen (Heinrich Böll fellow).[1]

212   Project funding is provided by the Heinrich Böll Foundation (HBF); the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) 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 is provided by UNRISD core funds.

Background

213   The project started in 2007 and was being wrapped up during the current reporting period. It has undertaken comparative research on how religion and politics have interfaced in selected national settings, and the implications of this nexus for gender equality and feminist politics. The research has spanned 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, Islam and Judaism.

214   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

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[1]   The position is funded by the HBF; the fellow worked at UNRISD on a part-time basis for part of the reporting period and the rest in Berlin.

used term "de-privatization" implies)—divided from the state by a "wall of separation" and contained within the private sphere of personal belief? What are the main channels through which religion shapes gender (in)equality (the state and legal domain, political parties, civil society and social movements, societal sphere)? How have women's movements and their allies contested the discriminatory provisions and norms propagated by conservative religious forces that oppose the women's rights agenda?

Research Wrap-Up

215   The past three decades have witnessed the rise of religious actors and movements and their increasing political prominence. This has raised fundamental questions about the predictions of sweeping secularization as the inevitable companion to modernization and development. Some argue that in many regions of the world, disillusionment with the promises of the modern, secular state to produce both democracy and development has promoted a search for alternative discourses of power and "authenticity" to challenge the Western modernist agenda.

Summary of Main Findings

216   In rethinking the relevance of secularism and theories of secularization, José Casanova introduced an early and useful analytical distinction between secularization as institutional differentiation of the secular spheres (state, economy and science) from religious institutions and norms; secularization as the decline of religiosity (individual beliefs and practices); and secularization as the "privatization" of religion whereby its influence in the public sphere declines but remains significant as an exclusively private matter. One of the key arguments emerging from this influential analysis was that the "de-privatization" of modern religion, or its increasing salience on the political stage, was empirically irrefutable and morally defensible. Further, Casanova argued, the presence of religion in the "undifferentiated public sphere of civil society", where religious actors engage in open public debate on a range of public concerns and issues, can enliven democratic debate.

217   This raises serious questions from the point of view of gender equality, not least whether the presence of religion within the political arena has made it harder for women to pursue equality with men. This project has tried to avoid broad-brush explanations in seeking to answer two key questions: What is the form and significance of this resurgence in different contexts? And what has this resurgence entailed in terms of gender equality?

Religion in the Political and Social Arenas

218   One important lens for analysing the relationship between religion and the state and its implications for gender equality is through the legal framework: how religious principles, assumptions, institutions and authorities are allowed to govern gender and family relations. Modernist and secularist pretensions notwithstanding, few secular states have been willing to risk their political survival by radically interfering in matters of the family, marriage and personal laws which are often widely seen as the domain of religious authorities. Hence in some nominally secular states, such as Israel and India, religious precepts continue to hold sway.

219   However, religions shape gender (in)equality through multiple channels of state action, not only legal ones, including through public health (Chile, Mexico, Poland, the United States), education (Iran, Pakistan, Poland, Turkey), and welfare policies and programmes, even where there is formal legal separation between religion and the state (Mexico, Poland, Serbia, Turkey, the United States).

220   Within the formal political arena, in some countries political parties are openly religious in name, and ideological and policy orientation (for example, Pakistan, Iran and Israel), while in others religious issues are channelled into political parties through alliances with religious interest groups (for example, India and the United States) or with the Church (for example, Chile, Mexico, Poland and Serbia). Religion can also have a more diffuse presence as prospective politicians demonstrate their political legitimacy by demonstrating their personal religiosity.

221   Outside the formal arena of politics lies the arena of civil society and associational life where people organize and mobilize to pressure and persuade governments and citizens on a wide range of issues. While arguments for banning religion from the public arena of citizen deliberation and association are problematic from a democratic point of view and ultimately counterproductive, seeing the arena of public debate and contestation as a power-free zone where participants deliberate as equal peers is also deeply suspect. While in most countries counterhegemonic discourses are present, articulating new social visions, breaking taboos on gender roles, family forms and sexuality, and making rights-based claims, such voices are often muffled by conservative forces that command greater access to resources and state protection, if not assistance. It would be dangerous therefore to rely exclusively on civil society to produce egalitarian visions and projects, as it can easily reproduce existing social hierarchies and exclusions.

222   Beyond the arena of "the political" lies "the social", where religion's informal power or everyday effects shape people's attitudes and lives. The interface between politics and religion is frequently examined from an exclusive political science perspective centred on state power dynamics and formal political institutions. This approach is inadequate because of the difficulty of separating out the realms of "the social" from "the political", and "the public" from "the private" in everyday life. As several of the country case studies show (Pakistan, Poland, Serbia and Turkey), some of the more insidious and lasting changes that religious actors introduce are in terms of practices and meanings that reshape people's mindsets and become unquestioned social norms. When such norms are discriminatory or reduce women's options and opportunities, they are of serious concern.

The Scope for Democratic Deliberation

223   The fusion of state and religion is neither favourable to democratic pluralism nor to gender equality. The pre-emptive requirement that the laws of a country must follow religious prescriptions closes down spaces for change and contestation. The capacity of civil society to produce contestation and democratic change is particularly constrained where religious actors and scripts gain a strong foothold in the political and social domains. Nowhere is this clearer than in the two countries in the project that constitute theocracies: Iran and Pakistan.

224   In these contexts the preoccupation with sexuality, gender and the family, and efforts by the state to regulate them through laws, propaganda and brute force, have given the "woman question" an immediacy and urgency that has been historically unprecedented, moving it to the centre of public debate and contestation. Blatant discrimination has, in turn, incensed a wide spectrum of women activists and fuelled, at least in Iran, one of the most dynamic and innovative women's movements in the country's history—one that has worked both outside and inside the state, using diverse strategies and discourses and increasingly coalescing around a concrete and pragmatic set of common objectives.

225 Yet democracy too has complex effects or built-in paradoxes and contradictions. At the same time that it has in some contexts (such as Chile, Mexico and Turkey) empowered feminist groups seeking reform, it has also strengthened religious institutions that are opposed to some elements of the feminist agenda. In the context of electoral competition, contending political parties need allies to defeat their opponents, and religious organizations are often good alliance partners as they are able to tap into sizeable social networks. A well-known example analysed in the US country study is the political coalition between conservative evangelical groups and secular neoliberals of the Republican Party. This coalition supported Republican dominance in electoral politics and gave a major boost to conservative policies on issues of gender and sexuality both within the United States and internationally.

226 Even nominally secular political parties and politicians have not hesitated to use religion for political or electoral purposes, and have, in the process, provided the foundations for its role to be strengthened. A case in point is India, one of the oldest democracies in the developing world, where the Congress Party's attempts to play the "religious card"—calculated to undercut the popularity of its rivals and please communally minded Muslims and Hindus at different moments—ended up giving a massive boost to the Hindu right in the 1980s.

227 The fact that in some contexts religious groups and institutions have played an important role in contesting authoritarian regimes (as in Poland and Chile) has made it difficult for women's rights advocates and other political forces to oppose them in the "new" democracies that replaced authoritarian systems. In these contexts the Catholic Church has reconfigured its alliances and adopted new strategies and discourses in opposition to policies for sex education in schools and reproductive rights, seeking to subvert feminist demands for the democratization of the private sphere.

228 The relation between religion and politics has been historically more conflictive and turbulent in Mexico and Turkey. In the context of increasing democratization in both countries, ruling elites/parties have had to share power with political contestants, some of whom have religious roots. Issues of the private sphere, relating to women's bodily integrity and deportment, and sexual and reproductive rights, have become the arena of intense contestation in these contexts. The dominance of religious parties in government notwithstanding, women's rights advocates and their allies succeeded in pushing through some landmark pieces of legislation, such as the reform of the penal code (2002–2004) in Turkey; the inclusion of emergency contraception in public health services (2004) in Mexico and the decriminalization of abortion (2008) in Mexico City.

229 Yet the wave of recriminalization of abortion across Mexican federal states since 2008 is a stark reminder of the fragility of some of these gains. What is most disconcerting here is the role played by the so-called secularist political party in promoting recriminalization in an effort to win the support of the Catholic Church for electoral purposes (in view of local and national elections in 2012). In Turkey the return of the Justice and Development Party (AKP) to power in 2007 with a clear majority, combined with the declining prospect of accession to the European Union, seem to have bolstered the Party's incentives to respond to its more socially conservative constituencies. While a great deal has been said about the AKP's efforts to circumvent the (undemocratic) ban on the headscarf through constitutional amendment, what the case study on Turkey highlights are the more insidious ways in which conservative attitudes and discriminatory practices are spreading within both political and civil society.

