



UNRISD

UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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Progress Report by the Director

For the reporting period of
January through December 2011

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CONTENTS

Introduction	4
Research: Social Development in an Uncertain World.....	4
Communications and Outreach	7
Financial Security.....	8
People: UNRISD Staff and Board.....	9
Social Development in an Uncertain World: Research and Related Activities	11
Social Dimensions of Green Economy and Sustainable Development.....	11
Poverty, Inequality and the Post-MDG Agenda	16
Social Policy for Inclusive and Sustainable Development	22
Financing Social Development: Politics and Policies	35
Gender and Development.....	41
Social Regulation and Participatory Governance	50
Communicating Research for Social Change	57
Designing a New Communications Strategy	57
2011 at a Glance: Key Indicators.....	65
Securing Financial Stability.....	69
People.....	71
Annex 1: Advisory Activities	73
Annex 2: Publications 2011	83
Staff external publications.....	84
Annex 3: Meeting our Objectives: Results and Indicators	81

INTRODUCTION

1. This report presents the Institute's activities for the period January through December 2011. It is the first report within the framework of the UNRISD Institutional Strategy 2011–2014 approved by the Board in April 2011.¹ This reporting period also covers the first full year of implementation of our 2010–2014 Research Agenda following its approval by the Board in April 2010.² We report here on the three core areas of the Institute's work, as presented in the institutional strategy: research and related activities, communications and fundraising.

2. While implementation of the 2010–2014 research agenda has been constrained by the difficult funding environment, this report demonstrates significant progress and achievements, with an impressive level of activity, outputs and impact. The positive feedback from UNRISD stakeholders, as well as ongoing developments in the international political economy, suggest that the core themes, research questions and project ideas of our agenda remain highly pertinent. UNRISD has adapted flexibly and pragmatically to the environment, taking advantage of smaller grants and the significant convening power the institute enjoys, building on and communicating past research more effectively, while continuing to seek funding for large new research programmes.

Research: Social Development in an Uncertain World

3. UNRISD research continues to resonate with the global environment of ongoing crisis and uncertainty. This is reflected in the two organizing themes, defined in the 2010–2014 agenda, that shape our research: first, the role of social policies in managing and mitigating the effects of uncertainty or exposure to shocks, whether these arise from economic and political change, or from climate change and natural disasters; and second, the political and institutional arrangements conducive to the achievement of equitable and sustainable development outcomes.

4. These themes lead to two core questions which are pursued through a number of projects: first, how (or through what policies) can those currently excluded from institutional forms of social protection be covered by effective economic and social protection and services?; and second, what institutions, political processes and forms of participation are supportive of progressive and inclusive social change?

5. UNRISD launched an initiative in 2011 on the *Social Dimensions of Green Economy*, which demonstrates how prior UNRISD research can provide critical new perspectives on pressing contemporary debates. A highly successful conference, *Green Economy and Sustainable Development: Bringing Back the Social Dimension*, took place in October, attracting widespread attention to this neglected dimension of the climate change debate. Key themes, drawing in particular on past UNRISD research on social policy, poverty, participation and agency, and crisis, concerned the impacts and distributional consequences of green economy policies and processes; the discursive, structural and institutional changes implied by various definitions of green economy; and the role of agency and social

¹ *Research for Social Change: UNRISD Institutional Strategy, 2011–2014*. UNRISD, March 2011.

² *Social Development in an Uncertain World: UNRISD Research Agenda, 2010–2014*. UNRISD, March 2011.

mobilization in shaping change. Subsequent outputs, including a video series, have been well received, providing a solid basis for UNRISD inputs into the Rio+20 process, and shaping future research in this field.

6. Significant progress was made during 2011 on two new research projects addressing the first theme in the research agenda: the extension of social policies in particular country contexts. First, *Making International Development Cooperation Effective: Lessons from the Korean Experience*, provides new evidence on the combination of policies—social as well as economic, and domestic as well as aid-financed—which contributed to the remarkable development achievements of the Republic of Korea. A re-evaluation of Korea’s experience through the lens of transformative social policy provides evidence for various forms of “social policy by other means” (including land reform, incentives for private sector human capital investment, sectoral policies and the regulation of private resources) which contributed to improving both social and economic development outcomes. The project was designed in part to inform Korea’s development assistance strategies as a new DAC member, as well as to share lessons more broadly to policy makers from aid donor and recipient countries. To this end, the papers were presented to government officials and academics at an international conference in Seoul on the eve of the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, with inputs feeding into the Korean government’s preparations for this meeting.

7. Second, a project on *Migration and Health in China* explores the implications of China’s massive population movement for the health of migrants and those left behind, for the transmission and burden of disease, and for China’s health care system and social welfare policies. Despite the importance of this issue, surprisingly little attention has been paid to the health of migrants or to the broader epidemiological, economic and social processes that link migration and health outcomes in the Chinese context. This project will provide the first comprehensive assessment of existing knowledge across a number of fields—epidemiology, social sciences, public health and public policy—with the aim of informing policy on migration and health issues. It also strengthens the foundations for further empirical and comparative research within the wider framework of UNRISD work on migration and social policy.

8. Addressing the second theme, a new research project on the *Politics of Resource Mobilization in Developing Countries* was developed and partially funded during 2011. This project seeks to contribute to global debates on the political and institutional contexts that enable poor countries to mobilize domestic resources for social development. As it becomes increasingly clear that developing countries cannot rely on aid to transform their economies and meet the needs of their citizens, the importance of domestic resource mobilization is receiving greater academic and policy attention. However, support for domestic resource mobilization does not guarantee either that sufficient resources will be generated, let alone allocated to preferred programmes; or that the burden of resource extraction will be distributed fairly among different population groups. This research will examine the processes and mechanisms that connect the politics of resource mobilization and demands for social provision; changes in state-citizen and donor-recipient relations associated with resource mobilization and allocation; and governance reforms that can lead to improved and sustainable revenue yields and services. The project will be launched in early 2012, and additional funds are being sought.

9. UNRISD’s continued leadership in research on gender is reflected in a number of substantive research outputs as well as an influential and widely cited commentary on the 2012 World Development Report, *Gender Equality and*

Development. A series of papers explored the links between employment and social protection from a gender perspective, and a major report was produced on the gendered impacts of globalization, systematically mapping out for the first time the possible pathways by which liberalization and globalization policies may impact on women's labour force participation and status, and thus ultimately their well-being. The findings of this research, as well as past UNRISD inquiry, informed a substantive response, grounded in feminist economic theory, to the WDR 2012. Collectively, these papers provide a strong basis for further research engaging critically with current academic and policy debates on women's economic empowerment.

10. Additional ongoing research on social policy focused strongly on the elderly as an increasingly significant group with limited access to social protection. A forthcoming edited volume on pensions, based on prior research, was strengthened by three new studies on pension reform in China, Bolivia, Argentina and Chile. In addition, a paper on *The Political Economy of Social Pensions in Asia* was prepared for a volume to be published by the Asian Development Bank in 2012.

11. A number of additional proposals have been developed within the framework of the current research agenda, but are not yet funded. These include:

- *Transformation of Social Policy Regimes: Towards Universalism* (initial funding expected early 2012)
- *Understanding Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change: When and Why Do States Respond to Women's Claims-Making?*
- *Mobilizing Revenues from Natural Resource Sectors for Social Development: Options and Constraints*
- *South-South Migration and Development: What Role for Social Policy?*
- *Informalization of Labour: Underlying Mechanisms, and Its Social, Political and Gender Implications*
- *Resisting Backlash in Moments of Transition: Gender Justice and Political Transformation in the Middle East*

12. Several projects undertaken under the 2005–2009 research agenda continue to generate significant publications and to influence academic and policy debates. Projects that drew to a close with final publications and events included:

- *Social Policies in Small Island States*, with a series of monographs co-published with the Commonwealth Secretariat
- Publications and events for the programmes *Global Justice Activism and Policy Change in Europe*, and *Non-State Actors and Business Regulation*
- The finalization of an edited volume, *Global Crisis and Transformative Social Change*, an output of the UNRISD conference held in November 2009
- *Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries*, with submission of an edited volume to Palgrave

Research Impact and Influence: Highlights

13. UNRISD research finds continued resonance with academics, activists and policy actors seeking strong evidence for alternative interpretations and policies that can respond to the failures of dominant development policies and their outcomes—including inequalities, precarious employment, instability and the

erosion of basic protections. Past and ongoing research by UNRISD—on poverty and inequality, social policy, social inclusion, democratization, social movements and participation—has a renewed relevance for addressing today’s urgent social problems.

14. One demonstration of this has been the response to the 2010 UNRISD Flagship Report, *Combating Poverty and Inequality: Structural Change, Social Policy and Politics*. This continues to attract significant attention in academic, policy and advocacy circles. It is widely cited in United Nations documents and publications on poverty reduction and social protection; and used as an important reference in debates on inequality and employment—issues at the forefront of global and national policy agendas. A number of academic reviews and commentaries have been published, with two special sections of journals, and two special issues, covering aspects of the politics of poverty and inequality and the role of social policy in poverty reduction. The report has also generated requests from UN and civil society organizations interested in using its framework in their operational work. The findings provide an important platform from which UNRISD can engage in discussions on alternative poverty reduction and development strategies that will shape a new global consensus after 2015.

15. Research on the *Political and Social Economy of Care* also continues to draw significant academic and policy attention: a second journal special issue was published in 2011, and two edited volumes and three country volumes are in the pipeline. The material from the project is being widely used for university teaching in several countries, and has influenced new research projects in others. Policy actors from Switzerland to Tanzania, as well as UNICEF (India) and ECLAC (Chile), have shown interest in the policy implications of the research findings.

16. The durability of UNRISD research and its increasing relevance and influence over time is particularly well demonstrated by the continued attention to research undertaken on *Social Policy in a Development Context*. Findings on the benefits of a comprehensive approach to social policy, linking production with protective or distributive functions, informed the African Union’s Social Policy framework and are now being used as the basis for a training programme on Transformative Social Policy, organized by IDEP, for officials in African ministries of finance and economic planning. Research outputs are widely used in course teaching in both developed and developing countries; and the arguments are gaining greater traction as the failures of recent development models to deliver equity and employment, or to integrate economic and social policies, become ever more visible.

17. Finally, the recognition of UNRISD research within the United Nations system is clearly demonstrated in the citation and inclusion of findings and arguments in key documents and publications, and particularly those related to social and economic policy, poverty reduction and the post–2015 agenda. UNRISD researchers are invited with great frequency to participate in UN events and processes, and collaborations are increasingly being sought on substantive research activities. These connections provide significant opportunities to enhance the awareness and impact of UNRISD research, and to bring the voices and findings of the Institute’s Southern partners to United Nations forums.

Communications and Outreach

18. The impact and influence of UNRISD research has been enhanced by an effective and increasingly innovative approach to communications and outreach.

During 2011 the Institute carried out a strategic review of communications and began implementing its recommendations. The change in name of the unit from “Publications and Dissemination” to “Communications and Outreach” reflects the more fundamental shift in thinking about impact, which translates into more diverse and innovative types of communication activities. The results are seen in the high level of visibility received by the Poverty Report and the work on *Green Economy and Sustainable Development* in particular.

19. Among other digital activities, the year saw a partial redevelopment of the UNRISD website, the quarterly publication of an eBulletin, increased engagement via social media channels, and the production of podcasts and videos. There were in addition a significant body of print publications. Particularly notable is the number of journal publications, including five special issues or sections, highlighting the maintenance of rigorous academic standards and recognition of UNRISD research within the academic development community.

20. Based on feedback from the communications review, UNRISD also devoted more attention to strengthening its networks, with a particular focus on Southern research partnerships. Through activities such as presentations of the Poverty Report, other event and conference participation, as well as new research projects, networks are being strengthened and expanded. Greater efforts are being invested in tracking and maintaining these relationships, and preparatory work was carried out in view of developing more sustained collaboration via an UNRISD “alumni network”.

Financial Security

21. Like most comparable organizations, UNRISD continues to face a challenging financial situation. The year 2011 saw significant efforts to stabilize and diversify the Institute’s funding. Generous financial support from Sida for fundraising activities enabled UNRISD, with the aid of a consultant, to systematically assess the funding environment and opportunities, and to review our fundraising practices in order to increase our effectiveness. The results of this exercise are sobering but nonetheless help to provide a realistic assessment of where to focus our efforts.

22. The report from the fundraising consultant is cautious about new sources of core funding beyond our traditional (present or recent past) institutional donors. It recognizes the strengths and unique characteristics of UNRISD, including our affiliation with the United Nations; but also notes the limitations this imposes. It emphasizes the importance of building and maintaining relationships at high levels within potential donor organizations, and the long-term investments needed to engage with new funders particularly among the emerging economy donors. It points to the need to consolidate our fundraising efforts around a small number of research programme areas.

23. Despite these longer term challenges, UNRISD has been successful over the past year in significantly increasing its funding for projects. USD 1,483,708 was raised from 10 donors during 2011 for project activities of up to two years. This compares with USD 80,666 raised in 2010, and brought our total income for 2011 to USD 4,493,080 compared with USD 3,141,460 in 2010. Clearly this does not provide a sustainable solution to the problem of stable long-term institutional funding. The major challenge for 2012 is thus to increase funding for larger projects with a longer time horizon, while continuing to seek a more stable institutional funding base.

24. Several former and new funders were approached for both core and programme funding in 2011, and efforts are being made to build relationships with selected emerging donor countries and with foundations; these efforts will continue into 2012. UNRISD is grateful to the following donors which contributed core funding to the Institute during the reporting period: Denmark, Finland, Mexico, South Africa, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

People: UNRISD Staff and Board

25. As discussed above, UNRISD continued to achieve a remarkable level of output and influence within its limited budget with a small staff of about 20 people. Currently there are 12 staff members; one staff member (Ms. Anita Tombez) retired in 2011 and was not replaced. During the year 11 research analysts or consultants were employed at the Institute, with 14 interns, bringing the numbers to approximately 20 at any time.

26. The membership of the Board changed following the 2011 session. Ms. Lourdes Arizpe's tenure as Chair came to an end, and Ms. Maureen O'Neil was appointed by the Secretary-General as the new Chair of the Board. Ms. Pasuk Phongpaichit (Thailand) and Mr. Christian Comelieu (Belgium/France) also completed their terms on the Board and were replaced by Ms. Patricia Schulz (Switzerland) and Mr. Ping Huang (China). UNRISD would like to acknowledge the exceptional contributions of outgoing members and thank them for their dedicated service to the Institute.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN AN UNCERTAIN WORLD: RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Social Dimensions of Green Economy and Sustainable Development

Context

27. In the lead up to Rio+20, and 20 years after “sustainable development” was popularized at the Earth Summit in 1992, the concept of “green economy” has taken centre stage in international development circles. This potentially transformative approach emphasizes the need to shift from high- to low-carbon patterns of investment, technological innovation, production and consumption, at a time when multiple global crises—food, fuel, finance and climate—have revealed the limits and contradictions of current development models based on the exploitation of finite natural resources.

28. By explicitly coupling green economy with the goals of sustainable development and poverty eradication, Rio+20 alludes to the importance of social dimensions—but at the same time, there is a strong sense that the social dimensions are receiving insufficient attention, from conceptualization of the problem through to policy recommendations.