Feminist Politics and Alliance Making

230   There are many instances where religious groups and authorities have raised their voice to condemn social injustice and human rights abuses, often in alliance with secular forces (including women's movements). However, over the past two to three decades political alignments have shifted considerably, as seen most starkly in the case studies on Chile and Poland. Not infrequently women's rights advocates have found their demands for greater democracy and equality in the "private" domains of family law, reproduction and sexuality virulently opposed by those who adopt a religious/moral discourse and claim to speak on behalf of religious "communities".

231   As real as this conflict is, it should not be taken to suggest a clear dividing line between women's rights advocacy (or feminism) on the one hand, and communal/moral/religious forces, on the other. As several case studies from the project suggest, there is very often opposition and debate within the religious camp, as well as diversity of views and positions among feminists as exemplified by the presence of "religious feminists" who try to promote gender-egalitarian interpretations of their religion. The degree to which these alternative discourses can get a public hearing or influence state policy is limited. In authoritarian settings, many governments have acted to repress scholars, activists and organizations advocating women's rights, even if such advocacy seeks to show compatibility with religion. In settings heated by ethno-religious conflicts, women's rights advocates are often played off against the nationalist bid for protection and unification of the community (however defined), as the case studies on India and Israel illustrate. Religious feminists, like secular feminists, are most often marginalized within their communities and excluded from key positions of power, and their alternative voices suppressed and ignored.

232   Given the social authority of many religions, and the power they can wield against dissident voices, it is not sufficient to rely simply on reform from within. It is also unhelpful to set up an opposition between internally and externally generated change, or represent one avenue (for example, religious feminism) as more authentic than others. Reformist or women-centred interpretation of religious laws should be considered not an alternative to secular and democratic demands, but rather a component of more holistic social change.

233   There is a need for better alliances between feminist advocates demanding gender equality in issues of the private sphere, and those struggling for social justice issues. The connections between social justice and gender justice are clear in women's lives: legal rights to abortion and bodily integrity, for example, mean very little where quality public health services remain out of reach. An enabling environment for women's substantive rights therefore requires both a rights-based agenda that guarantees individual rights and autonomy, as well as an economic agenda that upholds social and economic rights.

234   Those who promote issues of social justice are not always supportive of women's rights agendas, especially in the arena of reproduction and sexuality, as several of the project case studies attest. This was apparent in the UN conferences of the 1990s: the alliance led by a group of conservative states and largely religious NGOs that virulently opposed the women's rights agenda was also critical of the agenda of economic liberalization that Northern governments were pursuing. On the other hand, some of those who were promoting globalization and liberalization (the US and EU delegations) were sympathetic to the women's reproductive rights agenda, while the economic agenda they promoted was highly disabling for many women.

235   Such positions are not always evident at the national level: governments and political parties that promote liberalization of the economy can be opponents of the women's rights agenda; political parties on the right in Chile and the neoconservatives in the United States are good examples. On the other hand, in other countries those who champion a social justice agenda and are seemingly critical of globalization and imperialism also hold deeply patriarchal views of the family, the dominant current within the Iranian regime and Pakistani *jihadists* being clear examples of such a tendency.

236   Human rights and women's rights advocates need to utilize a vocabulary and sociocultural agendas that will give their claims greater social resonance by embedding them in societies' more liberal and popular traditions and idioms. The international human rights discourse perhaps lacks the resonance that notions of "justice" and "fairness" have. Moreover, the failure to present a credible agenda for combating economic and social deprivation that responds to popular concerns and anxieties about increasing inequality, unemployment and insecurity cedes the ground to the morally conservative elements who exploit such anxieties with their populist rhetoric of "Islamic justice".

Publications and Outreach

237   Over the course of 2009, comparative research findings were being assembled into two edited volumes to be published in 2010/11 (both as special journal issues):

- Shahra Razavi and Anne Jenichen (eds.)—*The Unhappy Marriage of Religion and Politics: Problems and Pitfalls for Gender Equality* (special issue accepted for publication by *Third World Quarterly*, forthcoming as Volume 31, No. 6)

- J. Heinen and S. Razavi (eds.)—*Religion, Politics and Gender Equality* (working title for a special issue of *Cahiers du Genre*)

238   In addition, three Programme Papers were accepted for publication:

- J. Casanova and A. Phillips—*A Debate on the Public Role of Religion and Its Social and Gender Implications*, 2009

- M. Tadros—*Gender Conundrums for Faith-Based Organizations Delivering Welfare Services* (forthcoming)

- A. Korteweg and G. Yurdakul—*Religion, Culture and the Politicization of Honour-Related Violence: A Critical Analysis of Media and Policy Debates in Western Europe and North America* (forthcoming)

239   The research findings from the UNRISD project will also be disseminated more widely 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 the Association for Women's Rights in Development/ AWID, HBF, the Humanist Institute for Development Cooperation/Hivos and the University for Humanist Studies) is to bring the insights and analysis of three international research/knowledge programmes onto the OD independent global current affairs platform. OD intends to publish at least one article from the UNRISD project each month over a one-year period, beginning in June 2010.

Project Events

240 On 4–5 June 2009 the research team came together in a workshop at the headquarters of the Heinrich Böll Foundation in Berlin to present the revised versions of the commissioned papers, get feedback from discussants, and draw out some of the comparative findings of the research. This was followed by a public conference on 5–6 June which brought together the members of the research team along with other researchers, members of the advisory group, policy actors and activists working in the area of religion and gender equality. The public event started on the evening of 5 June with two keynote presentations, in the form of a debate, between José Casanova (Georgetown University, Washington, DC) and Anne Phillips (London School of Economics) on religion's increasing salience on the political stage and its implications for gender equality. This was followed by a set of provocative comments from Farida Shaheed (Shirkat Gah, Lahore) and Agnieszka Graff (Warsaw University), and a lively discussion from the floor.

241 On 6 June the conference continued with a presentation by Deniz Kandiyoti (School of Oriental and African Studies) on secularism, citizenship and gender equality, with particular reference to Turkey. Participants then broke into working groups to discuss the following themes: (i) religious feminists: allies in the struggle for women's rights?; (ii) welfare provision by faith-based organizations: danger to women's rights or a necessary addition to the state?; (iii) multiculturalism and Muslim immigrant women's rights and choices in Western Europe; (iv) religious fundamentalisms: feminist understandings and counter strategies; and (v) religion, politics and family laws. In each group the discussion was led by two individuals with a track-record in research and/or activism on the selected theme. The final session of the conference included a lively debate between Beata Blatz (Protestant Women in Germany), Homa Hoodfar (Women Living under Muslim Laws), and Anka Grzywacz (Catholics for Choice, Poland), facilitated by Annette Riedel (Deutschlandradio Kultur). The conference was attended by around 300 people, with lively discussion both in the working groups and in the plenary sessions. Videos and other features were produced and posted on the HBF website, and links were established from the UNRISD site.

Links to the UN System

242 UNRISD has worked closely with both UNIFEM (Central and Eastern Europe Office) and UNFPA in carrying out this project. UNIFEM and UNFPA representatives actively participated in project events, including both the workshop in Istanbul in 2008 and the workshop and conference in Berlin in 2009.

Other Programme Activities

Project Proposals

243 During the reporting period, the UNRISD research team worked on the development of two new research projects for the 2010–2014 research programme.

244 In collaboration with Women in Informal Employment Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO), UNRISD developed a project proposal on *Social Policy and the Informal Economy* and submitted it to the Foundation Carolina (Spain) for funding. Building on UNRISD's work on social policy, the link between employment and social policy will be empirically explored, analysed and theorized. One of the aims of the project is to begin reconceptualizing the kinds of social policy needed to protect informal workers.

245   Two papers are foreseen initially. The first will foreground the changing nature of work and employment, and its connections to social policy, as a central issue in the dynamics of poverty and inequality. The second will look more specifically at the gendered implications of informality. Both papers will set the stage for a second phase of the project involving country-level research. The main questions guiding this project are: How, precisely, does social policy need to be transformed to accommodate changes within the labour market and the global economy? What is the nature of the link between status of employment and access to social protection? Is "de-linking" the answer, or do employment policies have an active role to play in realizing social protection goals? What role can social insurance programmes play in the context of extensive informalization of labour?