29. Strategies to promote a green economy, and the concept itself, are highly contested. There are widely varying assessments of the opportunities, costs and benefits of green economy transition for different social groups, countries and regions. Opinions also diverge about the implications of different approaches for achieving the social, environmental and economic objectives inherent in the concept of sustainable development. And while many local examples of successful transformations exist, it is unclear how these can be scaled up to national and global levels. The months leading up to Rio+20 are crucial for the global community to make progress on some of these issues.

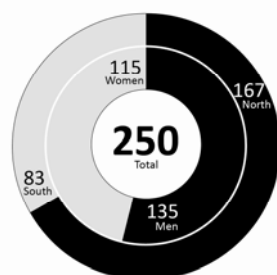
30. UNRISD’s Board and other constituents have encouraged the Institute to engage with the global discussion and debate around the developmental implications of climate change. In 2011 the Institute commenced an extensive programme of activities on the social dimensions of green economy, which links directly to the theme of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), and also lays the foundations for a broader programme of research.

Conference

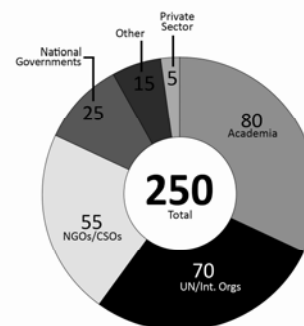
31. UNRISD organized the conference, *Green Economy and Sustainable Development: Bringing Back the Social Dimension*, on 10–11 October in Geneva. This conference brought together academic researchers, UN policy makers, government officials, civil society actors and activists from around the world; 24 papers were presented by 32 researchers, identified through a call for papers that attracted over 300 submissions. Speakers also included representatives of

CICERO, Friends of the Earth International, IFAD, ILO, Oxfam International, South Centre, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank.

Conference Attendees



Sectoral representation



32. The conference explored the often neglected social dimensions of green economy and sustainable development—such as how the concept of green economy is being defined and by whom; what kinds of policy options are being presented and with what potential outcomes for which social groups; as well as the wealth of alternative visions and processes that exist at local, national and global scales to address these challenges.

33. While there is growing recognition that the transition to a green economy will have both positive and negative social impacts, it is also necessary to consider how benefits and costs are distributed; the types of broader changes in social structures and institutions needed to promote equitable outcomes and transform business and consumer behaviour; the role of different social actors in advocacy, negotiation and decision making; and how accountability can be assured. The following themes, which are often lacking in mainstream debates around green economy, framed the conference.

- How the notion of green economy itself, and the consideration of social dimensions, is being framed, and with what effects in terms of influencing policy agendas and shaping development models.
- The role that social policy, in association with economic and environmental policy, can play in minimizing costs, maximizing benefits and building resilience, especially for vulnerable groups.
- Forms of participation, contestation, coalitions, alliances and compromises that are emerging—or might need to emerge—to promote green economy approaches that contribute to sustainable development and poverty eradication.
- How green economy is perceived and interpreted in different local contexts; and how local-level contexts and dynamics affect—and are affected by—external interventions.
- How societal norms and pressures, as well as public and private regulation and governance, shape market relations and business behaviour associated with green economy and sustainable development.
- The consequences for rural employment, livelihood security and ecological sustainability of restructuring food production, finance, energy and consumption patterns in line with green economy approaches.

Key Messages

34. The conference reinforced the conviction that social dimensions are central to understanding the connections between green economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication.

35. In critiquing “green economy”, some speakers questioned whether the logic of capitalism, dependent as it is on growth as a driver, can be consistent with the broader objectives of sustainable development and poverty eradication. Some challenged our understanding of the nature of markets and the extent to which we can or should commodify nature; some discussed the possibilities and problems of creating and enforcing appropriate regulations for such markets (especially across national boundaries), or questioned the ability to overcome pre-existing power imbalances. Others identified problems at the stage of implementation, at the micro or community level, in addressing the specific needs of disadvantaged or marginalized groups, or in compensating the losers. The interconnections between local, national and global policy levels, as well as between sectoral restructuring and social co-benefits, were recurring themes.

36. Many of the papers also highlighted positive lessons. For green economy to also become “green society”, policy around sustainable development must be defined not only in terms of outcomes, but also by the processes that shape, enable and constrain its potential as an alternative vision. Presentations often made explicit the importance of unpacking and reconfiguring power relations in participation and decision-making processes, and of opening up spaces for contestation and negotiation in the design and implementation of policies. This will require discursive struggle between different worldviews; contestation (over policies and solutions); challenges to power structures; recognition of alternative forms of knowledge; and the participation and inclusion of a wider range of actors.

37. For UNRISD, these insights have pointed to the need to further develop both a research agenda and a conceptual and policy framework positioning social dimensions at the centre of green economy and sustainable development, which can inform the Rio+20 preparatory process and subsequent policy discussions.

38. Numerous spaces for progressive action and policy have been identified, including the need for improved dialogue between the natural and social sciences, and increased collaboration between academia/research and civil society. The following have been highlighted for consideration as future research issues:

- transformative social policy for sustainable development; “eco-social” welfare states;
- gender in the transition to a green economy/sustainable development;
- employment, labour markets and green economy;
- civil society contestation and collective agency around green economy;
- social economy alternatives to green economy; and
- social indicators and monitoring/evaluation.

The presentations were eye-openers and represented a range of positions (including “critical” ones). The best thing about this conference was the opportunity to hear from cutting-edge researchers in the field, while also learning about how the UN and other international organizations see these issues.

Conference attendees from Nigeria and Canada

A fair and equitable green economy transition extends beyond addressing consequences of environmental or economic change, to enabling the transformation of social structures, institutions and power relations that underpin vulnerability, inequality and poverty.

From the UNRISD submission to the UNCSD compilation document

Results and Impacts

39. In the build-up to the conference and after, UNRISD received numerous invitations and requests for collaboration from other UN agencies, as well as academia and civil society. The quality and success of the conference have enabled

UNRISD to channel independent and critical perspectives from academia and NGOs into a number of UN processes in the lead-up to Rio+20. For example:

- UNRISD made a **formal submission to the UNCSA compilation document** (the basis for the preparation of the zero-draft of the outcome document for Rio+20) to be presented for consideration by member states and other stakeholders in January 2012.³ The UNRISD submission suggested a framework for evaluating different policy approaches for achieving green economy goals.
- **UNEP, the ILO's Green Jobs programme, the WHO and UNESCO** have welcomed the Institute's focus on the *social dimensions* of green economy, and actively participated in the UNRISD conference.

40. UNRISD also participates in the following processes and activities:

- The **Social Cluster of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs**, which provided input to the UNCSA on social dimensions of green economy.
- The **High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) Working Group on Climate Change, Task Team on Social Dimensions of Climate Change (SDCC)**, where UNRISD provided conceptual inputs to the report prepared for Durban COP17 and submitted to the UNCSA.
- **UNEP's Issue Management Group on Green Economy**, which has prepared documents related to "making green economy work for the poor", "green economy and trade" and "social dimensions of green economy".
- The **Secretary-General's High Level Panel on Global Sustainability**, providing feedback on the panel's report, *Equity in the Context of Sustainable Development*, related to expanding and clarifying the definition of equity and its relevance for sustainable development
- UNCTAD's publication *Road to Rio +20—For a Development-Led Green Economy*. UNRISD contributed an article that highlights the kinds of social policies, public action and accountability that will be needed to make the transition to green economy compatible with goals of social justice, equity and poverty eradication.
- UNRISD was invited to be a member of the **ISSC Climate Change Design Project Steering Group**, responsible for setting the framework, objectives and outcomes of a 10-year programme of social science research on global climate change.

Outputs and Communications Channels

41. Diverse and innovative formats were used to disseminate information about the conference.

- **Occasional Paper Series:** Ten conference papers are being published in a series of UNRISD Occasional Papers for Rio+20, in collaboration with the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES). Four papers were published on the UNRISD website in 2011, and the rest are forthcoming in the first half of 2012. FES will also post the papers on their website.
- **Development journal:** Nine conference papers have been selected for inclusion in *Development*, the Society for International Development's flagship journal, to be published in March 2012 ahead of Rio+20.

³ The UNRISD submission can be found at www.uncsd2012.org/rio20.

Development 55.1
Greening the Economy
 Forthcoming March 2012

Sarah Cook and Kiah Smith, Introduction

Thematic Section: Competing Paradigms

- Bob Jessop, *Economic and ecological crises: Green new deals and no-growth economies*
- Kathy McAfee, *Nature in the market-world: Ecosystem services and inequality*

Dialogue: Agency, interests and coalitions

- Nicola Bullard and Tadzio Müller, *Beyond the “green economy”: System change, not climate change?*
- Laura Rival, *Policy design for ecological sustainability in Latin America*
- Kiah Smith, *Gender and food security in a fair green economy?*

Local/Global Encounters: Community values, institutions and dynamics

- Amy Merritt and Tristan Stubbs, *Incentives to promote green citizenship in UK transition towns*
- Ashok Kumbamu, *The agri-food sector’s response to the triple crisis: Sustaining local social initiatives in Andhra Pradesh, India*
- Witchuda Srang-iam, *Local justice, global climate injustice? Inequality and tree planting in Thailand*
- Hironobu Sano, *The Brazilian National Environmental Policy: The challenge of plural environmental governance*
- Marlyne D. Sahakian, *A matter of trust in Metro Manila: Collective action against “green economy” transitions*

- **Video Series: Green Economy? How About a Green Society...:** Six short videos are being produced based on conference footage and interviews with speakers. The first situates green economy within sustainable development and explores its potential as a path to inclusive, sustainable development and poverty eradication. The following five films address themes from the conference: markets, agriculture, participation, alternatives and social policy. One film was posted on UNRISD’s YouTube channel in 2011, and the remaining five will be posted between January and June 2012. All will also be accessible via the UNRISD and FES websites.
- **Think pieces:** Selected respondents to the call for papers were invited to contribute short think pieces for publication on the UNRISD website. These are being posted periodically in the lead-up to Rio+20 in June 2012. During 2011, six think pieces were published and highlighted in the UNRISD eBulletin
- **Other:** Two podcasts were produced in English and Spanish. These were rebroadcast via the Sustainable Development Policy and Practice Knowledge base hosted by the IISD, and the official UNCSD Rio+20 website. A group space was set up at the request of conference participants to facilitate continued interaction, networking and exchange. Presentations on the conference and related research findings were made at IDRC, DFID and USAID.

42. *This activity was coordinated by Sarah Cook, Peter Utting and Kiah Smith in 2011. Assistance was provided by Hanna Sjölund (research consultant).*

43. *Support for the conference and communications products was provided by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) and UNRISD core funds.*

Poverty, Inequality and the Post-MDG Agenda

Combating Poverty and Inequality: UNRISD Flagship Report

No volume has covered
so much as this one
demonstrably has.
...Structural changes and
innovative policy
interventions are crucial
to poverty reduction
anywhere in the world.
...UNRISD deserves
credit
for the publication of this
monumental study.
Journal of Comparative
Social Welfare 27.3,
October 2011

44. The 2010 UNRISD Flagship Report, *Combating Poverty and Inequality*, was published at a landmark moment—as the September 2010 MDG Summit focused global attention on reviewing and accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. As reported to the Board previously, *Combating Poverty and Inequality* draws on the findings of UNRISD’s research on *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes* as well as research across all UNRISD programmes.⁴

45. The report highlights the contribution of UNRISD research findings to sustainable and equitable development—core elements in discussions around a post-2015 development agenda. In the current context of continued economic downturn, the crisis of employment, social protest and political revolution in many parts of the world, its findings are increasingly relevant and are widely cited in contemporary discussions on the kinds of alternative policies necessary for addressing contemporary problems. Key messages in this respect are that sustainable and equitable development requires (i) patterns of growth and structural change that create jobs and improved earnings for the vast majority of people; (ii) comprehensive social policies that are grounded in universal rights; and (iii) civic activism and political arrangements that ensure states are responsive to the needs of all citizens.

46. The visibility and impact of the report is demonstrated by numerous invitations to participate in events or contribute to documents in UN, academic and civil society forums; in the interest from academia as seen in reviews and special issues; and in operational terms in the interest of agencies such as FAO to work with UNRISD in applying the framework in a particular context. In 2011, UNRISD accepted invitations to present the report’s findings at 20 events in 12 countries.⁵

47. This high level of interest in and impact of the report testify both to the vision, quality and timeliness of the research, and to the range of communications and outreach activities pursued by UNRISD (previously discussed in the 2010 Progress Report). Below we highlight a selection of activities related to the report during 2011.

Results and impacts

48. The report has been presented at numerous UN forums and informed a range of processes and high-level documents. Key activities and their impacts within the **UN system** include the following.

- The UNRISD Director used her report to the **Commission for Social Development** in New York (14–17 February) to highlight the findings of the report linked to the Commission’s priority theme (poverty eradication) and emerging issue (social protection). She also participated on the **high-level expert panel** on the Commission’s emerging issue of social protection (14 February). Supporting documentation included a brief on social protection based on chapter 5 of the poverty report. African

⁴ The 2008 and 2009 Progress Reports presented the key findings and messages of the report.

⁵ The 2010 Progress Report discussed outreach results and impacts for the period between September and December 2010. During that period, the report reached global audiences through presentations at 21 events in 16 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and North America.

delegates in particular voiced support for UNRISD's arguments on the essential role of social policies in a comprehensive development strategy.

- The **Chair's summary on social protection** extensively cites the UNRISD report. It starts by noting that "Countries that have successfully reduced income poverty and improved social conditions on a broad scale have developed comprehensive social protection programmes and integrated them into broader social and economic development strategies. In contrast, countries that have emphasized market-oriented instruments and narrowly targeted interventions tend to be less effective in reducing poverty." It ends with a long quotation from UNRISD which notes that "social protection programmes should not be limited to a set of targeted, independent measures, but should move towards comprehensive, universal systems in order to have a meaningful impact on poverty and social cohesion."⁶
- The **Chair's summary on poverty eradication** also reflects UNRISD's arguments that "increasing income and wealth inequalities limit the effectiveness of economic growth in reducing poverty with the result that people living in poverty are often locked out of the economic growth processes"; "successful examples of poverty reduction underscore the importance of embedding social policy as an integral part of a broader development strategy in order to address the conditions that cause and perpetuate poverty"; and "sustainable anti-poverty strategies require social policies that focus on all members of society, not just the poor".⁷
- UNRISD researchers participated in the UNDESA–ILO **Expert Group Meeting on Poverty Eradication** Geneva on 20-22 June designed to contribute to the global debate on how countries and their development partners can shape policies and strategies for poverty eradication. Drawing on the report, Yusuf Bangura chaired the opening session on "Taking Stock and Rethinking Poverty and Development"; and Sarah Cook made a presentation on "Social Institutions, Social Policies and Redistributive Measures for Poverty Reduction".
- The recommendations that emerged from this meeting are a key component of the Report of the Secretary-General that will inform the Commission for Social Development during its deliberations of the priority theme for 2011-2012, "poverty eradication". The **Report of the Secretary-General on Poverty Eradication** for the fiftieth session of the Commission (E/CN.5/2012/3, issued on 11 November 2011) reflects a number of issues from the UNRISD report. Among other examples, it notes that "combating inequality at all levels is essential to creating a more prosperous and sustainable future for all", emphasizes the role of social policies in addressing inequality and acknowledges that liberalization and restrictive macroeconomic policies "have failed to address the root causes of poverty and their linkages to inequality."
- The **Report of the Secretary-General, Accelerating Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals: Options for sustained and inclusive growth and issues for advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015** (General Assembly document A/66/126, July 2011) draws on UNRISD research. In particular, arguments for comprehensive social policies based on claimable entitlements, universal provision of basic services, and solidarity-based social insurance programmes form the basis for the section on coherent and inclusive social policies.
- UNRISD is acknowledged for providing "extraordinary cooperation" in the preparation of DESA's 2011 **Report on the World Social Situation: The Global Social Crisis**. While not explicitly cited, UNRISD work is reflected in the need for social protection (p. 9), in rethinking social policy, and the

International Journal of Social Welfare 20.3, 2011
Special Issue on Social Policy and Poverty
 Guest editors: Katja Hujo and Elena Gaia

Against the backdrop of calls for accelerated progress towards achievement of the MDGs in a context of multiple crises, contributions highlight the role of social policy for social development and poverty reduction. Social protection policies should be grounded in values of social justice and human rights, which demands a strong state commitment to universal programmes.