246   Preliminary work was also carried out in view of developing a second research project, in the context of an UNRISD–wide attempt to bring politics back into the discussions about reducing poverty and inequality. This project will focus on the *institutional dynamics and governance structures that can advance gender equality agendas*. It will analyse the constellation of political actors (political parties, states, civil society and social/women's movements) and forces that have been effective in representing and aggregating women's diverse interests, bringing about significant gender-egalitarian policy. While two sets of solutions have dominated international and national agendas (first, national-level women's machineries and then, following increasing disappointment with their performance, gender quota systems), policy change responds to more complex constellations and dynamics. There is therefore a need to move beyond a descriptive or numerical representation of women in politics, to a more substantive one which facilitates gender egalitarian policies and outcomes. The project will be based on cross-national and cross-issue comparisons in three areas: personal autonomy and bodily integrity; resources for livelihoods; and welfare entitlements. The main questions guiding this project are: How does policy change occur that strengthens women's rights and makes a difference to their lives? How effective are non-state actors, particularly advocates of gender equality, in triggering and influencing policy change? What are the channels through which civil society and social movement demands feed into the policy-making process?

PROGRAMME ON CIVIL SOCIETY AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Introduction

247 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.

248 Work was ongoing for one project, *Social Responses to Inequalities and Policy Changes*, which was carried out jointly with the *Markets, Business and Regulation* programme (see the 2008 Progress Report for a Research Wrap-Up on this project). During the current reporting period, activities related to revising manuscripts in view of publication.

Social Responses to Inequalities and Policy Changes

249 During the reporting period this project was coordinated by Daniela Barrier (consultant) and Peter Utting. Research assistance was provided by Philip Arejola (intern).

250 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 involves 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.

Publications

251 Two Programme Papers were published.

- Jem Bendell and Annekathrin Ellersiek—*Noble Networks? Advocacy for Global Justice and the "Network Effect"*, Programme on Civil Society and Social Movements, Paper No. 31
- Michel Capron—*De la Françafrique à la responsabilité sociale des entreprises: Les dynamiques entre les firmes, l'Etat et les mouvements sociaux en France*, Programme on Markets, Business and Regulation, Paper No. 6

252 In addition, progress was made on the preparation of a book volume titled *Global Justice Activism and Policy Reform in Europe: Understanding When Change Happens* (editors: Daniela Barrier, Mario Pianta and Peter Utting). During the reporting period, the following papers were being revised as chapters.

- Daniela Barrier—*The Activism-Policy Nexus from a Policy Regime Perspective*
- Peter Utting—*Elite Power and Activist Responses*
- Raffaele Marchetti and Mario Pianta—*Global Social Movement Networks and the Politics of Change*
- Jem Bendell and Annekathrin Ellersiek—*Noble Networks? Advocacy for Global Justice and the "Network Effect"*
- Frederico Silva—*Global Networks and Policy Change on Trade Justice*
- Claire Saunders—*Debt Relief in the United Kingdom*
- Rodrigo Contreras—*Debt Relief in France*
- Paolo Gerbaudo and Mario Pianta—*Debt Relief and Trade Justice in Italy*
- Jem Bendell and Annekathrin Ellersiek—*Trade Justice and Corporate Accountability in the United Kingdom*
- Benoit Daviron and Tancrede Voituriez—*Trade Justice in France*
- James Brassett—*International Taxation in the United Kingdom*
- Edouard Morena—*International Taxation in France*

ADVISORY WORK

253 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.

254 On 6 October 2009 UNRISD hosted a study day for a group of 22 students and faculty from the Institute for Social Studies (The Hague) MA streams on Poverty Studies, and Population, Poverty and Social Policy. It was a mixed international group, most with prior professional and field experience of development practice, who were completing their course of study before returning to work or further study in their home countries. Following a general introduction to the Institute, UNRISD research staff presented and responded to questions on their recent and ongoing work in the areas of social policy, poverty reduction, care, CSR and public policy.

255 UNRISD work was showcased at the first Global Model UN Conference during a panel discussion and knowledge fair on 4 August 2009. This was a valuable opportunity to reach out to more than 500 university students from around the world participating in the conference, whose theme was *The Millennium Development Goals: Lifting the Bottom Billion out of Poverty*. The Institute's mandate and unique position within the UN system were highlighted, as was its autonomous status that allows it to question conventional wisdom and undertake critical research on (and propose alternatives to) mainstream policies and approaches to development. Participants were particularly interested in what this might mean in the context of their conference focus on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

256 In 2009, UNRISD staff carried out advisory and consultancy activities on 58 occasions.

Yusuf Bangura
- Reviewed paper for *Development and Change*, 17 March
- Reviewed report for the Swedish Defence Research Agency, 26 May
- Reviewed paper for *Development and Change*, 3 June
- Reviewed paper for *Studies in Ethnicity and Nationalism,* 30 July

Rebecca Buchholz
- Presented findings of the UNRISD Conference on *Social and Political Dimensions of the Global Crisis: Implications for Developing Countries* at a panel on Putting People First: Social Consequences and Political Implications of the Global Financial Crisis at the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Berlin, 19 November

Sarah Cook

- Gave a presentation titled *Tackling the Crisis as a Development Opportunity* at the Novartis Foundation Symposium, Tackle the Crisis with a New World Economic Ethics?, Basel, Switzerland, 27 November

- Participated in the third Breaking New Ground Retreat (Institutional Arrangements and Organizational Strategies) for the UNDP–funded Social Science Research Council (SSRC) programme on Gender, Crisis Prevention and Recovery, San Ramon, Costa Rica, 5–7 December

- Participated, as a discussant, at a conference organized by the International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC) and the Department for International Development (DFID) on *Social Policy and Development*, Beijing, 17–18 December

Elena Gaia

- Presented the findings of her research on *Mi Familia Progresa: Change and Continuity in Guatemala's Social Policy*, at the Social Policy Association Conference, *Policy Futures: Learning from the Past?*, Edinburgh, 29 June–1 July.

Katja Hujo

- Member of the Editorial Board of the *International Social Security Review*

- Peer-reviewed a book for Routledge, February

- Peer-reviewed a paper for *Global Social Policy*, March

- Gave a presentation at the Swiss Network for International Studies on *The Development Implications of the Financial and Economic Crisis*, Berne, March

- Commented and advised on a PhD research proposal, Université de Fribourg, Switzerland, April

- Participated in a panel discussion at the final colloquium of research project on clandestine youth migration from sub-Saharan Africa to Europe, Geneva, May

- Gave the keynote address on *The Social Consequences of the Global Economic and Financial Crisis for Developing Countries* at the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) headquarters, Frankfurt, June

- Peer-reviewed a paper for *World Development*, June

- Gave a presentation on UNRISD to a visiting group of students/interns from GTZ, Eschborn (Germany), 31 July

- Gave a presentation on *Financing Social Policy* at the Institute for Futures Studies (IFS), Stockholm, as part of a Lecture Series organized by IFS, Nordiska Afrikainstitutet and Stockholm University, 9 September

- Gave a presentation on *The Social Policy Implications and Responses to the Financial Crisis* at the 9th Intergovernmental Council at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) headquarters, Paris, 28–30 September

- Gave a presentation on *Global Lessons in Social Policy Planning and Implementation* at the Arab Forum on Social Policy, organized by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Beirut, 28–30 October

- Participated in and drafted a background paper for the Expert Group meeting on Social Integration, organized by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) in preparation of a resolution by the Commission for Social Development on promoting social integration, Accra, Ghana, 16–20 November

- Joined advisory group of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) project on Integration of Migrant Women in Spain

Thandika Mkandawire

- Participated in a meeting of the Swiss Network for International Studies, 26 January

- Participated as a panellist in a seminar on Social Protection: Cash Transfers and Social Benefits in Africa at the IFS, Stockholm, Sweden, 2–3 February

- Briefed the Commission for Social Development at UN Headquarters on UNRISD work in 2007–2008, New York, 11 February

- Gave a keynote address at the 53rd session of the Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 2 March

- Participated in the 14th Annual Research Workshop of the Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA), and gave a keynote address on the role of the state for market-led development in a developing economy, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 1–2 April

- Gave a series of lectures at academic institutions in the United States, 20–22 April. Made a presentation on Social Justice in Development at Mount Holyoke College, on *The New Poverty Agenda in Africa: A Social Policy Perspective* at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, as well as participating in a lunch discussion. Presented the Derrick Gondwe Memorial Lecture on Social Justice in Development at Gettysburg College

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

- Presented a paper on *Sharing Care More Equally in an Unequal World*, at the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) Panel on Key Policy Initiatives on Equal Sharing of Responsibilities between Women and Men, including Care-Giving in the Context of HIV/AIDS, 53rd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, United Nations, New York, 3 March

- Reviewed paper for *Development and Change*, April

- Reviewed paper for *Feminist Africa*, May

- Presented key findings of the UNRISD research on care, at the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Bern, 18 May

- Delivered lecture on the key findings of the UNRISD research on care, at the WIDE (Women in Development Europe) Annual Conference 2009, *We Care! Feminist Responses to the Care Crises*, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland, 18–20 June

- Attended Scientific Committee Meeting of CROP, Paris, 27–28 September

- Presented a paper on *Care in a Development Context* at the International Workshop on *Social Security in a Comparative Perspective*, Amsterdam School for Social Science Research, Amsterdam, 2–4 November

- Delivered a lecture on *Care in a Development Context* at the Conference on *Who Cares in Times of Crisis? Feminist Views on the Financial/Economic Crisis and the Care Economy*, WIDE–Austria, Vienna, 19 November

- Presented a paper on *The (Invisible) Politics of Care* at the International Seminar on *Bridging the Gap between the CRC and CEDAW*, Institute for the Study of the Americas, University of London, 3–4 December

Silke Staab

- Gave a presentation on *The Equal Sharing of Responsibilities between Women and Men, Including Caregiving in the Context of HIV/AIDS* at the non-governmental organization (NGO) Briefing and Discussion on the 53rd Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), organized by the German NGO Womnet in collaboration with the German Ministry for Family, Women, the Elderly and Youth, Berlin, 26 February

- Gave a presentation on *The Political and Social Economy of Care: Policy Responses to Unpaid Care Work* at the Symposium on *Policy Responses to Unpaid Care Work*, organized by UNDP and the Japan Women in Development Fund (JWIDF), Tokyo, 3 June

- Gave a presentation on *Domestic and Care Workers as Informal Workers* at the international workshop *Strategies of Empowerment of (Migrant) Domestic Workers*, organized by the University of Kassel Centre for Development and Decent Work and The Graduate Institute, Geneva, 1 December

Peter Utting

- Gave a presentation on *Food Insecurity and Inclusive Development: Is Corporate Social Responsibility a Solution?* at the conference on *The World Food Crisis in the Global South*, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) London, 27–28 January

- Presented a paper on *CSR, Private Regulation and International Development Policy*, at the conference on *The Responsible Corporation in a Global Economy*, organized jointly by Social Trends Institute and Warwick Business School, Warwick, 21–22 March

- Gave a lecture on *Globalization, Business Regulation and Social Development* at the Doctoral Seminar of the Graduate Business Management School, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 2–3 April

- Gave a presentation on *Big Business and Inclusive Development: Changing Roles and Perceptions* at the Economic and Social

Research Council (ESRC) Seminar on *Changing Cultures and Competitiveness*, Institute for Advanced Studies, Lancaster University, 17–18 April

- Gave a presentation on *Increasing the Profile and Policy Relevance of the United Nations Research and Training Institutes*, and participated in the Meeting of the Heads of the UN Research and Training Institutes, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 5–6 May

- Participated in the World Social Science Forum, Bergen, Norway, 10–12 May

- Participated in an expert group at the Seminar on the World Investment Report (WIR09): Transnational Corporations, Agricultural Production and Development, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Geneva, 18–19 May

- Gave the keynote address at the Summer School on Development Research and Policy Practice, at the Centre for International Development Issues (CIDIN), Radboud University, Nijmegen, Netherlands, 2–3 July

- Gave a keynote address on *Corporate Social Responsibility under Debate: Lessons from the Crisis*, organized by the University Institute for European Studies, Barcelona, 26 October

- Participated in an expert consultation to discuss the outline of UNCTAD's *World Investment Report 2010*, UNCTAD, Geneva, 11–12 November

- Gave a keynote address on *Social Policy and Development: Key Challenges* at the 4th Regional Development and Governance Symposium, organized by the Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV), Ankara, 17–18 November

- Acted as an advisor to the Review of the UNICEF Research Function, UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, 7–8 December

Ilcheong Yi

- Participated in the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (Second Session), and in an informal advisory meeting on national platforms, 16 June

- Participated in an Expert Group Meeting on Social Integration convened in preparation for the 48th session of the Commission for Social Development, New York, 2–4 November

OUTREACH: PUBLICATIONS AND DISSEMINATION

Introduction

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

258   UNRISD positions its work at the interface of the international development policy community, academia and civil society. Through its networks, it also engages with national-level policy debates. The Institute aims to use this unique position to create spaces for alternative thinking and dialogue, and to encourage sharing of knowledge and ideas in the international development community.

259   In line with the Institute's outreach strategy (*Directions for UNRISD Outreach through 2009*)[2], dissemination activities aim to achieve the greatest possible awareness, availability, accessibility and affordability of research results, outputs and messages to these diverse audiences. A portfolio of publications, mechanisms and activities support outreach goals. *Publications* include academic and commercially copublished volumes, Programme Papers and Research and Policy Briefs; *mechanisms* range from the distribution of traditional printed products to Internet-based tools and CD-Roms. *Activities*, such as speaking engagements, consultations and dissemination events and workshops, are also used to communicate research results directly (and indirectly, via the media) to key stakeholders.

260   In implementing its outreach strategy for 2005–2009, UNRISD made use of a range of research communication approaches to reach different audiences and raise the visibility of its work.

- Translation of research into more accessible formats, including Research and Policy Briefs, and bringing results to users through speaking engagements, conference presentations and cross-constituency events.

- Participation in high-profile activities within and under the auspices of the United Nations (UN) system, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Forums of Ministers, the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) Forums, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Expert Groups on Social Integration and on Equal Sharing of Work Between Women and Men, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Gap Task Force.

- A comprehensive website strategy that integrated new technologies and expanded the use of electronic communication channels (while balancing the fact that many potential users may not have access to the latest tools).

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[2]   Document Board/07/5 approved on 17 April 2007. The outreach strategy was developed in 2005–2006, taking on board feedback from a wide range of constituents as well as the recommendations of an external evaluation by donors. (Deepak Nayyar, Signe Arnfred, Sten Johansson and Tapio Salonen, *Too Good To Be True?: UNRISD 1996–2005* [Sida Evaluation 06/46], Sida, Department for Research Cooperation, Stockholm, November 2006.)

- Academic channels, including workshop and seminar presentations, journal articles and academic books, and building networks of researchers.
- Publishing through traditional Northern academic publishers, while expanding the range of partners to include new publishers in North and South, more paperback editions, and publishing in association with professional journals to achieve wider circulation and recognition.
- Communication via "knowledge multipliers", including radio, print media and web portals.

261   Specific activities and results have been reported each year in the Institute's Progress Reports.

Publication and Dissemination Unit

262   There were six staff members in the Publication and Dissemination Unit in 2009.

263   The unit also hosted eight interns who, under the supervision of the Associate Information Officer, contributed to the Institute's global research communication strategy by supporting outreach to UNRISD constituents—focusing in particular on the media, and universities and independent research institutes in developing countries—and assisting with the day-to-day updating and maintenance of the UNRISD website. Publication and Dissemination Unit interns during the current reporting period were Erika Anderson, Daniel Balcha, Poonkulali Chellaiah, Hye Young (Hailey) Kim, Yan Mei, Maya Minwary, Anna Paola Villa Torres and Sungyoung Yoo.

264   Publication staff manage the production of publications (including peer review, editing, layout and printing for in-house publications, and contractual negotiations for copublications), CD-Roms and promotional materials. During the current reporting period the bulk of translation work was outsourced, while editorial and layout work were carried out in-house.

265   Dissemination staff manage the website and media relations, and also handle dissemination of printed publications. In terms of dissemination, work entails a support function to UNRISD research teams as well as initiatives originating within the unit. The former outreach activities are described under the individual research programmes in this Progress Report. This section discusses initiatives and activities of the Publication and Dissemination Unit, and highlights selected outreach results.

Publications

266   In 2009, 17 publications were issued: five books, one Research and Policy Brief, nine Programme Papers and two issues of UNRISD Conference News. The relatively low output of publications over the reporting period was due to project cycles. During the reporting period, nearly 20 book and journal manuscripts were at different stages of development prior to submission to copublishers.