- Katja Hujo and Elena Gaia, *Social policy and poverty: An introduction*
- Armando Barrientos, *Social protection and poverty*
- Rachel Slater, *Cash transfers, social protection and poverty reduction*
- Guy Standing, *Labour market policies, poverty and insecurity*
- Jonathan Di John, *Taxation, developmental state capacity and poverty reduction*
- Ian Gough and Miriam Abu Sharkh, *Financing welfare regimes: Mapping heterogeneous revenue structures*

⁶ www.un.org/esa/socdev/csocd/2011/chair-summary-socialprotection.pdf.

⁷ www.un.org/esa/socdev/csocd/2011/chair-summary-poverty.pdf.

Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction

This new series from Palgrave Macmillan and UNRISD, to be launched in 2012, brings together contributions that engage with current policy debates on poverty reduction from a developmental and social policy perspective.

Contributions highlight a range of institutional, policy and political dimensions across the economy, society and polity that need to be taken into account for an inclusive and sustainable development agenda beyond 2015. The first six titles in the series are the result of research carried out under UNRISD auspices.

- R. Nagaraj (ed.), *Is Inclusive Growth Possible in India? Growth, Inequality and Poverty* (forthcoming May 2012)
- Khoo Boo Teik (ed.), *Policy Regimes and the Political Economy of Poverty Reduction in Malaysia*
- Onalenna Selolwane (ed.), *Poverty Reduction and Changing Policy Regimes in Botswana*
- Jeremy Seekings and Nicoli Nattrass, *Policy, Politics and Poverty in South Africa*
- Juliana Martínez Franzoni and Diego Sanchez-Ancochea (eds.), *Poverty Reduction and Changing Policy Regimes in Costa Rica*
- Yusuf Bangura (ed.), *Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction*

call for universalism (p. 11), and in the impact of crisis on households, the increase in unpaid care work for women and patterns of time use (p. 44).

- Presentation of the report at a seminar at the **Food and Agriculture Organization** in Rome on 17 June led to a request to UNRISD to collaborate in applying the report’s conceptual framework to FAO’s rural development programme in Tanzania (see below).
- UNRISD presented the report at the 26th meeting of the **Intergovernmental Expert Committee of the North African Office of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)** in Rabat on 22-23 February where French and Arabic overviews of the report were distributed. The presentation was part of a roundtable of experts who interacted with government representatives from the region on the theme “Governing development in north Africa: The role of the state in economic transformations, financing for development and social development”.
- The UNICEF publication, *Child Poverty Insights* (May 2011) titled “Combating Poverty and Inequality” provided a policy brief on the report tailored to UNICEF’s child poverty agenda.

49. The report was also presented in a range of **academic, civil society and other public forums**, including the following.

- The **Global Poverty Summit**, organized by the Brooks World Poverty Institute in partnership with CUTS International and the Ralph Bunche Institute for International Studies, in Johannesburg on 15–19 January. The Summit brought together “more than 50 of the very best minds” to critically interrogate the role of global institutions in poverty reduction, and was designed to provide a targeted and realizable intervention into two global policy making processes key to the fight against poverty: the MDGs, and the Doha Development Agenda.
- The Task Force that prepared the **Johannesburg Statement on the Millennium Development Goals**. This called on the United Nations to initiate a global conversation around the post-MDG development agenda taking into account national ownership, equitable economic growth and the need to reduce inequalities.
- A lecture at the **Faculty of Social Science, Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone**, on 5 January. Following the lecture, an interview was granted to CTN Radio. Issues covered in both discussions included the importance of tackling poverty from a developmental and social policy perspective, the limitations of the poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs) in addressing Sierra Leone’s development, state implementation capacity, and the conditions under which democratic institutions can foster good social and economic outcomes. The lecture attracted more than 80 students and faculty members.
- The **University of the Philippines** in an event co-hosted by **Social Watch**, on 23 February, where participants particularly engaged with the relevance of the arguments on social policy to the government’s new cash transfer programme.
- The **University of Oslo** seminar on “Fighting poverty with social pacts and welfare: Is it possible and what can Norway do?” Participants included officials from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and NORAD. The State Secretary for Environment and International Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Head of the Evaluation Department, NORAD; and two professors at the Departments of Economics and Centre for Development and Environment served as discussants. The State Secretary stated that the report’s key message on production, employment (what she called “just jobs”), and social policies resonated well with Norway’s aid programme, which has maintained a healthy balance between the productive and social sectors. She stressed the importance of policy space,

domestic control of natural resources, and need to ensure that gender equity is placed at the centre of all development strategies.

- The **Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México** invited UNRISD to launch the Spanish translation of the Poverty Report Overview at an international seminar on “Mexico in a Global Space”, in Mexico on 26 February–2 March. The rector of the university and two Mexican researchers commented favourably on the report. The report was also presented at the **Institute for Social Research at UNAM**.
- The **13th General Assembly of the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA)** in Rabat on 5–9 December, where Yusuf Bangura presented a paper based on the report: “Poverty and Development: Transforming Africa beyond the MDGs”.
- UNRISD partnered with the **European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI) and the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (IHEID)** to co-host a workshop on 12 October in Geneva on *The Politics of Poverty and Inequality*. The event brought together prominent academics who had contributed to the Special Debate Section in the September issue of the *European Journal of Development Research*.
- Yusuf Bangura contributed a chapter on “Combating Poverty in Africa: 2015 and Beyond” to *From Millennium Development Goals to Global Development Goals: Global Development beyond 2015* (David Hulme and Rorden Wilkinson, eds.) to be published by Routledge in 2012.

50. Other venues for presentation included:

- A joint ILO-University of Manchester-University of Melbourne meeting at the ILO in Geneva on 8 July.
- A seminar organized by Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Geneva on a new macroeconomic framework post-MDG on 8 November.
- A seminar at the **Austrian Research Foundation for International Development (OFSE)** on 31 May.
- A keynote speech at the **Social Policy Association Annual Conference** in Lincoln, England, on 5 July.
- A presentation to the Nordic Council, Helsinki on 6 April.
- A seminar at the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, China on 13 December.

Expanding accessibility through translation and dissemination partnerships

- Mexico’s contribution to UNRISD core funds in 2010–2011 was earmarked for support of a Spanish translation of the poverty report. This was completed in 2011, and will be posted on the UNRISD website in early 2012.

- The Overview, which was translated into Chinese and published in partnership with the School of Social Development and Public Policy of Beijing Normal University in 2010, was reprinted in a Special Issue of the Journal of Tsinghua University (Vol. 4, 2011). According to the editors, this was the journal’s most successful article of the year.

- *Revue Informations et Commentaires* (Grenoble University), requested permission to reprint the French Overview in a forthcoming issue.

European Journal of Development Research 23.4, 2011

**Special Debate Section:
 The Politics of Poverty and Inequality**

- Dennis Rodgers, *Introduction*
- Robert Wade, *Income inequality: Should we worry about global trends?*
- Andrew M. Fischer, *Beware the fallacy of productivity reductionism*
- Naila Kabeer, *Gendered poverty traps: Inequality and care in a globalized world*
- Yusuf Bangura, *Inequality and the politics of redistribution*
- James K. Galbraith, *Reducing poverty—What might we learn?*
- Frances Stewart, *Inequality in political power: A fundamental (and overlooked) dimension of inequality*
- Sarah Cook, *Concluding remarks*

Global Social Policy 2/3, 2011

**GSP Forum: Combating Poverty and Inequality through Social Policies:
Reflections on the UNRISD Report**

- Stephen McBride, *Introduction: Confronting global poverty and inequality*
- Sarah Cook and Ilcheong Yi, *Combating poverty and inequality through social policies: Reflections on the UNRISD report*
- Elizabeth Jelin, *Why care for care? Who cares?*
- Mukul Asher, *Financing for long-run development outcomes*
- Chan Chee Khoo, *Universalism and targeting: Different phases in a capital accumulation cycle?*
- Bob Deacon, *The global politics of poverty alleviation in the context of multiple crises*
- Desmond McNeill, *The global politics of poverty reduction and social policy*

Reviews

51. Combating Poverty and Inequality was reviewed in the *Journal of Social Policy* (40.4, 2011), the *Journal of Comparative Social Welfare* (27.3, 2011), and *Development and Change* (42.1, 2011).

52. The JSP review calls the report “a very useful sourcebook for those concerned with issues of poverty, inequality and the respective roles of states, markets and civil society in promoting world-wide reductions in poverty, particularly through the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals”.

Teaching and training

53. The report was used as core reading in a number of institutions and countries including: France (Université Stendhal, University of Grenoble), Malaysia (Universiti Sains Malaysia), South Africa (University of Stellenbosch), Spain (Universitat Jaume I), Switzerland (University of Berne), Tanzania (Western Washington University), the United Kingdom (University of Manchester) and the United States (Harvard University, The New School, Rice University).

54. It was also used as reading material for a training course on Transformative Social Policy for policy makers in African ministries of finance and economic planning organized by the UN African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP), Senegal, and as policy reading by the Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa.

55. *This project was coordinated by Yusuf Bangura. Outreach and communications work for the project was ongoing in 2011, to which all UNRISD staff contributed.*

Employment-Centred Poverty Reduction and Social Policy in Rural Tanzania—Operationalizing the Poverty Report

56. In response to the poverty report, UNRISD was approached by the Rural Employment Team in the Gender, Equity and Rural Employment Division of the FAO to collaborate in using the framework to inform their operational work on rural employment and decent work in Tanzania.

57. The aim of this work, to be undertaken in 2012, is to apply the key insights from the UNRISD poverty report to the specific case of Tanzania, within the

context of a three-year country-level intervention on “Policy support on rural employment and decent work towards equitable and sustainable livelihoods under conditions of climate change”. The intervention aims to promote and mainstream decent rural employment at the country level, focusing on increasing the employment opportunities for rural youth and reducing and preventing child labour in agriculture, while taking into account the gender dimensions of the employment challenge in rural areas to foster gender equality.

58. Collaboration with FAO provides a valuable opportunity for UNRISD to translate the conceptual framework and recommendations of the poverty report into country-specific recommendations. An output of this activity will be a report addressing the interconnections of Tanzania’s macroeconomic, labour market and social policies, informed by a historical understanding of Tanzania’s development strategies, patterns of structural change, rural employment, and social protection system. It will present an analytical framework for understanding the linkages between these policy areas and their outcomes, with particular attention to the links between rural employment, rural incomes and social protection.

59. *This project is being coordinated by Yusuf Bangura. In 2011, assistance was provided by Hanna Sjölund (research consultant).*

60. *The project is funded by FAO Gender, Equity and Rural Employment Division, with additional support from UNRISD core funds.*

Social Policy for Inclusive and Sustainable Development

61. UNRISD research plays a key role in (re)positioning social policy at the centre of sustainable and inclusive development. It aims to help overcome the dichotomy between social and economic policies that has resulted in a residual role for social policy in development by bringing knowledge and evidence of both the intrinsic value of social policy as a human right, enshrined in numerous international conventions and declarations, as well as its contribution to social and economic development. Our research demonstrates the transformative potential of social policy grounded in multiple roles that extend beyond social protection and human capital formation to address aspects of production, redistribution, reproduction and care, social solidarity, nation building and democratization.

62. Although some types of social policy have gained visibility in international policy discussions and are advocated as a tool for achieving the MDGs and for mitigating the impact of multiple global crises, these gains could erode rapidly in a context that is shaped by the enduring threats of global recession, fiscal austerity and policy actors who operate with a short time horizon, with shrinking budgets and pressure to produce immediate results. Quick fixes—such as emergency programmes and targeted cash transfers, or cuts in social entitlements and privatization of public provisioning—are common responses, whereas longer term strategies—such as universalization of social services and income security, or improvement in the quality of social infrastructure and services—are sidelined.

63. The current environment is therefore shaped by several contradictory trends: on the one hand there is demand for new policy approaches and paradigms that have the potential to overcome the present impasse and pave the way towards a new period of inclusive and sustainable growth; on the other, policy (and fiscal) space for alternative approaches is shrinking in a context of continuing uncertainty and crises.

64. In 2011, UNRISD continued to build on accumulated knowledge and expertise from past research on social policy, while responding to the current context and challenges through new research and related activities. A range of communication and outreach activities further raised awareness of the findings of research projects carried out under the previous research cycle, showing the relevance of this work to contemporary concerns.

65. The 2010–2014 Research Agenda indicates key directions for the Institute’s work on social policy: one of the key challenges concerns universalizing social policies even where consensus exists both on the normative goal and on the empirical evidence for the benefits of universal approaches. The question of **why and how some states move towards universalism** in social provisioning is thus a core issue in UNRISD social policy work. How to expand coverage through social and economic policies, improve the quality and generosity of benefits and services, and balance the roles of state and private actors are guiding questions our research seeks to investigate. New projects in 2011 which address this issue are *Making International Development Cooperation Effective: Lessons from the Korean Experience* and *Migration and Health in China*. In addition, work has continued on the topic of *South-South Migration* and on two research projects related to pensions: *Political Economy of Social Pensions in Asia* and an edited volume on *Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries* (see box).

66. Another set of activities reflects the objective to **share research, knowledge and analytical capacity** with civil society actors and decision makers. This was the specific objective of the *2nd Development Forum for G20-G8: Exploring Alternative Development Strategies*, and the work on *Social Policy as a Key for Sustainable Development and Social Cohesion: Challenges in International Cooperation*. These activities aimed at increasing the influence of UNRISD work on social development policy and practice—on the one hand, through face-to-face dialogue and engagement with non-state actors advocating for greater prominence of development objectives on the G20 agenda; and on the other, by translating findings from UNRISD research on social policy into guidance and practical advice for technical cooperation and related activities of the German agency for international cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit / GIZ).

Research

Making International Development Cooperation Effective: Lessons from the Korean Experience

Context

67. The tendency to focus on economic growth to the neglect of the processes by which poverty is reduced and more equitable development outcomes achieved has reinforced misperceptions about the nature of successful development models. Growth, poverty and inequality have their own dynamics: the task of policy makers is to consciously configure development strategies and put in place appropriate and timely policies and institutions. The Republic of Korea's developmental experience is a case in point.