Website

New and Upgraded Features

267   The linking strategy described in the 2008 Progress Report[3] has been fully integrated into procedures (rather than being a special assignment), and during the reporting period resulted in new links to the UNRISD website. This year saw further development of the Institute's Web 2.0 activities. A Rich Site Summary (RSS) feed was created and is being used by other sites to maintain a continuously updating library of UNRISD publications on their own sites.

268   The rate of updates on various Web 2.0/social networking sites used by the Institute (such as Eldis Community, Facebook, Twitter and YouTube) increased during the reporting period, and the number of people following UNRISD on these sites grew significantly. Related to this, the UNRISD Press Office produced 14 podcasts during the reporting period, and three videos. These are accessible from the UNRISD website, i-Tunes and from the UNRISD YouTube channel. Efforts were made to achieve agreements with radio stations to rebroadcast the podcasts and yielded some results, although success will depend to some extent on the ability to maintain a regular schedule of output (and, therefore, on resources).

269   Some small front-end redevelopments were carried out. The News&Views section was restructured and redesigned in order to be more user-friendly, and was renamed News&Media. Quick links to UNRISD's social media facilities were added to the site homepage.

270   Development work was also carried out on the content management system (CMS) to ensure that the website is compatible with the latest web browsers, and testing was carried out in order to prepare for an upgrade to Lotus Notes Domino version 8. In terms of search engine optimization, a dynamic HTML sitemap was developed for the website, and the URL was submitted to UNRISD's Google Webmaster Central account, in order to help improve the site's structure and better spot technical issues with the site itself. The website's use of metadata was also improved with the addition of <h1> and <h2> tags. Development work was carried out to allow full-text press releases and other special downloads directly from News&Media items; an automated facility was developed to ensure that podcasts are available for download via i-Tunes; and anti-spam code was added to site feedback forms.

Statistics

271   UNRISD uses software called WebAbacus to monitor traffic to its website, and statistics showed an average of 41,004 unique visitors to the site each month during 2009, indicating slight growth over 2008 (39,987 unique visitors) on this measure.[4] The geographic breakdown of visits is shown in the following table. Southern countries were eight out of the top 20 main visiting countries to the UNRISD website during the reporting period.

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[3]   This initiative aims to increase the number of sites that link to the UNRISD site in order to improve ranking in search results (search engine optimization), thereby bringing more visitors to the site and increasing visibility and use of UNRISD research.

[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	22	China	2
United Kingdom	10	Italy	2
India	5	Spain	2
France	4	Sweden	1
Canada	4	Netherlands	1
Germany	3	Malaysia	1
Australia	3	Philippines	1
Switzerland	3	Brazil	1
South Africa	2	Nigeria	1
Mexico	2	Japan	1

272 The number of PDF versions of the Institute's publications downloaded directly from the site fell, from 339,663 in 2008 to 301,669 in 2009, and there were 2,017 requests to receive PDF versions via email. The decrease in the number of downloads may be attributable to the decline in the overall output of publications, and thus to fewer new publications posted online during the reporting period.

273 On average, 10 email alerts were released each month. At the end of the reporting period, over 33,000 emails were registered for the myUNRISD/Email Alerts service, of which 12,768 (43.3 per cent) were subscribed to receive daily alerts, 10,243 (34.7 per cent) to receive weekly alerts, and 6,502 (22.0 per cent) to receive monthly alerts. This represents growth of 51 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.

274 Subscribers to myUNRISD can be identified from all UNRISD target audiences and from 112 countries across the world.

- Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bermuda, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hong Kong (China), Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Niue, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russia, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

- *UN organizations and regional offices*—DAW, ECOSOC, ITC, OCHA, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNECA, UNECLAC, UNEP, UNESCAP, UNESCWA, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNICRI, UNIDIR, UNIDO, UNIFEM, INSTRAW, UNITAR, United Nations, UNDESA, UN-DPKO, UNOPS, UNSSC, UNU, UNV, WFP, WIDER.

- *Specialized agencies*—FAO, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, WHO, UNESCO, World Bank.

- *Multilateral organizations*—African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, CERN, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Commonwealth Secretariat, Development Bank of Southern Africa, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), European Commission, IADB, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), IOM, OECD, OSCE.

- *Government agencies*—Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo, Agencia Nacional de Promoción Cientifica y Tecnológica Argentina, Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie du Sénégal AusAID, British Council, CIDA, DFID, GTZ, IDRC, Norad, SDC, Sida, USAID.

- *Governments*—Abu Dhabi (PMO), Argentina (Ministry of Education), Australia (Australia Defence Force, Department of Communities, Department of Immigration), Austria (Federal Chancellery, Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs), Bermuda, Brazil (Embassy, Senate, Ministry of Social Development and the Fight against Hunger, Ministry of Finance), Bulgaria, Burkina Faso (Embassy), Canada (City of Montreal, Department of Foreign Affairs), Chile (Ministry of Health), Colombia, Denmark (Department of Anthropology), Dominican Republic (Ministry of Finance), Egypt (Minsitry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance), Ethiopia (Ethiopian Civil Service), Fiji (Ministry of Finance), France (Embassy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Germany (DED/German Development Service), Greece (Ministry of Interior), Haiti (Embassy), Hungary (City Hall), India (Department of Commerce), Indonesia (Ministry of Environment), Ireland (Department of Social Protection), Italy, Japan (Embassy), Lesotho (Ministry of Education), Malta (Commerce Division, Ministry of Finance), Nepal, New Zealand (Department of Labour), Norway (Foreign Ministry), Pakistan, Philippines (City of Davao), Poland (Ministry of Finance), Republic of Korea (Ministry of Labour), Rwanda (Office of the President), South Africa (Department of Education, Department of Health, Department of Labour), Sweden (Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality), Switzerland (Federal Office of Sport), Tunisia (Ministry of Social Affairs), United Kingdom (British Council, Department for Regional Development, Department of Work), United States (Embassy), Uruguay (Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance), Vanuatu.

- *Civil society and foundations*—ActionAid, Acción Cuidadana (Guatemala), Agriculteurs français et développement international (AFDI), Aga Khan Foundation, ActionAid, ABANTU for Development, AccountAbility, Action Against Hunger, African Leadership Institute, Africa Peace and Conflict Network, African Indigenous Women's Organisation, Aide et action, Alliance Sud, Amazon Watch, American Red Cross, Amnesty International, AMREF, Arab Center for the Development of the Rule of Law, Attac Germany, Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID), Baha'i International, Bangladesh Women's Association, BRAC, Bread for the World, Business & Human Rights Resource Centre, Canadian Aboriginal AIDS Network, Canadian Council for International Co-operation (CCIC), CARE, CARITAS, Christian Aid, Council on Human Rights, Déclaration de Berne, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, FLACSO, Handicap International, Heinrich Böll Foundation, Help Age International, Human Rights Watch, International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN), International

Council on Human Rights Policy (ICHRP), ICTSD, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Inter-Parliamentary Union, IUCN, Oxfam, Transparency International, WILPF, World Vision.

- *Educational and research institutions*—Harvard University, Adelaide University, Graduate School of Business–University of Cape Town, Addis Ababa University, University of Edinburgh, Istanbul Bilgi University, Aalborg University (DK), Aarhaus University (DK), Aberystwyth University (UK), Academia Mexicana de Ciencias Administrativas y Sociales, African Institute for Agrarian Studies, African Institute of Community Driven Development, American Graduate School of International Relations and Diplomacy (Paris), Ahfad University for Women (Sudan), Ahmadu Bello University (Nigeria), Ain Shams University (Cairo), Ajou University (Republic of Korea), Aksum university (Ethiopia), Al-Azhar University (Egypt), American University, Andhra University (India), Andijan State University (Uzbekistan), Ankara University, Aquinas College (US), Arizona State University, Arkansas State University, Asia Pacific University, Asian Institute of Technology, Australian National University, Baku State University, Banaras Hindu University (India), Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development, Bar-Ilan University (Israel), Basel University, Bath University, Beijing Normal University, Ben Gurion University (Israel), Berkeley College, Berlin School of Economics and Law, Bindura University of Science Education (Zimbabwe), Brookings Institution, Bryn Mawr College, Budapest Tech, Cambridge University, Carleton University, Central European University, Centro Studi di Politica Internazionale (CeSPI, Italy), Chulalongkorn University (Thailand), CODESRIA, Columbia University, Delhi University, Duke University,l'École des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS), Fletcher School, Georgetown University, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (IHEID), Hiroshima University, Human Sciences Research Council, Indian Institute of Management, Indian Institute of Technology, Institute of Social Studies (The Hague), Jawaharlal Nehru University, Johns Hopkins University, Korea Development Institute School of Public Policy and Management, Lahore School of Economics, IDS, London School of Economics, Lund University, Makerere University, Masaryk University (CZ), McGill University, MIT, ODI, Oxford University, SOAS, Stockholm University, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, University of Hong Kong, University of Malaya, University of Nairobi, Warsaw University.

Press Office

275 Work carried out by the UNRISD Press Office continued to help raise the visibility and awareness of UNRISD work, researchers and Board members around the world. Coverage of note during the period included Yakin Ertürk (Board member) on the Al Jazeera website discussing the subject of violence against women, Thandika Mkandawire and Sarah Cook in *UN Special*, Sarah Cook in the *Times Higher Education* supplement and on World Radio Switzerland. Shahra Razavi's work at the Commission on the Status of Women was covered by United Nations Radio, *The Asian Tribune*, *The Statesman* (India), *Business Daily* (Africa), and *The Helsinki Times*, among others. Several articles referring to the retirement of Thandika Mkandawire as Director of UNRISD were also published, and interviews with him were the most-viewed UNRISD postings on the Institute's

YouTube channel. The UNRISD Press Office established contact with and fed stories about UNRISD's activities into the United Nations News Centre, which were subsequently distributed through their networks.

Dissemination Activities

276 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. During this reporting period, dissemination staff pursued outreach efforts to universities; civil society and non-governmental organizations; governments and parliaments; field offices and information centres in the United Nations (UN) system; and a range of media outlets.

Mailing List

277 The UNRISD mailing list database used for print dissemination included 6,354 addresses at the end of the reporting period.

Mailing list breakdown into sectors (2009)	
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

Dissemination to International Conferences

278 During the reporting period, a total of 18,007 printed publications and CD-Roms were disseminated to 56 events in 21 countries, of which 43 per cent were developing countries and 57 per cent industrialized countries. Forty-one per cent of the events were organized or coorganized with national governments by UN agencies and specialized agencies; 35.7 per cent by academic institutions and universities, 14.3 per cent by civil society organizations, 5.4 per cent by national governments and 3.6 per cent by multilateral institutions. Thirteen UNRISD documents were posted as resource materials on the websites of five events.

Targeted event dissemination: Countries and quantities

Country	Event	Documents	CD-Roms
Belgium	OECD High Level Parliamentary Conference on Policy Coherence for Development and Migration	160	
Brazil	International Symposium on Social Policy for Development, Brazilian Government	790	
China	The Fifth China International Forum on Environment and Development	600	
Croatia	Reinforcing Europe-Wide Civil Society and Building Partnerships, European Citizen Action Service and the National Foundation for Civil Society Development	710	
Denmark	DIIS Migration-Development Seminar	10	
	DIIS Migration Seminar: Reviewing the Migration-Development Nexus in the Light of the Current Global Crisis	60	
Egypt	UNESCO and National Council for Human Rights of Egypt First Forum of Arab-African dialogue	270	
Fiji	Social Policy in Small States Conference Commonwealth Secretariat/UNICEF/UNRISD	40	
Germany	NGO Conference on Gender and Development in preparation for CSW	20	80
	UNESCO World Conference on Education and Sustainable Development	35	200
	"Religion Revisited" Conference, Heinrich Böll Foundation/UNRISD	100	90
Ghana	UNDESA and Government of Ghana	280	
Greece	Global Forum on Migration and Development: Civil Society Event	300	
	Global Forum on Migration and Development: Greek Ministry of Interior/UNDP	500	
Japan	Symposium on Policy Responses to Unpaid Care Work/UNDP	160	40
Republic of Korea	Conference on Global and National Strategy for Poverty Reduction, Seoul National University/UNRISD	502	150
Lebanon	Knowledge Fair at the Arab Forum on Social Policy, ESCWA	364	15
Norway	World Social Science Forum, ISSC/UNESCO	1780	500
Puerto Rico	Globalization, Business Regulation and Social Development, Doctoral Seminar at the University of Puerto Rico	140	70
Sweden	World Water Week, UN Water Stand Stockholm International Water Institute/UN/FAO	200	
	Social Policy Seminar, Institute for Futures Studies	35	
Switzerland	UNRISD NGO Consultation Meeting	123	56
	International Dialogue on Migration, IOM	88	
	International Women's Day Celebration		100
	10th Session of the Human Rights Council	60	
	Academic Council Debate of the Swiss Network for International Studies	40	30
	Durban Review conference, OHCHR	100	210
	WHO Annual Assembly	50	
	Migration Conference, Haute école de travail social de Genève	30	
	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	20	
	WIDE Annual Conference 2009	295	160
	ILO Annual Assembly	40	
	Geneva Forum on Social Change, University of Geneva	40	80
	IOM Workshop on Migration and Social Development	31	
	ECOSOC High-Level Segment meetings	410	
	UNCTAD Conference on Migration and Development	200	
	UNRISD Information Session/GTZ Interns	29	81
	Global Model UN Knowledge Fair	337	360

Country	Event		
Switzerland	Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, OHCHR	475	
	Social Forum, OHCHR	428	
	UNRISD ISS Study Session	36	21
	European Integration, International Migration and Swiss Foreign Policies, Swiss Network of International Studies	80	
	UNRISD Conference on Global Crisis	1384	75
Netherlands	Development Research and Policy Practice, Radboud University Summer School Seminar	240	200
Turkey	4th Regional Development and Governance Symposium, Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey, University of Economics and Technology	450	
United Kingdom	ISA Conference: Beyond NGOs: Civil and Uncivil Society in the 21st Century, LSE Centre for Civil Society	35	
	The Changing Roles of Business in Poverty Reduction, Lancaster University	60	
	Knowledge to Policy: Making the Most of Development Research, ODI	3 (web postings)	
	Policy Futures: Learning from the Past, Social Policy Association, University of Edinburgh	200	60
	Workshop on Sustainable Development in Small States, Commonwealth Secretariat	40	
	Bridging the Divide between the CRC and CEDAW, Institute for the Study of the Americas	100	30
United States	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous People, Expert Group Meeting	42	
	The 47th Session of the UN Commission for Social Development	1100	200
	Gender Workshop, American University	200	
	UNRISD Conference on The Political and Social Economy of Care, Barnard College, Columbia University	880	300
	UNRISD Side Event at CSW: "Who Cares"	200	

Tracking Uptake and Use

279   UNRISD makes every effort to track, gather data and follow up on the uptake and use of its work. Indicators include citations (UN official documents, government reports, publications, academic work); solicitation of expertise and advice; reuse of publications; web linking, posting and traffic; reviews in academic journals; media coverage and so on. Like other development research institutions, UNRISD faces the challenge of making the bridge from "use" to "impact", which can be difficult in situations where outcomes are shaped by many factors. And even where influence can be identified, it is not always possible to attribute cause and effect.

280   In 2009, dissemination staff recorded a total of 391 entries in the Media Hound database. Of these, 272 were from a source dated 2009, including 122 bibliographic citations, 50 web postings, 33 general mentions, 21 articles, 19 external articles from UNRISD research, and six book reviews (five in peer reviewed journals).

- Maxine Molyneux and Shahra Razavi (eds.)—*Gender Justice, Development and Rights*, 2002 (book review in *Review of Radical Political Economics*, Vol. 41, No. 1, 2009)

- Shahra Razavi and Shireen Hassim (eds.)—*Gender and Social Policy in a Global Context: Uncovering the Gendered Structure of "the Social"*, 2006 (book review in *Feminist Economics*, Vol. 15, No. 1, 2009)

- Naren Prasad (ed.)—*Social Policies and Private Sector Participation in Water Supply: Beyond Regulation*, 2008 (book reviews in *Development in Practice*, Vol. 19, No. 7, 2009; *Social Policy and Administration*, Vol. 43, No. 1, 2009; *Environmental Values*, Vol. 18, No. 2, 2009; and *Choice*, Vol. 46, February 2009)

The Influence of UNRISD Ideas in the UN System

281   While it is extremely difficult to track ideas and influence, or to necessarily attribute ideas directly to UNRISD research, it is possible to highlight events and processes where UNRISD researchers have been key participants, with research ideas and findings making major contributions to discussions leading to important policy documents. This was acknowledged in the summary volume of the UN Intellectual History Project (*UN Ideas that Changed the World*, by Richard Jolly, Louis B. Emmerij and Thomas G. Weiss, published in 2009) with UNRISD contributions mentioned on several occasions.