68. Economic growth and social development in the Republic of Korea have been explained through the lens of developmental state and productive welfare regime literatures. Production has been emphasized over other core development functions of redistribution, protection and reproduction, as elaborated in prior UNRISD research on transformative social policy. This project aims to re-evaluate the Republic of Korea's development trajectory (1945–1997) through the lens of transformative social policy and to examine how policies of protection, redistribution and reproduction were linked to those of production.

Objectives

69. Through a series of papers that analyse various aspects of Korea's development experience, the objectives of the project are to (i) assess the Korean development experience, focusing on the processes through which human capabilities and quality of life were improved and the role of democratization; (ii) provide insights and policy lessons for developing countries relevant to the development challenges and opportunities of the twenty-first century; and (iii) contribute evidence and knowledge to facilitate learning by developing countries from a successful development experience.

70. The following papers are being prepared by leading Korean and international scholars and Korean government officials:

71. Theoretical framing papers:

- Thandika Mkandawire sets out a framework of transformative social policy within the context of development, with a focus on the Republic of Korea.

- Peter Evans analyses the capability-enhancing role of the state in general, with reference to the Republic of Korea.
- Alice Amsden analyses the developmental potential within production regimes, with a focus on nationally owned enterprise, using emerging economies including the Republic of Korea as examples.

Comprehensive research on the economic, social and political development of Korea... will provide timely empirical evidence for new ideas in development cooperation. Now is the time for us to recognize the growing demand for a new paradigm for development cooperation beyond the existing aid effectiveness framework.

Dae-won Park
President, KOICA

72. Papers identifying and explaining the multiple roles of social policies in the Republic of Korea:

- Four papers deal with social security and social services, and, in particular, their role in the midst of crises (Jooha Lee, Dongkuk University, Jae Jing Yang and Moo Chung Kwon, Yonsei University and Ilcheong Yi, UNRISD).
- Three papers focus on the role of the state, business, labour and civil society in addressing, mobilizing and managing foreign and domestic resources, formulating political coalitions and establishing developmental relationships with foreign countries (Eunmee Kim, Ewha Womens University, Ilcheong Yi and Olive Cocoman, UNRISD, You-ah Chung and Hyunjoo Rhee, KOICA, Taekyoon Kim, Ewha Womens University).
- Specific attention was paid to relatively under-researched areas of the Korean experience, such as the role and function of gender, environmental and rural development policies in the rapid economic and social development process (Jinock Lee, Seokang University, Manohar Pawar, Charles Sturt University and Taewook Huh Dankook University, Mike Douglass, University of Hawaii).

Initial findings

73. A number of important findings have emerged from the research to date.

74. In the 1940s and 1950s before Korea's industrial take-off, significant progress was made through "social policy by other means". For example, land reform contributed not only to reducing wealth inequality and enhancing school attendance but also to landowners' investment in schools. A policy guaranteeing the value of land used for schools encouraged private investment in human capital accumulation.

75. Similarly, rural development in the 1970s is often regarded as a consequence of mass voluntary campaigns; however, it would not have been possible without complementary macroeconomic and agricultural policies (such as land reform, development of high-yield rice varieties and rice price controls) which linked production, redistribution and protection.

76. Various government interventions in the 1960s and 1970s facilitated links between human capital and technology. Educational policies promoted vocational education at school, industrial policy subsidized on-the-job training in private enterprises while the promotion of national enterprise ownership created a favourable environment to adopt, diffuse and innovate technology for production without the risk of brain drain.

77. The state assumed a strong role in regulating the private sector in such a way as to increase the "public goods" nature of goods and services produced in the private sector. Functions such as granting licenses to medical doctors and teachers, channelling private capital into health care and education, and overseeing the private provision of social services were under the strict control of the government under both authoritarian and democratic regimes, contributing to the private provision of public goods.

78. From 1987 democracy played a role in expanding social security and moving towards universalism, illustrated by the expansion of national health insurance and by crisis response. The findings show that democratic legitimacy strengthened the government's capacity to coordinate competing interests, such as health insurance groups in the late 1980s and labour and capital in the late 1990s. Of particular interest are the divergent responses of authoritarian and democratic governments to the major economic crises of the early 1980s and 1990s, despite similar pressures to implement structural adjustment and fiscal austerity measures prescribed by the international financial institutions. The democratic government's capacity to coordinate competing interests resulted in a heterodox mix of policy options composed of structural adjustment in the labour market, the expansion of short-term emergency measures and long-term institutional social security.

79. Finally, three important limitations of the Korean development experience—namely, gender inequality, environment depletion and democratic deficiency—have often been overshadowed by developments in other areas. The project brought these issues into the analysis.

- Gender dimensions of the Korean experience highlight various trade-offs between policies for production, poverty reduction and reproduction. Female-targeted family planning policy, one of the major components of gender policy under the authoritarian regime between the 1960s and 1980s, was successful in terms of reducing the fertility rate but reinforced women's reproductive role. Male-biased employment and vocational training policies, highly successful in terms of economic growth, marginalized female workers. The literature on women's role in Korean development focuses principally on the manufacturing sector; however, women were predominantly active in the primary sector where they assumed the double burden of work and care. Long working hours served to reinforce the male-breadwinner model and gendered division of labour. The identification of women as "reproducers" in the policy framework for production and reproduction remains a key reason for high gender inequality despite Korea's remarkable economic progress.
- Environment policies were not absent during the rapid industrialization phase but were geographically segregated. Environment policy had limited linkages with, or was subordinated to, production, thus contributing to unbalanced economic growth, with industrial clusters lacking environmental protections and environmentally protected areas with limited economic activity.
- Governance arrangements, including the forms of economic and social policies of the authoritarian regime, produced democratic "seeds" such as a highly educated workforce, a growth of rural organizations and civil society groups responsible for service delivery. The lesson we draw from this is not about why authoritarianism was able to achieve social and economic development but how social and economic development under authoritarianism produced the seeds for future democracy.

I have complete confidence that the discussions on the research project will contribute to the advancement of Korean ODA policies, aiming to share relevant insights and policy lessons from Korea's development experiences with developing countries in terms of aid and development effectiveness. This conference will pave the way to a successful Busan forum in providing a new vision and paradigm in the field of development cooperation.

Seonghoa Hong
 Head of the Organizing
 Office of the 4th High
 Level Forum on Aid
 Effectiveness

Results and impacts

80. KOICA and UNRISD partnered to hold the **5th Seoul ODA International Conference** on 13 October. The event brought together distinguished scholars of Korean development studies, prominent experts of international development cooperation, representatives of Korean civil society organizations, and national policy makers from the Korean government. The conference, based on the findings of the UNRISD project, provided an opportunity for participants to exchange insights on policy lessons of the Korean development experience that can be leveraged to enhance aid and development effectiveness. It also provided important

inputs to the Korean government's final preparations for the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness.

81. A summary of the methodology workshop for the project, held in Seoul in May, was published in KOICA's *Journal of International Development Cooperation* (3, 2011).

82. UNRISD researcher Ilcheong Yi spoke on the importance of universalism and transformative social policy in the context of a post-MDG development agenda at the **Global Civil Society Forum for HLF-4**. This event, which brought together over 300 civil society representatives, was organized by KoFID, a Korean network promoting effective aid and development cooperation. A subsequent KoFID Issue Brief on *Korea's Development Experience: A New Perspective*, cites the UNRISD-KOICA research, noting that "much attention has been paid to a recent study that supports a more holistic approach regarding Korean development".⁸

83. Manuscripts for edited volumes in English and Korean are being prepared for publication in 2012. A Conference News and Policy Brief are also in preparation.

84. *This activity is being coordinated by Ilcheong Yi. In 2011, assistance was provided by Olive Cocoman (research analyst) and Elllie Seo, SungMi Kim and Ya Ya Kim (interns).*

85. *Funding for this project was provided by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).*

Migration and Health in China

Context

86. The last three decades have seen a huge population movement in China: approximately 230 million Chinese migrated from their registered residence in 2009, among whom 145.3 million were rural inhabitants who moved temporarily to cities in search of employment and better livelihoods. This movement has huge implications for the health of the Chinese population (migrants, those left behind and populations in receiving areas); for the patterns and transmission of disease; and for China's health care system and related social welfare policies.

87. Despite the importance of this issue, there has been a surprising lack of attention both to the health of migrants, and to the broader epidemiological, economic and social processes that link migration and health outcomes. Migrants, particularly those from poor rural areas, are excluded from many of the citizenship rights afforded to urban residents, including access to health care and other social protections. Left-behind family members, mostly children and elderly, may equally be deprived of adequate care.

Objectives

88. This project aims to fill this major research gap by providing a comprehensive assessment of existing knowledge on migration and health across fields including epidemiology, public health, social sciences and public policy. Through analysis of existing data, synthesis of available evidence and analysis of the institutions and policies and their outcomes, it will provide the first

⁸ http://kofid.org/en/bbs_view.php?no=598&code=news.

comprehensive review of literature in this field. The work aims to promote policy dialogue on migration and health issues, and on the extension of protection and services to migrants, and to lay the foundation for more in-depth empirical research.

89. Through its collaborative approach, the project also aims to strengthen the research capacity of the Center for Migrant Health Policy (CMHP) at Sun-yat Sen University, and to support the development of a network of migration and health researchers in China. It brings together more than 70 Chinese and international experts from over 30 research institutes, as well as government agencies (China's Center for Disease Control) and international organizations (IOM, WHO).

Research overview

90. The themes of the project papers are structured to produce a coherent volume. Beginning with an overview of health and migration in China in recent decades, the first section consists of a set of papers analyzing health issues from an epidemiological perspective. It includes an overview paper on the burden of disease, and five papers on infectious diseases, occupational health, mental health, reproductive and maternal health, and child health respectively. The second section analyses access to and utilization of health services, exploring the potential disparities between migrants and non-migrants. The third section further examines the impact of migration on the health and welfare of migrants and their families. The following sections turn to the policies and institutions which affect the health challenges and disparities revealed by the earlier studies, and showcases international experiences of addressing migrant health challenges. The final section systematically integrates previous analyses and elaborates on the policy implications.

Activities

91. A project workshop held on 28–29 June at CMHP, Sun Yat-sen University in Guangzhou, brought together a multidisciplinary group of 50 scholars from 20 international and Chinese research institutes to discuss the theoretical and analytical framework of the research, and to finalize outlines of conceptual and empirical papers. 15 papers and three commentaries are now in progress with drafts expected by mid-February 2012.

92. Preliminary versions of the framework and four papers were presented in a special panel at the **International Conference on Health System Reform in Asia**, held on 9–12 December at the University of Hong Kong. A preeminent expert of China's health system, Professor William Hsiao of Harvard University, provided constructive and positive comments, emphasizing the importance of analysing the issues holistically and probing deeper the responsibilities of state, employer, household and individual in ensuring good health for those affected during the migration process.

93. The project is also creating a literature and data repository from domestic and international sources, and sharing knowledge via a bilingual project website (hosted by CMHP) with public access, as well as features for document sharing and networking among project participants.

94. The main outputs of this project will be a series of papers and commentaries, to be published as an edited volume (in Chinese and English). As the first comprehensive publication on this topic, it should provide a valuable reference for Chinese and international scholars. Empirical findings and policy messages are intended to inform government policy making and the agenda setting of

international organizations working to improve the health and social well-being of migrants. The Chinese experience may offer important lessons for operational agendas in China, across the Asian region and globally.

95. The timeliness of the project, as China massively expands its health care system while still excluding this significant population group, is reflected in the enthusiastic response to initial stages of the work by representatives from leading research centers and international organizations. This creates the possibility of considering a further phase of the project with additional partners, and of linking this China-specific research with UNRISD research on migration and social policy (see below).

96. *This project is being coordinated by Sarah Cook and Shufang Zhang. In 2011, assistance was provided by Harald Braumann (intern).*

97. *The Center for Migrant Health Policy (CMHP), Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China, is the collaborating partner.*

98. *Funding for this project is provided by the China Medical Board.*

Political Economy of Social Pensions in Asia

Context

99. Non-contributory social pensions financed by general revenues are a potential means to expand coverage and reduce poverty among the elderly, and they have been successfully implemented in a number of countries in different regions. However, little is known about the policy processes and drivers leading to the adoption and consolidation of these programmes, in particular in Asia.

Research Overview

100. ADB commissioned UNRISD to carry out this study with the aim of developing a framework for analysis of social pension reform in the region, bringing in lessons from other developing countries, and providing a more comprehensive approach to social pensions by situating these reforms in a broader welfare regime analysis of each country.

101. The UNRISD paper, which is part of a broader inquiry on “Social Pensions for Older People in Asia”, explores the reasons why countries in Asia have adopted social pension programmes and which factors have influenced their specific design. It aims to provide a better understanding of the politics of social pension reform in Asia, and to identify policy lessons for informing the design and implementation of social protection schemes for older people in the region.

102. The paper proposes a framework for analysing the political dimensions and policy processes of pension reform and social protection that is applicable to most Asian countries. A starting point for the analysis is the hypothesis (which will need to be further tested in empirical research) that social pensions tend to emerge from two distinct processes: either through the reform of established pension schemes, often as part of a process of retrenchment, economic restructuring or a demand for increased coverage; or through the expansion of anti-poverty or social protection provisions particularly in lower income economies or those hit by crisis.

103. The main findings of the paper can be divided into two areas: factors conducive to social pension reform, and challenges for pension reform in Asia.

104. Factors conducive to social pension reform:

- Clear problem analysis and affordability/feasibility studies—robust problem analysis through research on existing social protection systems and outcomes for the elderly, including the costs and benefits of different pension pillars and reform options; clear arguments for non-measurable benefits for the elderly (participation, status in community etc.); emphasis on beneficial impact on household well-being; and calculation of implicit debt/liabilities of current systems (opportunity costs of non-reform).
- Reform bundling—comprehensive reform packages linking contributory and non-contributory pillars; creation of a long-term strategy (for example towards a basic citizenship income).
- Poverty reduction agenda—clear links with the national poverty agenda (as part of PRSPs, national development plans, etc.).
- Political support—a clear political strategy and broad-based coalitions pushing for reforms; leadership at the highest level; and change teams that involve key actors in government.

105. Challenges to further extending social pensions regionally, within a broader expansion of social protection systems, include:

- Expanding basic protections to low paid or informal urban workers, migrants and the rural labour force—absent efforts to design contributory programmes, the burden on tax-financed social pensions for this unprotected work force will be significant.
- Building popular support for the extension of programmes and ensuring the representation of the elderly in political decision-making processes.
- Designing comprehensive and integrated systems—many social pension systems have demonstrated the strength of universal programmes. Social protection requires integrated systems to ensure that all members of society are covered for eventualities, including old-age. At the same time, an integrated pension system with expanded contributory programmes supplemented by a zero pillar will be essential to ensure a growing elderly population is adequately protected. The links with employment and taxation systems thus also need to be considered to ensure sustainable financing mechanisms.

Results and impacts

106. Sarah Cook presented the paper at a workshop on Social Pensions in Asia in Manila on 23 February and the final draft was submitted in October 2011. The paper will be published as a chapter in *Social Protection for Older People in Asia* (Sri Wening Handayani and Babken Babajanian, eds., Asian Development Bank, Manila, forthcoming 2012).

Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries

Edited by Katja Hujo

Protection of the elderly is a key social policy issue and a challenge in a world that is shaped by changing demographics and family structures, labour market problems and economic and financial crises as well as increasing fiscal pressures in both developed and developing countries. Many developing and transition countries have reformed their pension systems over the last two decades, usually involving a shift towards more market-based schemes. Other countries have been more cautious in their reform efforts, partly for reasons of greater fiscal space combined with higher policy autonomy and less reform pressure, as was the case in the Arab countries before the onset of the Arab Spring or in some of the BRIC countries. Finally, we observe policy reforms leading to greater social inclusion in such different contexts as Bolivia, Argentina and the Republic of Korea as well as Chile—a country that spearheaded the private pension model and is now looking for ways to strengthen the social functions of its old-age protection system.

This edited volume addresses the political economy of pension reform in different contexts, the relative benefits in terms of social and economic development of various models for pension systems (for example, pay-as-you-go versus funded systems; decentralized models versus National Provident Funds, contributory versus non-contributory programmes) as well as challenges to managing and reforming pension systems in development and transition contexts. It aims to provide academics and practitioners with recent evidence around key issues related to pension policy and its developmental implications.

The book is divided into three main sections:

- Section one focuses on political economy issues in pension reform with case studies on Poland and Hungary, the Middle East, and the Republic of Korea.
- Section two, on pension systems and reforms in the BRICs, includes case studies on Brazil, India, China and South Africa that explore whether different approaches to pension reform are emerging in these countries, and what drivers and outcomes of recent reforms are.
- Section three, on bringing the state back in, looks at recent reforms in Bolivia, Chile and Argentina, three countries that moved towards greater inclusiveness in old-age protection.

Two additional chapters were commissioned for this volume in 2011:

- Lianquan Fang (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China), *Towards universal coverage: A macro analysis of China's public pension reform*
- Katja Hujo and Mariana Rulli (UNRISD, University of Rio Negro/Argentina), *Pension reform in Chile and Argentina: Towards more inclusive protection*

The volume will be submitted to Palgrave Macmillan in mid-2012 for the UNRISD/Palgrave series, *Social Policy in a Development Context*.

107. *This study was carried out by Sarah Cook and Katja Hujo, with inputs and background research from Ilcheong Yi (research coordinator), Imogen Howells (research analyst), Dominik Bohnen and Orlando Salazar (interns).*

108. *It was commissioned by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), with additional support from UNRISD core funds.*

PROPOSED RESEARCH

Transformation of Social Policy Regimes: Towards Universalism

Emerging economies now experiencing rapid economic growth, such as the BRICS, are currently of great interest in pursuing diverse trajectories of social policy development. Their experiences are important both in terms of what is driving such change, and in understanding the consequences in terms, for example, of coverage, quality, accessibility, and sustainability in the provision of social security and social services. Despite abundant research on the social policy regimes of these countries, the causes and processes of transformation from one qualitatively distinctive policy regime to another, for example from one delivering residual social security programmes or services to one that is more comprehensive, underpinned by principles of universalism, have not been researched.

The current processes of change in the social policies of a number of countries, offers an opportunity to explore such processes of transformation or, conversely, stagnation. By examining the political, economic and social institutions, policies and actors in such countries, this research aims to identify and explain the drivers of the transformation of social policy towards universalism. Potential case studies include Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Russia, South Africa, Thailand and Viet Nam.

This research would further advance UNRISD's previous enquiry into transformative social policy. The Brazilian Ministry of Health has expressed interest in the work and in its potential contribution to shaping the framework for the Second World Conference on the Development of Universal Social Security Systems, to be held in 2013 in Brazil.

South-South Migration and Development: What Role for Social Policy?

The proposed project seeks to explore the development and policy implications of South-South migration, specifically with regard to the role and challenges for social policy and poverty reduction in the South. In selected pairs of source and host countries in three different regions (Latin America: Argentina and Bolivia; Southeast Asia: Thailand and Cambodia; sub-Saharan Africa: South Africa and Mozambique), the project will analyse how migration and related policies affect social development more generally, as well as migrants' social rights and well-being.

Sharing Knowledge, Building Capacity: Results and Impacts of UNRISD Work on Social Policy

109. The following activities were carried out during 2011 to explore new ways of co-creating knowledge and sharing insights from UNRISD research on transformative social policy, in different policy contexts, and through the involvement of a range of different actors.

Social Policy as a Key for Sustainable Development and Social Cohesion: Challenges in International Cooperation

110. Commissioned by the German Agency for International Cooperation GIZ (formerly GTZ) in 2010, this work aimed at translating research findings into guidance and practical advice for technical cooperation and related donor activities in the area of social policy. Following the organization of an international workshop and symposium for high-level policy makers in Berlin in late 2010, a workshop report and an issues paper are being drafted, both of which will be finalized and published in 2012.

111. Four issues emerging from UNRISD research were selected as specifically relevant for GIZ work: (i) social protection, health and education; (ii) social policy, institutions and participation; (iii) social policy, economic development and labour markets; and (iv) social policy and climate change. In addition, themes such as social cohesion, governance and decentralization, poverty measurement and

evaluation of programmes, social provisioning and upgrading of the informal economy, integration of paid and unpaid work and South-South cooperation were identified as future challenges for technical cooperation and policy advice of donor agencies.

112. *This work was coordinated by Katja Hujo.*

113. *Funding was provided by the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), with additional support from UNRISD core funds.*

Both the North and the South need alternative development strategies to overcome the financial and economic crisis, and give people the protection they are entitled to.

Civil society leaders at the 2nd Development Forum for the G20-G8

Extracts from the Declaration to the Heads of States and Governments at the G8/G20 Summit

“Third world countries which did reduce poverty and succeeded in promoting growth and development are those which did not follow the dominant neoliberal policies and introduced important social innovations. Universal social protection systems are at the core of the developmental state which history has demonstrated as the most successful approximation of social justice.

“The 2nd Development Forum Meeting therefore demands the introduction of transformative social policies, based on a universal social protection system in order to guarantee for all people the respect for and fulfilment of their fundamental human rights and more particularly article 25 of the UDHR. We consider social protection as a common good of humanity.”

2nd Development Forum for the G20-G8: Exploring Alternative Development Strategies

114. Co-organized by UNRISD and Pax Romana, the *2nd Development Forum for the G20: Exploring Alternative Development Strategies*, took place in Paris on 24–25 October.⁹ The objective of UNRISD’s participation in this Forum was to create a space for discussion, debate and the dissemination of research and practice on the concept of transformative social policies. Participants, particularly civil society leaders, were able to debate key development issues that should shape the G20 agenda, including the alternative development strategies necessary for responding to the urgent and interdependent issues of today’s world: issues discussed included —unemployment and universal social protection; debt and innovative financing for development; and climate change and food and water security.

115. The Forum led to the preparation of a joint civil society declaration.¹⁰ This declaration, which incorporated arguments grounded in UNRISD research for transformative social policy and universal social protection as essential components of viable alternative development strategies, was delivered to French President Nicolas Sarkozy as holder of the G20 and G8 presidencies, in advance of the G20 Cannes Summit. (See box for other extracts echoing UNRISD research.)

116. *This activity was coordinated by Ilcheong Yi. In 2011, assistance was provided by Anne Ellersiek (research analyst).*

117. *Pax Romana was the collaborating partner.*

118. *Funding was provided by the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation and Caritas France.*

Building a Knowledge Network on Transformative Social Policy

119. UNRISD engagement with civil society in knowledge-sharing activities throughout 2011 (including the *2nd Development Forum for the G20*, above) along with presentations of UNRISD research on transformative social policy at a number of venues during the year, generated demand from various civil society partners to establish a network for the collection, exchange and dissemination of knowledge and practice on transformative social policy and universalism. Such a network would aim to strengthen the capacity of civil society stakeholders to engage in national development strategy-making processes. It would also provide a resource for researchers aiming to understand the political processes and power configurations that determine policies and facilitate transformative processes on the

⁹ The first Development Forum for the G20 was organized by UNRISD and the Graduate School of Public Administration at Seoul National University on 21-22 October 2010.

¹⁰ Available at www.globalsocialjustice.eu.

ground. The possibilities and modalities for establishing such a network are being explored with civil society partners.

120. *This activity is being coordinated by Ilcheong Yi. In 2011, assistance was provided by Olive Cocoman and Anne Ellersiek (research analysts).*

121. *Support for this activity was provided by UNRISD core funds.*

Presentations

122. Long-standing UNRISD research on *transformative social policy* continues to attract significant attention in both academic and policy circles. In the context of conversations around the post-MDG development agenda, this research brings a more holistic approach to narrowly conceived social protection debates. In 2011, UNRISD has engaged with these policy debates through a range of activities related to past and current research:

- At the invitation of the **Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean**, UNRISD presented research findings on social policy and social protection in Santiago on 29 September as part of the ECLAC-FAO-OHCHR VI International Seminar on Conditional Cash Transfers: CCT Programmes from a Rights-Based Approach.
- UNRISD was part of a roundtable of experts who interacted with government representatives at the **26th meeting of the Intergovernmental Expert Committee of the North African Office of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)** in Rabat on 22-23 February.
- UNRISD's enduring messages around the necessity of universal approaches to social policy and social protection found resonance in the Asia region as well, in UNESCAP's report *The Promise of Protection: Social Protection and Development in Asia and the Pacific*. This report is a contribution to the policy debate on the direction of social protection in the region at a time when governments are examining ways to integrate social protection into broader economic and social strategies.
- UNRISD participated in an online discussion, Ensuring Inclusion: An e-discussion on social protection, organized by the **UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre** in Bangkok from 7 September to 14 October.
- Key UNRISD social policy publications were solicited as inputs to the **WHO global conference on the Social Determinants of Health**, held in October in Brazil. UNRISD publications were included on a CD-Rom distributed to participants. At the request of the WHO, UNRISD also reviewed the **Social Determinants of Health Sectoral Briefing Series on Social Protection**, one of four key background documents prepared for the World Conference on Social Determinants of Health.
- Other presentations on UNRISD's social policy work included: a keynote speech at the **World Social Forum on Universal Social Security** in Dakar, Senegal in February 2011; a presentation at the **Global Civil Society Forum for ASEAN** in Jakarta, Indonesia in May 2011; a presentation at the Conference on the Social and Community Conference for the Right to Health: Overcoming Health Inequalities Within Families, organized by the Health Ministry of Bogota District in November 2011.

123. Increased recognition of UNRISD research on *South-South Migration and Social Policy (2007–2010)* has also generated multiple requests for advisory work and invitations to speak at conferences in 2011, including:

- Presentation of the research, with a focus on the governance of migration, at the **16th International Metropolis Conference**, S. Miguel, Azores Islands, 12–16 September.

- Presentation on “Migration and Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: What Role for Social Policy?” at the **international workshop Accueil et Intégration des Jeunes Réfugiés en Afrique**, hosted by the Haute Ecole de Travail Social (HETS), Geneva, November 2011. HETS, in collaboration with several universities in Europe and Western Africa, and UNRISD, has submitted a funding proposal to the EU on “Les enjeux d’une transition pour les mineurs étrangers non-accompagnés vers l’âge adulte: Angoisses et confrontations entre Droit de l’Enfant et Droits de l’Homme”.

Financing Social Development: Politics and Policies

124. Policy debates about the prospects for implementing and expanding policies to promote social development often revolve around costs and affordability. Such policies are often assumed to be unaffordable for poor countries due to limited fiscal resources and the low contributory capacity of the working population, especially those working in the informal economy.

125. With the most recent global crisis entering into its fifth year, there seems to be shrinking fiscal space not only to reactivate economies, but also to finance public policies that can cushion some of the human impacts of the crisis. The initial stimulus measures in advanced economies are giving way to austerity, while the international economy continues to operate in a highly unstable and uncertain market environment.

126. The effects of financial and economic crisis have been transmitted to the developing countries through several channels, notably foreign capital and domestic credit, trade and foreign direct investment, commodity prices and terms of trade, as well as remittances. As a consequence, countries across the globe have suffered declines in national income, investment, employment, worsening fiscal accounts and balance of payments, increasing debt and financial sector distress.

127. At a micro level, the negative impact on people's well-being has occurred mainly through a deterioration of the labour market situation (unemployment, wage declines, and increased informalization), price hikes in financial and goods markets, effects on household income and assets (savings, unpaid work, remittances) and adverse impacts on social protection provided through states, markets and communities.

128. Although this may seem like a bleak scenario for increasing social investments, the current situation has raised the interest of policy makers in questions of financing and fiscal space, with growing attention to revenue policies and potential resources for social development. For developing countries, it is increasingly clear that they cannot rely on aid alone to transform their economies and meet the needs of their citizens: they will have to increase efforts to mobilize domestic resources. In the Monterrey Consensus, donors pledged to increase aid in return for improved tax efforts by developing countries. But support for domestic resource mobilization does not guarantee that the desired amount of resources will be generated, let alone allocated to preferred programmes.

129. New research on the *Politics of Resource Mobilization for Social Development* seeks to explore the conditions under which aid-dependent countries can mobilize domestic resources to finance social development; changes in state-citizen and donor-recipient relations associated with the dynamics of resource mobilization and allocation; and governance reforms that can lead to improved and sustainable revenue yields and service provision.

130. Previous research on *Financing Social Policy* has been further disseminated during this reporting period through a range of communication and outreach activities, highlighting its renewed relevance to the contemporary context. Several publications were finalized and efforts continued to raise funding for new research projects in this area.

Politics of Domestic Resource Mobilization for Social Development

Context

131. Improving human well-being come to the centre of international development policy in recent years. This is particularly evident in the Millennium Development Goals and a number of other target-setting initiatives by regional institutions and development agencies. However, many poor countries have weak fiscal capacity and require additional resources to honour their global commitments. It is increasingly clear that developing countries cannot rely on aid alone to transform their economies and meet the needs of their citizens. They will have to increase efforts in mobilizing domestic resources.

132. Indeed, the importance of domestic resource mobilization is becoming evident to both recipient and donor governments. From the perspective of recipient governments, even if aid improves substantially, it often comes with conditions, such as buying donor goods and services, giving donors considerable space in the policy process, as well as delays and uncertainties in aid disbursement. At the same time, donors increasingly hold the view that aid can be made more effective when linked to efforts by recipient governments to mobilize domestic resources. In the Monterrey Consensus that followed the Conference on Financing for Development in 2002, donors pledged to increase aid in return for improved tax efforts by developing countries. From this perspective, if aid and domestic resource mobilization work in tandem, recipient governments will be more responsive to the constituencies that provide the resources: citizens and donors.

133. However, support for domestic resource mobilization does not guarantee that the desired amount of resources will be generated, let alone allocated to preferred programmes, or that the burden of resource extraction will be distributed fairly among different population groups. Issues of contestation and bargaining are bound to influence the extent to which governments can succeed in extracting resources from their populace. Bargaining may involve acceptance by citizens of governments' tax plans in exchange for services, social protection, employment guarantees and income support—making the politics of domestic resource mobilization inextricably interconnected with the politics of social development.