282   Selected UN events or processes where UNRISD played an important role, and their (expected) results, are highlighted below.

283   The importance of the Institute's longstanding contributions to thinking and policy practice in the area of social integration was recognized in 2009 with the participation of UNRISD researchers in Expert Group meetings on *Practical Strategies to Promote Social Integration* organized by UNDESA. These consultations resulted in the preparation of a resolution on promoting social integration adopted by the 48th Session of the Commission for Social Development (February 2010).

284   UNRISD research on gender and development has been taken up in many UN forums and documents. At the request of the Division for the Advancement of Women, a background paper was prepared for the Expert Group meeting (October 2008) in preparation for the 53rd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (March 2009), with many passages included in the Report of the Secretary-General, *The Equal Sharing of Responsibilities between Women and Men, Including Care-Giving in the Context of HIV/AIDS*. Research findings were also presented at panels during the 52nd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (March 2008). UNRISD contributed to two Reports of the Secretary-General for the 60th Session of the General Assembly (2005/2006): *Women in Development* and *Improvement of the Situation of Women in Rural Areas.*

285   UNRISD research on poverty reduction has been taken up in a number of ongoing processes, including the drafting of the 2010 *World Economic and Social Survey* on policy coherence (UNDESA), and activities in the run-up to the 2010 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Summit. UNRISD participation in the latter discussions resulted in the highlighting of universal approaches to social protection in the Report of the Secretary-General to the High-Level Plenary Meeting, *Keeping the Promise of 2015*.

286   In addition to such direct engagement, 64 other cases of uptake in UN sources were tracked for 2009. There were 32 bibliographic citations, including those in the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* (UNDESA); *Report on Gender Equality at the Heart of Decent Work* (International Labour Organization/ILO); *Gender and Migration Report* (International Organization for Migration/IOM); *Xenophobia, International Migration and Human Development* (Human Development Research Paper, United Nations Development Programme/UNDP); *The National Human Development Report*, *Lebanon* (UNDP);

Panorama Social de America Latina (Flagship Report 2009, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean/ECLAC); and *Social Protection in South Asia: A Review* (United Nations Children's Fund/UNICEF). There were also 11 general mentions, including those by the Commission on the Status of Women, the Department of Public Information, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and UNESCO; and 12 full-text web postings, including the websites of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights/OHCHR and ESCWA. UNRISD publications were recommended as background reading for the 2009 United Nations National Competitive Recruitment Examination in the discipline of Social Affairs.

Uptake and Use by Other Constituencies

287   In 2009, UNRISD received requests, granted permissions and tracked the use of its publications as course reading and online educational support in 84 cases at 41 universities in 15 countries (Canada, China, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Hungary, India, Jamaica, the Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States). UNRISD publications were also used as training materials by the United Nations Development Programme/UNDP and the UN International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women/INSTRAW in their regional offices. Permission requests were received and granted for reprints in India and Mexico, and for translation into Spanish in Spain.

- Publications on civil society and social movements—Canada: University of British Columbia, University of Guelph; United States: Harvard University

- Publications on corporate social responsibility— Canada: McGill University; Switzerland: University of Geneva

- Publications on democracy and governance—Canada: University of British Columbia

- Publications on social integration—Canada: University of Waterloo

- Publications on poverty reduction—Jamaica: UNDP/government training on EC Budget Support Modalities

- Publications on environment—Canada: University of York

- Publications on ethnicity and conflict—France: Sciences Po; Netherlands: University of Amsterdam

- Publications on gender—South Africa: University of Cape Town, University of the Witwatersrand; Canada: Carleton University, Concordia University; Dominican Republic: INSTRAW, Creating Gender-Sensitive Migration Policy; Hungary: Central European University; Sweden: Linkopings Universitet; United Kingdom: University of London, University of Warwick; United States: American University, Rollins College

- Publications on globalization—Norway: University of Oslo; United States: Harvard University

- Publications on HIV/AIDS— South Africa: University of the Western Cape

- Publications on identities, conflict and cohesion—Canada: University of British Columbia; China: University of Macau

- Publications on information technology and development—South Africa: University of KwazuluNatal; United States: University of Southern California

- Publications on popular participation—United Kingdom: Institute of Development Studies
- Publications on social policy and development—China: University of Macao; Denmark: Danish Institute for International Studies; France: Sciences Po; India: Annamalai University; United Kingdom: Institute of Development Studies, University of London, Oxford University, University of Sussex; United States: Social Science Research Council, University of Miami, University of Pennsylvania

288   UNRISD collaboration with the Social Science Library initiative of the Global Development and Environment Institute (GDAE) at Tufts University, United States (described in the 2008 Progress Report) concluded during the reporting period. Under this collaboration, UNRISD Library CD-Roms were being distributed with the GDAE Social Science Library CD-Rom to university libraries in 137 developing countries.[5] UNRISD supplied 4,000 CD-Roms to GDAE during the reporting period.

289   UNRISD electronic resources were requested by the Africa Governance Institute (AGI) in Ghana for inclusion in their online documentation centre on governance in Africa. AGI also became an UNRISD depository library. Through UNCTAD, UNRISD received a request for publications in French for the collections of two NGOs in the Democratic Republic of Congo: Centre de Promotion pour le Développement d'Actions Sociales Féminines; and Bureau Local d'Expertise pour le Développement Communautaire. Both NGOs maintain reading rooms where publications are used by visitors (university students, researchers, development workers, diplomats, and so on).

290   Selected examples of use of the Institute's research and publications in civil society and government circles during the reporting period include the following. The Geneva Humanitarian Forum requested advice and publications related to past UNRISD work on illicit narcotic drugs and food security/agrarian issues as inputs to their programme development. The 2009 Annual Conference of Women in Development Europe (WIDE), on the theme of caring and social provisioning, took the UNRISD research on *Political and Social Economy of Care* as a source and basis for discussion, recognizing it as "the first comprehensive comparative North-South research and an interesting starting point to discuss theoretical approaches, methods, notions and concepts from a feminist perspective". A high-level international symposium on Social Policies for Development: Overcoming Poverty and Promoting Inclusion, organized by the Brazilian Minister of Social Development and Fight against Hunger, used UNRISD publications, including the Research and Policy Brief on transformative social policy, as inputs and background reading. A Senior Advisor to the Minister acknowledged that discussions at the symposium would be "deeply connected with the work developed by UNRISD".

Copublications

291   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

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[5]   The breakdown of the 137 recipient countries, by region, is: sub-Saharan Africa (46), East-Central Europe and Central Asia (21), Latin American and the Caribbean (27), East Asia and Pacific (22), Middle East and North Africa (13) and South Asia (8).

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.

292 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, of which the majority of print copies are distributed free of charge; free online posting of Programme Papers and 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.

293 During the reporting period, UNRISD had three ongoing copublishing agreements for multi-volume series: *Social Policy in a Development Context* and *Ethnicity, Inequality and Public Sector Governance* with Palgrave Macmillan; and *Routledge/UNRISD Research in Gender and Development*.

294 Three titles in the *Routledge/UNRISD Research in Gender and Development* were issued via Routledge Paperbacks Direct, an initiative that makes the best of hardback research publishing available in paperback format. The programme is intended to broaden the potential market for selected books by offering them at an affordable price to private readers and students. On request from UNRISD, Routledge agreed to make these more affordable books available to many developing country institutions as well.