Objectives

134. This project seeks to contribute to global debates on the political and institutional contexts that enable poor countries to mobilize domestic resources for social development. It examines the processes and mechanisms that connect the politics of resource mobilization and demands for social provision; changes in state-citizen and donor-recipient relations associated with resource mobilization and allocation; and governance reforms that can lead to improved and sustainable revenue yields and services.

135. Specifically, the project aims to contribute to discussions about how to:

- bridge the funding gaps for meeting key global development targets and social programmes in poor countries;
- enhance national ownership of development programmes and policy space, which is linked to improved fiscal capacity;
- improve understanding of the politics of revenue and social expenditure bargains, and effective accountability of governments to citizens; and

- connect the literatures on the politics of resource mobilization and the politics of social provision in poor countries.

Research overview

136. There are three types of literature on domestic resource mobilization—broadly, on tax reform; on the developmental potential of expanding the domestic revenue base of poor countries; and on governance (the importance of taxation in state building and democratic accountability).

137. This project builds on these three sets of literature by focusing on three themes that will help connect the politics of domestic resource mobilization and demands for social services.

- **Contestation, bargaining and outcomes**—Domestic resource mobilization generates conflicts over types of resources to be mobilized, who pays, who and what is exempted, how much should be paid, and how the resources collected should be allocated across sectors, groups and communities. This suggests that issues of coverage, tax and premium levels, and outcomes in terms of resource yields, allocation and benefits cannot be predetermined. This theme will examine the nature of resource bargains, types of resources and social programmes involved in bargains; trade-offs among competing programmes and resources, and resource yields.
- **Changes in state-citizen relations, and donor-recipient relations**—This theme seeks to understand changes in key relationships that can be traced to the dynamics of resource mobilization and allocation. It will engage the literature on taxation and governance, which emphasizes the importance of contractual relations between citizens and states for effective mobilization of resources. Two types of relationships will be examined: state-citizen relations; and donor-recipient relations. To what extent do the politics of resource mobilization lead to a redefinition of state-citizen relations? Does improvement in domestic resource mobilization lead to more fiscal space and autonomy in policy making?
- **Institutional development**—Success in resource mobilization and service provision requires institutional development. To support stabilization policies and revenue mobilization, governments in poor countries have worked with the international financial institutions to strengthen institutions in the financial sector, such as ministries of finance, tax offices and central banks. Independent revenue authorities provide incentives on careers, pay and training, as well as productivity-enhancing facilities and powers to officials tasked with revenue collection. However, institutions concerned with service provision have been neglected and are usually the first targets for expenditure cuts. This theme will examine the extent to which the politics of domestic resource mobilization generates pressures for upgrading of institutions entrusted to deliver services.

138. The research will focus on five low- and lower middle-income countries, with five researchers and a coordinator in each country. Efforts will be made to ensure that the countries selected represent different types of economies, as the structures of economies and development paths may have a bearing on tax strategies and resource yields. The selection will be based on one or two countries in which the agricultural sector is dominant in terms of GDP, employment and exports; one or two countries in which mineral rents are important in terms of GDP and exports; and at least one country with a growing manufacturing sector in which manufacturing products have overtaken agriculture in export value. Preference will be given to countries with more open political systems and where contestation over tax issues has been prominent.

139. Researchers will generate primary data and analyse official records or administrative data, public finance statistics, documents of companies and advocacy groups, and published information to address the three themes of the project.

140. *This project is being coordinated by Yusuf Bangura.*

141. *Funding for this project is provided by the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), with additional support from UNRISD core funds.*

PROPOSED RESEARCH

Mobilizing Revenues from Natural Resource Sectors for Social Development: Options and Constraints

The proposed research project aims to systematically analyse the relationship between mineral wealth and revenues, social development outcomes and social policy decisions in developing countries. It is part of a broader inquiry into the question of how developing countries can mobilize resources for social development and social policies, and aims to contribute to an integrated analysis of economic and social aspects of development.

The planned research moves beyond the so-called resource curse literature and will engage with questions arising from a rapidly changing global context: one shaped by shifting power constellations and multiple conflicts, global economic crises and the re-emergence of austerity policies, challenges associated with global warming and destruction of our natural environment, and the search for a new development paradigm offering prospects for inclusive and sustainable growth.

The project will build on findings of previous UNRISD research on the subject and will seek explore the following issues.

- Which factors facilitate or constrain efforts of states to mobilize or capture rents from mineral or commodity sectors to increase fiscal space for social policies?
- How is the political economy of mineral-led development and rent distribution characterized in specific country context, and what are drivers of institutional and policy change?
- What is the impact of mineral-led development for gender equity, and which policies have resulted in positive gender outcomes?
- How does the global context as well as global actors influence development performance and policies in mineral-rich countries? What is the role of the newly emerging powers, such as China, India and the Republic of Korea and India, with regard to commodity markets, mineral production and aid policies for resource-rich countries?
- How can we develop a coherent macroeconomic framework that focuses on both the monetary and productive challenges associated with mineral-led development?
- What is the impact of mineral production on the environment? Can extractive industries be shaped according to the new “green economy” paradigm? What are the social impacts of these effects with regard to local communities and indigenous peoples?

Financing Social Policy

Context

142. A strong case for social policy investment must also tackle the financing question early on, by developing revenue-raising and expenditure strategies in tandem. UNRISD research on *Financing Social Policy* explored the developmental impact associated with different financing techniques and revenue sources, and found that long-term success depends on mobilization of revenues that are stable and equitable, and contribute to the redistributive goals of social policy without undermining economic stability.

143. Poorer countries often rely on external rents such as aid, remittances or revenues from a dominant commodity sector, whereas revenues from taxation including social insurance contributions are comparatively low. External resources are, however, far from a panacea: they may be fraught with volatility, policy conditionality and Dutch disease effects. In addition, they do not function in the same way as taxation or social insurance systems to establish interclass and intergenerational linkages that contribute to progressive redistribution, social cohesion and stronger citizen-state relations. Countries should therefore strive to strengthen their domestic revenue base, even if they continue to rely on external funds in the short to medium term.

144. A specific challenge occurs in contexts of mineral-led development, an area given research attention under the project *Financing Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries* (see the research wrap-up in the 2010 Progress Report). Many mineral-rich countries have not performed well in terms of growth, development and democracy, giving rise to a strand of literature postulating that resource-abundant countries are actually cursed, not blessed by their endowments. UNRISD research challenges this deterministic viewpoint by showing that the minerals sector can indeed be a leading sector for the economy as well as a source of revenues for financing public policies if supportive policies and institutions are in place. Recent pension reforms in Chile and Bolivia that have moved retirement systems towards greater universal coverage gained the broad support of policy makers because of the perceived fiscal space created through increased state revenues from copper in Chile and hydrocarbons in Bolivia. This is not necessarily a smooth process: distributional struggles around natural resource rents can be harsh and a national consensus has to be created. The capacity of state institutions to manage or regulate the sector productively, to achieve tax compliance and favourable contracts with foreign investors, to maintain a stable economy, and to deal with the social and environmental consequences of mining are other preconditions before capturing rents and channelling them into public policies.

Mineral Rents and the Financing of Social Policy: Opportunities and Challenges

Edited by Katja Hujo

UNRISD and Palgrave Macmillan, forthcoming 2012

Combining a theoretical approach with individual country case-studies, this volume systematically analyses the relationship between mineral wealth, social development outcomes and social policy in developing countries. Chapters discuss how some countries manage to channel their resources into sustainable economic policies while others fail to do so; the factors that impede such investment; and whether boosting mineral rents can help promote democracy, social inclusion and economic development.

- Katja Hujo, *Introduction*
- Samuel Asfaha, *Economic policy in mineral-rich countries*
- Thorvaldur Gylfason, *Development and growth in mineral-rich countries*
- Leonith Hinojosa-Valencia, Armando Barrientos, Anthony Bebbington, Tony Addison, *Social policy and state revenues in mineral-rich contexts*
- Evelyn Dietsche, *Institutional change and developmental state capacity in mineral-rich countries*
- Halvor Mehlum, Karl Moene, Ragnar Torvik, *Mineral rents and social development in Norway*
- Juan Carlos Guajardo, *Mineral rents and social development in Chile*
- William Ascher, *Mineral wealth, development and social policy in Indonesia*
- Scott Pegg, *Has Botswana beaten the resource curse?*
- Jimi O. Adesina, *Mineral rents and social development in Nigeria*

Journal of Poverty and Social Justice 19.1, 2011

Themed Section on Conditionality and Social Security in a Global Context

Guest editors: Katja Hujo and Elena Gaia

This collection encourages critical thinking on a fashionable policy approach—the use of behavioural conditions in anti-poverty programmes in developing countries, specifically, CCTs—that undoubtedly has been associated with improved outcomes in terms of poverty reduction in many parts of the world, but which clearly needs more research and broad-based evaluations in order to understand its effects on broader welfare indicators and its role in bringing about sustainable development and social transformation

- Fran Bennett, Katja Hujo and Elena Gaia, *Editorial*
- Francie Lund, *A step in the wrong direction: Linking the South African child support grant to school attendance*
 - Armando Barrientos, *Conditions in anti-poverty programmes*
 - Guy Standing, *Behavioural conditionality: Why the nudges must be stopped—An opinion piece*

Results and Impacts

145. In the current context of crisis and increasing pressures for fiscal austerity and adjustment policies, interest in the issue of *financing social development and social policy* continues to be strong. Requests for presentations, advisory work and publications in this area increased in 2011 from UN agencies and other policy audiences, as well as academic and research institutions.

In UN forums and processes

- UNRISD was invited to participate in the **United Nations Expert Group Meeting on The Challenge of Building Employment for a Sustainable Recovery**, held under the auspices of the Division for Social Policy and Development (DSPD) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the International Labour Organization in Geneva on 23–24 June. UNRISD contributed a paper titled “Financing Social and Labour Market Policies in Times of Crisis and Beyond”.
- Interest from UN organizations was also reflected in a request to advise **UNICEF Bangkok** on the linkages between mobilizing resources from mineral rents and financing of child-related policies, and a request from **DESA** to draft a policy brief on the findings of the mineral rents research.

Civil society, academic and policy audiences

- UNRISD presented the findings of the mineral rents project at an **international conference on Financing Social Protection in Low-Income Countries: Finding the Common Ground** on 26 May at ODI in London.
- UNRISD gave a related presentation on “Protecting the Vulnerable and Financing Social Policy in Times of Crisis: Latin American Welfare Regimes in Perspective” at an **international workshop on Welfare Regimes and Entangled Social Inequalities in Latin America** hosted by the Desigualdades Network in Berlin in December.
- Publications from the *Financing Social Policy* project, in particular the final synthesis volume (Hujo and McClanahan eds., 2009) were distributed on request to high-level policy makers in Latin America (Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico).
- Dr. Margarita Cedeño de Fernández, **First Lady of the Dominican Republic and member of the UNCTAD Secretary-General’s Panel of Eminent Experts** preparing for UNCTAD XIII in 2012, requested these publications for her use in the Panel’s work.

146. *This project is being coordinated by Katja Hujo. In 2011, assistance was provided by Imogen Howells (research analyst), Mariana Rulli (research consultant) and Deborah Reynolds (intern).*

147. *Support for this project was provided by UNRISD core funds.*

Gender and Development

148. The current global context of uncertainty, crisis and austerity is likely to mark a setback for gender equality in countries significantly affected by the crisis. At the same time, a concern for gender equality seems to be sitting squarely in the social mainstream with the setting up of a consolidated institution in charge of gender equality and women's empowerment within the UN system (UNWomen), and the publication of the first *World Development Report* devoted to the theme of gender equality and development (WDR 2012). These developments, along with the opening up of some space for critical thinking on the post-2015 development agenda, are opportunities for UNRISD research to reactivate the transformational potential of gender analysis in a world that continues to be rocked by multiple crises.

149. The Institute's research on gender equality over the past decade has shown that the period of liberal ascendancy has been associated with some limited advances in women's formal rights, but without an enabling policy environment that can make these rights meaningful or substantive. Advances in women's political participation, as the 2005 flagship report *Gender Equality: Striving for Justice in an Unequal World* suggested, have taken place alongside the consolidation of a market-led development model that has denied vast numbers of women the opportunity to claim entitlements and attain more secure livelihoods. The achievement of gender equality therefore cannot rest on law alone, but also requires a multidimensional approach to develop appropriate policies, both social and economic, as well as the democratic institutions and processes that increase communicative flows between state and society.

150. UNRISD research on *Gender and Social Policy* (2004–2006) mapped out the complex ways in which social policies are always filtered through institutions—families and communities; markets; care arrangements; health and education systems; the public sector—that are gendered. It drew attention to the extent to which inequalities (of class, gender and region) are being intensified as a consequence of shifts in the global economy, and processes of liberalization and commercialization taking place within countries.

151. Women's disproportionate responsibility for the unpaid provisioning of their households was a recurring theme, and became the focus of a multi-country comparative project, *Political and Social Economy of Care* (2007–2010), whose findings continued to be published and widely disseminated in 2011.

152. DFID, and the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, approached UNRISD to produce papers on the gendered impacts of globalization on women's work (formal, informal, unpaid) and access to social protection. The first paper was meant to feed into the 2012 *World Development Report* 2012 while also informing DFID's own work. The papers were presented in different forums (China, ILO/Turin, Human Rights Council/Geneva, Germany, Spain, United Kingdom). The DFID paper in particular argues that the feminist ideal of gender justice does not concern private-sphere caregiving alone; it also requires robust gender-sensitive macro policies of job creation and public provision.

153. UNRISD is using these commissioned works to nourish reflection and provide insights into the design of new research on labour market change and women's economic and social rights (or "women's economic empowerment"). This work also fed into an extended critical commentary on WDR 2012 that was

Development and Change
 42.2, 2011

Special Issue: Seen, Heard and Counted: Rethinking Care in a Development Context
 Guest editor: Shahra Razavi

This journal issue draws attention to care crises and public policy responses, largely focused on under-studied contexts in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

- Shahra Razavi, *Rethinking care in a development context: An introduction*
- Ito Peng, *The good, the bad and the confusing: the political economy of social care expansion in South Korea*
- Debbie Budlender and Francie Lund, *South Africa: A legacy of family disruption*
- Sarah Cook and Xiaoyuan Dong, *Harsh choices: Chinese women's paid work and unpaid care responsibilities under economic reform*
- Juliana Martinez-Franzoni and Koen Voorend, *Who cares in Nicaragua? A care regime in an exclusionary social policy context*
- Fernando Filgueira, Magdalena Gutiérrez and Jorge Papadópulos, *A Perfect storm? Welfare, care, gender and generations in Uruguay*
- Rajni Palriwala and N. Neetha, *Stratified familialism: The care regime in India through the lens of childcare*
- Silke Staab and Roberto Gerhard, *Putting two and two together? Early childhood education, mothers' employment and care service expansion in Chile and Mexico*
- Nicola Yeates, *Going global: The transnationalization of care*

widely disseminated;¹¹ two different versions of the commentary have been accepted for publication in academic journals in 2012.

154. Efforts to raise funding for the project on women’s claims-making (reported in 2010) have not borne fruit. However, UNRISD was offered other opportunities to take the issue forward in 2011. One was a request by the Ford Foundation Regional Offices in Asia to explore the concerns and priorities of women’s organizations in China, India and Indonesia, and to help identify possible pathways linking regional voices to global processes deliberating a post-2015 development agenda. The other was to develop a new research proposal collaboratively with the Institute of Development Studies (IDS, University of Sussex, Brighton) on *Resisting Backlash in Moments of Transition: Gender Justice and Political Transformation in the Middle East*.

155. These two activities will explore the politics of gender equality to better understand how to successfully embed it within policy-making processes. They will provide opportunities both to familiarize UNRISD with women’s organizations in the two regions, and to better understand the political contexts within which these organizations operate. Further, these new efforts will help to extend the UNRISD network of partner individuals and institutions in selected countries in Asia and the Middle East so that the Institute is in a stronger position to gain a better understanding of the larger debates around the politics of gender equality policy.

Political and Social Economy of Care

Context

156. Giving and receiving care is the rock-bottom foundation upon which human beings, societies and economies are reproduced and able to flourish. Yet the political and social economy of care in all its diversity both reflects, and very often reproduces, social inequalities of gender, as well as those of class, ethnicity and region. With two decades of research behind it, the “invisible economy” of care remains a critical area of academic enquiry and policy action. However, far from being global, much of the academic research has been limited to the high-income industrialized countries—a gap in analysis and knowledge that the UNRISD project has helped to address. Meanwhile, governments in developing countries—where economic restructuring raises perennial concerns about social reproduction and women’s increasing burdens of unpaid work—are experimenting with new ways of responding to care needs in their societies.

Results and impacts

157. The findings of this research were consolidated and published in 2010 and 2011 (see boxes). In addition to the unequal distribution of care resources globally, many of the country studies demonstrate that care arrangements vary widely across income groups and household types within one and the same country, even city, and that care itself can become a driver of growing inequality.

¹¹ Shahra Razavi, *World Development Report 2012: An Opportunity Both Welcome and Missed*. 7 October 2011. Available on UNRISD website; also featured on IDEAs (www.networkideas.org); and reposted on websites such as The News Collective (Crowdsourced progressive news at www.thenewscollective.org); The Bell (an e-journal of political and social criticism at www.thebellforum.com); India Current Affairs (<http://indiacurrentaffairs.org>). It’s also being read by the Bretton Woods Project www.brettonwoodsproject.org, and by bloggers at Triple Crisis (<http://triplecrisis.com/what-were-reading-and-writing-77/>)

International Labour Review 149.4 (2010, issued in 2011)
Special Issue on Workers in the Care Economy
 Guest editors: Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab

- Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab, *Underpaid and overworked: A cross-national perspective on care workers*
 - Nicola Yeates, *The globalization of nurse migration: Policy issues and responses*
 - Michelle J. Budig and Joya Misra, *How care-work employment shapes earnings in cross-national perspective*
- Ito Peng, *The expansion of social care and reform: Implications for care workers in the Republic of Korea*
- Valeria Esquivel, *Care workers in Argentina: At the crossroads of labour market institutions and care services*
 - Francie Lund, *Hierarchies of care work in South Africa: Nurses, social workers and home-based care workers*
 - Rajni Palriwala and N. Neetha, *Care arrangements and bargains: Anganwadi and paid domestic workers in India*
 - Ruth Meena, *Nurses and home-based caregivers in the United Republic of Tanzania*

158. The research continues to attract attention and to be widely disseminated via a range of channels and products—through the journal issues and edited volume highlighted in the boxes, but also as chapters in externally published volumes, through presentations given in both academic and policy institutions, and by informing both research and policy development in some countries.

159. At the national level, the Tanzania research team, Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP), prepared and published a popular report based on the research findings in English; a Kiswahili translation of the text has also been prepared and is in review. Work on three other national volumes (on Argentina, Nicaragua and the Republic of Korea) is in progress. The findings from the care project have also been solicited in the form of contributions to externally published volumes forthcoming in 2012, including:

- Shahra Razavi, “Households, families, and social reproduction”, in Georgina Waylen, Karen Celis, Johanna Kantola and Laurel Weldon (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Gender and Politics*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Shahra Razavi, “Governing the economy for gender equality? Challenges of regulation”, in Gülay Caglar, Elisabeth Prügl, and Susanne Zwingel (eds.), *Feminist Strategies in International Governance*. Routledge, London.
- Shahra Razavi, “Addressing/reforming care, but on whose terms?”, in Shirin Rai and Georgina Waylen (eds.), *New Frontiers in Feminist Political Economy: A Festschrift for Diane Elson and Ruth Pearson*, Routledge, London.
- Shahra Razavi, “A retrospective on the UNRISD research on the political and social economy of care and ways forward”, in Vasu Reddy, Thenjiwe Meyiwa, Tammy Shefer and Stephan Meyer (eds.), *Care, Welfare and Social Cohesion: Gender Perspectives on Theory, Policy and Practice in South Africa and Switzerland*, Human Sciences Research Council Press, Pretoria.

160. The research findings were also presented in different academic and policy forums, including:

- Politics of Care and Development, **ECLAC**, Santiago, 7 January
- Keynote Address at the Symposium on Rethinking Care and Migration in the Age of Low Fertility and Ageing Population, **Munk School of Global Affairs**, University of Toronto, 10 March
- International Women’s Day Lecture, Gender Inequality: In the Market and in the Home, **IDRC**, Ottawa, 8 March
- The Politics of Gender Equality and Welfare Redesign in a Globalizing World, Department of Government, **Uppsala University**, 8-9 December

161. The UNRISD project is being referred to in emerging academic publications and has inspired new research in some of the project countries (including Argentina, India and Switzerland) as well as beyond the project countries.

162. The project findings have had particular academic and policy resonance in Switzerland as researchers from the UNRISD network have taken the work forward into university teaching as well as policy forums (statistical bureau, trade unions, civil society groups).

163. Several researchers from the project network participated in the conference on **Shifting Boundaries of Care Provision in Asia**, jointly organized by the Asia

Expanding accessibility through translation

- UN Women in Brazil translated and published a Portuguese edition of Debbie Budlender’s chapter “Expectations versus Realities in Gender-Responsive Budget Initiatives” (in Razavi and Hassim eds., *Gender and Social Policy in a Global Context* Palgrave/UNRISD, 2006). The chapter appears in a volume on gender-responsive budgeting that is being distributed free of charge to institutions: NGOs, social movements, universities and government, and is available on the website of the Budget and Gender Program of UN Women—Latin America—www.presupuestoygenero.net

- French versions of the articles on India, Iran, Israel, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland and USA from the *Third World Quarterly Special Issue: Religion and Gender* (3[6], 2010) are forthcoming in a special issue of the journal *Cahiers du Genre* (February 2012).

Research Institute, the Family, Children, and Youth Cluster and the Health Cluster of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Singapore, 14-15 March. The ideas associated with the UNRISD project were very visible in the framing of the research issues.

Global Variations in the Political and Social Economy of Care: Worlds Apart

Edited by S. Razavi and S. Staab
 Routledge, forthcoming 2012

By bringing together contributions from contexts that are “worlds apart”—developing countries (of sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, Latin America), as well as those from high-income industrialized countries (Switzerland and Japan which were also included in the project)—the book explores commonalities and differences in care arrangements and in policy tendencies across regional and developmental divides.

- Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab, *Introduction: Worlds apart? Global variations in the political and social economy of care*
- Joan Tronto, *Democratic care politics in an age of limits*
- Mascha Madörin, Birgitte Schnegg and Nadia Baghdadi, *Advanced economy, modern welfare state and traditional care regimes: The case of Switzerland*
- Emiko Ochiai, Aya Abe, Takafumi Uzuhashi, Yuko Tamiya and Mazato Shikata, *The struggle against familialism: Reconfiguring the care diamond in Japan*
- Ito Peng, *The boss, the worker, his wife, and no babies: South Korean political and social economy of care in a context of institutional rigidities*
- Valeria Esquivel and Eleonor Faur, *Beyond maternalism? The political and social organization of childcare in Argentina*
- Juliana Martinez-Franzoni and Koen Voorend, *The limits of family and community care: Challenges for public policy in Nicaragua*
- Debbie Budlender and Francie Lund, *Care in South Africa: A legacy of family disruption*
- Debbie Budlender and Ruth Meena, *Unpaid and overstretched: Coping with HIV&AIDS in Tanzania*
- Rajni Palriwala and N. Neetha, *Between the state, market, and family: Structures, policies, and practices of care in India*
- Fiona Williams, *Claims and frames in the making of care policies*
- Kate Bedford, *Harmonizing global care policy? Care and the Commission on the Status of Women*
- Nicola Yeates, *The globalisation of paid care labour migration: Dynamics, impacts and policy*

164. This project, carried out between 2006 and 2009, was coordinated by Shahra Razavi. In 2011, assistance was provided by Kristine Goulding (research analyst). Communications and outreach work for the project was ongoing in 2011.

Changing Labour Markets, and Women's Economic and Social Rights

165. In 2011 UNRISD completed a number of papers that examine several premises around the nature of work (whether paid or unpaid), and the structure and functioning of labour markets; the relationship between paid and unpaid work and relatedly, between the productive and reproductive economies; and the links between work and welfare, in particular, whether welfare entitlements are linked to or separate from employment.

166. The following paper was commissioned and published by the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung; it is being translated into French and Spanish for web publication.

- Shahra Razavi, *Engendering Social Security and Protection*, June 2011.

167. The following papers were funded by Fundación Carolina, Centro de Estudios Para América Latina y la Cooperación Internacional (CeALCI), and are under review for web publication.

- James Heintz and Francie Lund, *Welfare Regimes and Social Policy: A Review of the Role of Labour and Employment*, September 2011.
- Sarah Cook and Shahra Razavi, *Work and Welfare: Revisiting the Links from a Gender Perspective*, September 2011.

168. Three further papers were supported by the UK Department for International Development (DFID). They are under review for web publication.

- Shahra Razavi, Camila Arza, Elissa Braunstein, Sarah Cook and Kristine Goulding, *Gendered Impacts of Globalization: Employment and Social Protection*, November 2011.
- Elissa Braunstein, *Neoliberal Development Macroeconomics: A Consideration of its Gendered Employment Effects*, December 2011.
- Camila Arza, *Pension Reforms and Gender Equality in Latin America*, December 2011.

Key findings

169. Globalization has coincided with a global increase in female labour force participation rates. A number of factors associated with globalization processes have contributed to this increase, including the growth of production for export in the developing world. The narrowing of the gender gap in economic participation rates has not produced commensurate gender equality in pay and status. In fact, rising levels of female labour force participation have coincided with an increase in informal and unprotected forms of work.

170. Women and men do not come to the market with the same resources, be it working capital, labour (of their own and of others), social contacts, and skills and experiences. These differences are themselves often the outcomes of gender-based barriers and inequalities. Moreover, macroeconomic policies that have been dominant over the past three decades (e.g. financial liberalization, inflation targeting, trade liberalization) have performed poorly in terms of generating sufficient employment that is of decent quality—that is, governed by statutory labour market regulations and/or basic legal and social protections.

171. In the face of changes in the global economy that have altered the structure of employment, some argue that it is no longer possible to maintain the kind of labour market outcomes that were possible in the “golden age of capitalism”. In

this view, welfare regimes predicated on achieving the ideal of decent work for all will not succeed. Instead, what is needed is a basic social floor to support those who are left behind in the global economy. Others have reached similar conclusions regarding delinking employment from social policy, but coming at it from the perspective of “de-commodification”. There are fundamental differences between the “safety net” and the “de-commodification” approaches—a critical one being the level of income support provided by the welfare state. Nevertheless, they share a common perspective in terms of the need to delink employment from social policy. The UNRISD papers question this perspective.

172. First, to create a welfare system that is more than a thin safety net of last resort requires state revenues that can be more easily generated and sustained by employing the human resources of a country in high-productivity activities. This includes appropriate macroeconomic policies which have a direct impact on the level of employment that is being generated. Given the impact of the recent financial crisis, it also requires policy which disciplines capital in ways that support broader social objectives.

173. At the same time, labour itself is a produced factor of production and the quality of human resources that are developed in an economy will depend on the nature of social policies and the welfare regime. Treating labour as a produced factor of production enables a move beyond the conventional view of social policy as something which is done after economic policy has created the conditions for growth. Moreover, many of the human services geared towards the reproduction of human capabilities can themselves be a vehicle for employment creation, especially female employment.

174. Improvements in social insurance design and financing need to be accompanied by efforts to strengthen labour market regulations and robust social provisions to create a more level playing field for women within labour markets. This includes labour market regulations, for example on minimum wage or elimination of discriminatory wages. It would also mean investing in well-functioning and accessible public health, education and care services; broad-based and redistributive social insurance programmes; and public provision of a range of complementary goods and services such as clean water, subsidized food items, sanitation, electricity, transport and housing.

175. The orthodox policy approach of tight monetary and fiscal policies, and free trade and capital flows, has not been conducive to widespread development, or to extensive improvements in well-being and gender equality. There is growing support for alternative macroeconomic policies that, while aiming for macroeconomic stability, take more heed of development and social goals. This would have to include monetary and fiscal policies that are more expansionary, and taxation policies that provide governments with adequate revenues to fund social programmes. If economic growth is to be broadly shared, it is necessary to introduce labour market policies and related interventions that can affect working conditions in diverse employment situations. These should not only enhance the capabilities of workers to capture some of the productivity gains that are now siphoned off into profits, but also rectify gender imbalances and discriminatory practices. Second, if gender inequalities in labour markets are to be rectified, society as a whole has to seek specific means of both progressing towards a better balance between the provision of unpaid reproductive work and paid labour, and facilitating greater gender equality in both domains.

176. The papers also raise questions for further research. Some of these questions inform project proposals that are seeking funding (*Informalization of Labour:*

Underlying Mechanisms; Social, Political and Gender Implications, presented in the 2010 Progress Report) or under preparation (on global finance, food security and women's farming).

- How are labour markets changing in this post-crisis context? Are labour markets in countries significantly affected by the crisis (e.g. Southern Europe) undergoing informalization, as in previous crises? What are their gendered outcomes?
- The paper by Razavi et al. for DFID has highlighted the important role of public sector employment, especially for women. What is happening to public sector employment? Is "outsourcing" and informalization of public sector employment intensifying? What are its gendered effects?
- How are export-dependent developing countries responding to the reduced demand for manufactured exports (as high-income countries go into recession) and how are women in export-oriented sectors coping with the outcomes?
- What policies are those developing countries pursuing to re-balance their production towards domestic demand? What opportunities does this offer women?
- There is emerging evidence from several Latin American countries that suggests significant recent reversals both in long-term trends of income inequality and in labour market informality. Through what combination of policy mechanisms have these improvements been achieved? Specifically, has the process of formalization impacted women and men equally? Are gender wage gaps being reduced?
- While there has been a feminist critique of the growth trajectories of some East Asian tigers such as the Republic of Korea, do other East Asian countries such as China and Viet Nam offer a different model that is more gender equitable?
- For agrarian countries and those dependent on commodity exports, what new opportunities or constraints does the rise in demand for commodities from emerging economies create for women? How are processes of land grabbing and financialization of global commodity markets affecting livelihoods?