295 Five copublications were issued during the reporting period.

- Nora McKeon—*The United Nations and Civil Society: Legitimating Global Governance—Whose Voice?*, UNRISD/Zed Books, 2009

- Katja Hujo and Shea McClanahan (eds.)—*Financing Social Policy: Mobilizing Resources for Social Development*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2009

- Teresa S. Encarnacion Tadem (ed.)—*Localizing and Transnationalizing Contentious Politics: Global Civil Society Movements in the Philippines*, UNRISD/Lexington Books, 2009

- Peter Utting and José Carlos Marques (eds.)—*Corporate Social Responsibility and Regulatory Governance: Towards Inclusive Development?*, UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan, 2009

- Huck-ju Kwon, Thandika Mkandawire and Joakim Palme (eds.)—*Social Policy and Economic Development in Late Industrializers: UNRISD Research Findings, International Journal of Social Welfare*, Vol. 18, Supplement 1, Blackwell Publishing, 2009

In-House Publications

296   One Research and Policy Brief, nine Programme Papers, and two newsletters were issued in 2009, as follows:

Research and Policy Briefs

- RPB8e *Community Responses to HIV and AIDS*, September 2009

Programme Papers

Democracy, Governance and Well-Being

- PP DGWB 1 Thandika Mkandawire, *Institutional Monocropping and Monotasking in Africa*, July 2009

Civil Society and Social Movements

- PP CSSM 31 Jem Bendell and Annekathrin Ellersiek, *Noble Networks? Advocacy for Global Justice and the "Network Effect"*, February 2009

Gender and Development

- PP GD 6 Ito Peng, *The Political and Social Economy of Care in the Republic of Korea*, October 2009
- PP GD 5 José Casanova and Anne Phillips, *A Debate on the Public Role of Religion and Its Social and Gender Implications*, September 2009

Markets, Business and Regulation

- PP MBR 6 Michel Capron, *De la Françafrique à la responsabilité sociale des entreprises: Les dynamiques entre les firmes, l'Etat et les mouvements sociaux en France*, October 2009
- PP MBR 5 Gloria Carrión, *Trade, Regionalism and the Politics of Policy Making in Nicaragua*, June 2009

Social Policy and Development

- PP SPD 41 Eleonore Kofman and Parvati Raghuram, *The Implications of Migration for Gender and Care Regimes in the South*, July 2009
- PP SPD 40 Arjan de Haan, *Migration and Poverty: Linkages, Knowledge Gaps and Policy Implications*, June 2009
- PP SPD 39 Nicola Piper, *Migration and Social Development: Organizational and Political Dimensions*, May 2009

Newsletters

- CN 24 *The Political and Social Economy of Care* (Report of the UNRISD Conference, 6 March 2009, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York), 2009
- CN 23 *Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries* (Report of the UNRISD Workshop, 24–25 April 2008, Geneva), 2009

External Publications

- J.O. Adésínà, "Social policy in sub-Saharan Africa: A glance in the rear-view mirror", *International Journal of Social Welfare*, Vol. 18, Supplement 1, 2009

- O. Kangas and J. Palme, "Making social policy work for economic development: The Nordic experience", *International Journal of Social Welfare*, Vol. 18, Supplement 1, 2009

- M. Karshenas and V.M. Moghadam, "Bringing social policy back in: A look at the Middle East and North Africa", *International Journal of Social Welfare*, Vol. 18, Supplement 1, 2009

- H.-j. Kwon, "The reform of the developmental welfare state in East Asia", *International Journal of Social Welfare*, Vol. 18, Supplement 1, 2009

- H.-j. Kwon, T. Mkandawire and J. Palme, "Social policy and economic development in late industrializers", *International Journal of Social Welfare*, Vol. 18, Supplement 1, 2009

- Christy McConnell, "Migration and xenophobia in South Africa", *Conflict Trends*, Issue 1, 2009

- Thandika. Mkandawire, "From the national question to the social question", *Transformation: Critical Perspectives on Southern Africa*, Issue 69, 2009

- Nicola Piper, "Editorial introduction: The complex interconnections of the migration-development nexus—A social perspective", *Population, Space and Place*, Vol. 15, No. 2, 2009

- Nicola Piper, "Temporary migration and political remittances: The role of advocacy networks in the transnationalisation of human rights", *European Journal of Asian Studies*, Vol. 8, No. 2, 2009

- Shahra Razavi, "From global economic crisis to the 'other crisis'", *Development*, Vol. 52, No. 3, 2009

- Shahra Razavi, "Engendering the political economy of agrarian change", *Journal of Peasant Studies*, Vol. 36, No. 1, 2009

- Shahra Razavi, "Revisiting progress on 'social integration': Some change and much that remains the same", *Global Social Policy Forum*, Vol. 9, No. 1, 2009

- Shahra Razavi, "Everywhere/nowhere: Gender mainstreaming in development agencies", *Feminist Economics* (Book Review), Vol. 15, No. 1, 2009

- M. Riesco, "Latin America: A new developmental welfare state model in the making?" *International Journal of Social Welfare*, Vol. 18, Supplement 1, 2009

- Silke Staab, "Familien, Frauen und 'Freiwillige': Die Grenzen unbezahlter Pflege im entwicklungspolitischen Kontext" (Families, women and volunteers: The limits of unpaid care in a development context), *Peripherie – Zeitschrift für Politik und Ökonomie in der Dritten Welt 114/115*, 2009

- Peter Utting, "United Nations-business partnerships: Good intentions and contradictory agendas", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 90, 2009

- Imraan Valodia, "Speed bumps, speed limits and take-offs: An introductory comment on the Fine-Harvard debate", *Transformation: Critical Perspectives on Southern Africa*, Issue 69, 2009

- Ilcheong Yi (co-authored with Huck-ju Kwon), "Economic development and poverty reduction in Korea: Governing multifunctional institutions", *Development and Change*, Vol. 40, No. 4, 2009
- Ilcheong Yi, "History in action: The Japanese textbook controversy in Northeast Asia", *Japan Studies Association Journal*, Vol. 7, 2009

VISITING FELLOWS, RESEARCH ANALYSTS AND INTERNS

297 During the reporting period, UNRISD had a total of 26 visiting fellows, research analysts and interns from 17 countries—Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China (Taiwan Province), Ethiopia, Germany, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Visiting Fellows

Fellowship Programme for Researchers from Developing Countries

298 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 are financed, the Institute is 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 are 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.

299 The first two visiting research fellows under the programme (Mary Njeri Kinyanjui, a Senior Research Fellow on sabbatical leave from the University of Nairobi, Kenya; and Imraan Valodia, based at the School of Development Studies at the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa) both concluded their fellowships at UNRISD in June 2009. Kinyanjui's paper, titled *Social Relations and Associations in the Informal Sector in Kenya*, was under preparation for publication as an UNRISD Programme Paper. Valodia's paper was expected in 2010.

300 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 will stay at the Institute until early June 2010. During the current reporting period, Peruzzotti's research while at UNRISD focused on two projects. The first one analyses the links between participation and democratic theory. The goal of the project is to elaborate a more differentiated theory of participation that could account for the manifold forms of civic engagement that contribute to the practice of democratic representation in the new democracies of Latin America. The second project analyses the contribution of global regimes to the domestic agenda of children's rights in Latin America. During his stay at UNRISD in 2009, Peruzzotti attended conferences and seminars at the University of Lund, Roskilde, Leicester, Cagliari, Rome, the European Institute at Florence and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, DC. He is preparing an UNRISD Programme Paper on democratic forms of participation.

Other Research Fellows

301   Anne Jenichen also spent time at UNRISD as a research fellow for the *Gender and Development Programme*, working on the project *Religion, Politics and Gender Equality*. Her fellowship was funded by the Heinrich Böll Foundation.

Research Analysts and Interns

302   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.

303   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
- Nicola Hypher, United Kingdom
- Pon Souvannaseng, Thailand/United States
- Silke Staab, Germany

Interns

- Erika Anderson, United States
- Philip Arejola, Philippines
- Daniel Balcha, Ethiopia
- Christy Campbell, United States
- Poonkulali Chellaiah, Sri Lanka
- Maria Garrone, Italy
- Helen Harris, Brazil
- Hye Young Kim, Republic of Korea
- Yan Mei, China
- Maya Minwary, United States
- Aditi Nigam, Canada
- Sumira Ohashi, Thailand
- Sabria Regragrui Mazili, Germany
- Chantal Stevens, Argentina
- Anna Paola Villa Torres, Mexico
- Jing Wang, Taiwan Province of China/United Kingdom
- Sungyoung Yoo, Republic of Korea

STAFF LIST[6]

DIRECTOR

Thandika Mkandawire
(to April 2009)

Sarah Cook
(as of November 2009)

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Peter Utting
(Officer-in-Charge, May-October 2009)

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

Katrien De Moor
Alexander Dénis
Josephine Grin-Yates
Angela Meijer
(to April 2009;
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**PUBLICATION AND
  DISSEMINATION UNIT**

Suroor Alikhan
Sylvie Brenninkmeijer-Liu
Jenifer Freedman
Véronique Martinez
Anita Tombez
Richard Warren

RESEARCHERS
  IN-HOUSE

Yusuf Bangura
Katja Hujo
Shahra Razavi
Ilcheong Yi

EXTERNAL

Nicola Piper

---

[6] See also Visiting Fellows, Research Analysts and Interns (pages 79–80).