177. *These activities were coordinated by Shahra Razavi. In 2011, assistance was provided by Kristine Goulding (research analyst).*

178. *Funding for this project was provided by the Friedrich-Ebert Stiftung, Fundación Carolina and DFID, with additional support from UNRISD core funds.*

The Politics of Gender Equality

179. This research aims to explore the politics of social and economic policies that shape gender equality, and determine how gender equality can be successfully embedded within policy-making processes. What role do women's constituencies play in this regard? Some of these questions have been raised previously in the UNRISD project proposal *Understanding Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change: When and Why Do States Respond to Women's Claims-Making?* (presented in the 2010 Progress Report). Fundraising efforts for this proposal in 2011 were unsuccessful.

180. UNRISD continued to find ways to engage with researchers and policy actors at multiple levels to explore how gender-egalitarian policy change is constructed politically through a small consultancy project on women's organizations in Asia and the post-2015 development agenda, and the preparation

of a new project proposal on resisting backlash in moments of transition in the Middle East (see box).

181. The proposed research will be informed by previous UNRISD research, including *Gender Justice, Development and Rights*, and *Religion, Politics and Gender Equality*. A recent series of articles exploring the dynamic between the rise of Islamist political parties in Tunisia and the women's rights agenda, also provide valuable background:

- Kristine Goulding, "Will democracy spell the end for Tunisian women?" UNRISD, May.
- Kristine Goulding, "Tunisia: Will democracy be good for women's rights?" openDemocracy, June.
- Kristine Goulding, "Tunisia: Winter of women's discontent." openDemocracy, October.
- Kristine Goulding, "Tunisia: Arab spring, Islamist summer." openDemocracy, October.
- Kristine Goulding, "Tunisia: Feminist fall?" openDemocracy, October.

182. These articles have been referenced in EU policy discussions (European Council on Foreign Relations; Swedish Defence Research Agency), research (Centre for European Studies, School for International Training), and the media (International Herald Tribune). The findings were also presented in different academic and policy forums, including:

- WIDE conference, Women's Rights and Gender Equality amidst the "Arab Springs". Challenges and Lessons Learnt across Regions, Brussels, 27-28 October.
- ILO seminar, Decent Work Challenges in the Arab World—an ILO response, Geneva, 8 July.

183. *This research is being coordinated by Shahra Razavi. In 2011, assistance was provided by Kristine Goulding (research analyst).*

184. *Support was provided by UNRISD core funds.*

Women's Organizations in the Asia Region and the Post-2015 Development Agenda

185. This project responds to a request by the Ford Foundation Regional Offices in Asia. It aims to propose concrete ways of bringing the concerns, priorities and voices of women's organizations into relevant global conversations about a post-MDG development framework. It seeks to elicit a plurality of views from women social activists and rights advocates on their priorities for a progressive agenda for women in Asia, with a focus on China, India and Indonesia. It follows up a scoping study carried out by Development Alternatives for Women in a New Era (DAWN).

186. The inquiry aims to be inclusive of diverse economic, social and political experiences, and context specific, without losing sight of the need for a strategic framing that can bring the cross-cutting priorities of women's organizations in the region into global debates about the post-2015 development framework. Possible alternatives for a post-2015 development agenda will be highlighted.

187. UNRISD will draft a short concept note outlining the aims of the study and the key questions to be explored. Researchers familiar with feminist politics and

women's organizations will be responsible for interviewing key individuals/organizations in each country and providing an analysis of women's organizations' priorities, achievements and challenges in different country settings. UNRISD will also assess existing regional and global processes, particularly within the UN system (including the work of the Regional Commission, ESCAP and UNDP Regional Bureau; the potential channels offered by UNWomen and other gender-focused organizations; and the various processes related to the MDG review process).

188. The findings will shed light on the potential and limitations of women's rights advocacy, and should be of particular interest to women's movements themselves, as well as organizations that wish to fund and nurture feminist policy advocacy in the region.

189. The outputs of this exercise will include:

- Short papers produced by the consultants drawing on the interviews carried out in China, Indonesia and India
- A synthesis report produced by UNRISD, analysing the demands and priorities of women's organizations in the selected countries, their pertinence to the critical rethinking of development agendas, and ways for the agenda of gender justice to speak to ongoing global conversations about the post-2015 development framework.
- The preliminary findings (of the synthesis paper) will be presented to Ford Foundation representatives in the Asia region for discussion and feedback in March 2012.

190. *This project is being coordinated by Shahra Razavi. In 2011, assistance was provided by Kristine Goulding (research analyst).*

191. *Support for this project is provided by Ford Foundation Regional Offices in Asia, with additional support from UNRISD core funds.*

PROPOSED RESEARCH

Resisting Backlash in Moments of Transition: Gender Justice and Political Transformation in the Middle East

The highly visible presence of women during recent anti-authoritarian protests and in post-revolution democracy building in both Egypt and Tunisia has raised hopes for the future of gender equality in the Middle East. With the emergence of critical discourses that challenge authoritarian structures and social norms, there are new spaces for rethinking the gender order along more transformative lines. However, political liberalization may be a double-edged process that can open opportunities for women's rights activism but also create spaces for parties and groups with illiberal agendas to compete for power.

This joint initiative will bring together UNRISD's global research networks, the Institute for Development Studies (IDS), and the Pathways of Women's Empowerment regional Middle East hub at the Social Research Centre (SRC) of the American University in Cairo, in cooperation with local partner universities in Egypt and Tunisia. Given the level of demand that is currently placed on established scholars to produce research-based analyses, this initiative uses a different modality of research cooperation. The initiative will identify a small group of young researchers in Egypt and Tunisia with strong analytical skills and research interest in issues of social change, democratization and gender equality to broaden the base of young and dynamic researchers who are researching, writing, publishing and contributing to gender-egalitarian policy change. Through a series of workshops, seminars, conferences and cross-country exchanges, the selected young researchers from Egypt and Tunisia will engage in a sustained dialogue with researchers and activists from countries that have undergone periods of rapid political change and backlash against women's rights (e.g. Chile, Iran, Bangladesh and Sudan).

Social Regulation and Participatory Governance

192. UNRISD research on political processes and institutional arrangements that foster positive social change focuses on the role of both state and non-state actors. In 2011 work was concluded on three projects that examined the role of civil society and social movements in policy and institutional change associated with global justice issues. These past projects continued to generate significant interest, and to influence academic and policy debates around issues such as corporate accountability, trade justice, international taxation and debt relief.

193. The three projects focused on (i) the developmental and governance implications of new forms of private and multistakeholder business regulation involving civil society actors; (ii) the ways in which global justice activism in Europe influences public policy and debate; and (iii) the implications for smallholders of current trends associated with fair trade and inclusive business models. In-depth reporting on the research findings related to the first two projects was provided in the 2010 Progress Report. In a crisis context where the international development community is paying more attention to the question of alternative development and where activism is finding new forms of expression, this body of work yields important insights for understanding the potential and limits of participatory governance and collective action by subaltern groups and NGOs.

Making Markets Work for the Poor?

Context

194. The growing effort within international development circles to “make markets work for the poor” has seen market principles and practices such as fair trade, corporate social responsibility (CSR) and inclusive business offered up as ways to reduce poverty and empower small-scale producers. To what extent do such models actually deliver on their promises?

195. In 2010–2011, UNRISD partnered with a consortium of organizations including the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and the Dutch NGO Hivos in a series of five “provocations” on Making Markets Work for Small-Scale Farmers. Bringing together policy makers, academics and practitioners to exchange perspectives and insights, the events were also livestreamed on the web. With Richard Howitt, MEP and European Parliament Rapporteur on CSR, and the Belgian NGO Vredeseilanden, UNRISD co-hosted the final event in the series, held at the European Parliament in Brussels on 22 June, on *Pro-Poor Business, Development and Smallholder Empowerment*.

196. Participants emphasized that the pro-poor market agenda must not lose sight of the broader development equation. Fair trade, for example, is just one tool of many needed to reduce poverty and inequality. Smallholders and their families and communities need education, health services, infrastructure and off-farm employment opportunities.

197. Even where there is widespread interest in building better relationships between smallholders, states and businesses, the institutional framework for achieving this is not clear. Capitalism does appear to be taking an ethical turn. But at the same time, we are seeing a rise in precarious employment, unfair competitive practices and economic concentration, while government resources continue to be captured by elites. Good intentions must be coupled with good practices.

198. Some participants raised concerns that governments and NGOs are supporting pro-poor business models that do not truly benefit development in the global South. Others noted that the prevailing context of neoliberalism, post-structural adjustment, privatization, globalization and unequal power relations between North and South must be addressed for new governance institutions to emerge.

199. Several presentations emphasized the need for current donor strategies for smallholder economic empowerment to acknowledge political empowerment as well. Focusing narrowly on economic empowerment runs the risk of attributing poverty to a lack of market access—and thus expecting poverty alleviation to result from insertion (or better terms of insertion) of producers in markets and global value chains. But there are inherent tensions in such an approach, which tends to overlook the fact that poverty is often caused by the ways in which producers are subordinated in different social relations—for example, class, ethnicity and gender. Such social relations need to be transformed through the reconfiguration of power and collective action, in other words through political empowerment. This perspective pays attention to issues of equality, rights and distributive justice, and indeed questions what is meant by development.

200. Political empowerment is akin to the definition of “participation” coined by UNRISD more than three decades ago: the organized efforts to increase control over resources and regulative institutions on the part of groups and movements of those hitherto excluded from such control. Political empowerment involves producers organizing collectively and attempting to enhance their influence and bargaining power not simply vis-à-vis other market actors, but also the policy process and other institutions.

201. While fair trade, CSR and inclusive business models provide many tools to help empower smallholders, they are not a panacea for development. The need to reconnect pro-poor market strategies with the broader question of inclusive and equitable development suggests that donors, governments and others should direct far more attention to the governance and institutions of pro-poor business models and the organization and empowerment of producers—because that is what shapes representation and inclusiveness.

Results and impacts

202. The role of small-scale agricultural producers is attracting increasing attention in policy circles. This is often reflected in highly polarized debate between “rights-based” and “market-based” approaches. Issue 44 of the journal *Capacity.org*, to be published in February 2012, will focus on a key missing element in this debate: the role of producer agency and capacity to make effective choices in the face of powerful external interests. The journal aims to help reshape the debate by bringing insights from different disciplines and organizations, including UNRISD and other participants in the series of provocations.

203. Contributing to the journal will make UNRISD research more widely accessible and will raise awareness of the Institute’s work among new audiences of policy makers, researchers, development practitioners and funding organizations in the area of capacity development. These include the networks of the journal’s publishers, the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM), the Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV) and the UNDP, as well as Learning Network on Capacity Development (LenCD) and Capacity.net with which the journal collaborates to synthesize and disseminate knowledge.

204. A video of the provocation co-hosted by UNRISD, *Pro-Poor Business, Development and Smallholder Empowerment*, is available online, as is a brief that highlights key messages.¹²

205. *This project was coordinated by Peter Utting. In 2011, assistance was provided by Kiah Smith (research analyst).*

Non-State Actors and Business Regulation

206. Structural, institutional and political changes in recent decades have given rise to new forms of governance where non-state actors play a central role in standard-setting and other regulatory functions aimed at improving the social, environmental and human rights performance of business. UNRISD work on emerging multistakeholder regulatory initiatives was completed with the preparation of the volume *Non-State Actors and Business Regulation: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* (see box).

207. This volume assesses the achievements and limitations of this new type of institution where civil society and private entities play a key regulatory role. It does so from a perspective that aims to overcome two limitations that often characterize this field of inquiry. The first is fragmentation: articles or books typically focus on one or a handful of initiatives. Bringing together 32 authors, the UNRISD volume provides a broader picture, examining more than 20 initiatives or institutions that reflect different approaches. Some are part and parcel of the mainstream, business-friendly, corporate social responsibility (CSR) agenda. Others are more associated with the “corporate accountability” approach that aims to give voluntary initiatives “teeth” and connect them with public policy and law; while another category promotes a fair trade or social economy approach that emphasizes both the empowerment of small producers and the redistribution of income and value within the global commodity chain. The second limitation relates to the lack of attention to questions of development: what does such regulation imply for developing countries and subaltern groups in terms of well-being, empowerment and sustainability? And what models of development or varieties of capitalism and globalization does multistakeholder regulation explicitly or implicitly reinforce or support?

208. The findings give some cause for optimism in several areas:

- filling certain regulatory gaps that have emerged with globalization;
- awareness-raising of social, environmental and human rights implications of business activities;
- ongoing incremental improvements in scale and quality of regulation; and
- emerging coalitions for progressive change.

209. They also provide useful pointers about the developmental, regulatory and political challenges that need to be addressed if non-state actors are to effectively regulate business from the perspective of equitable and sustainable development. But they also raise fundamental questions about exactly “whose development” is being promoted, the participation of Southern voices, who bears the costs and risks associated with raising standards, and whether the types of regulatory initiatives being led by civil society actors and multistakeholder coalitions can really transform business-as-usual.

¹² www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/events.nsf/%28httpEvents%29/1CD46F4A5D5FF35DC12578A400460962?OpenDocument

210. The findings were disseminated and used in various ways including:

- the **international conference Multinational Corporations, Global Value Chains and Social Regulation** organized by HEC Montreal
- seminars at the universities of Geneva and Toronto
- resource material for **UNCTAD’s 2011 World Investment Report** and the **IFAD Rural Poverty Report 2011**, which specifically refers to the challenges facing multistakeholder standards-based initiative that were identified by UNRISD: “First, there is the “developmental” challenge. [T]here is a need to address the tensions and blind spots within the CSR agenda that particularly affect developing countries. These include...issues related to corporate taxation, labour rights...and imposing additional costs on suppliers....Second, there is the regulatory challenge. The focus on voluntarism and corporate self regulation should not detract from recognizing the key role of regulatory pressures associated with public policy, law and effective states...Community-based movements and civil society organizations can also help to build stronger accountabilities.”¹³

211. UNRISD also contributed comments on the **Guiding Principles for the Implementation of the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework**.¹⁴ Drawing on the extensive body of UNRISD research on CSR, the comments note that the Framework and Guiding Principles make a significant contribution to thinking and policy in the field of business and human rights by highlighting the respective roles, complementarities and synergies of broad regulatory approaches as well as institutional arrangements. Explicitly advocating a mix of legal and voluntary approaches represents a major step forward, with the potential to address some of the serious limitations of mainstream approaches to CSR.

212. The comments also highlight various concerns that would merit inclusion or greater attention in the Guiding Principles. These include avoiding adverse development consequences of standards regimes; attention to workers affected by the increasingly precarious nature of employment, which is a major trend with significant human rights implications; acknowledging the importance of power differentials within the global business community and value chains; the importance of genuine and effective dialogue, participation and collective bargaining; and redressing gross imbalances in resources and influence among states, companies and citizens. A key message is that the global financial and economic crisis has put into sharp relief not only the limits of self-regulation, but also the need for global solutions to global problems.

¹³ www.ifad.org/rpr2011/report/e/rpr2011.pdf

¹⁴ www.business-humanrights.org/media/documents/ruggie/unrisd-comments-on-guiding-principles-jan-2011.pdf

**Business Regulation and Non-State Actors:
 Whose Standards? Whose Development?**

Edited by Darryl Reed, Peter Utting and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed
 UNRISD and Routledge, forthcoming 2012

- Peter Utting, *Introduction: Multistakeholder regulation in a development perspective*
- Darryl Reed, *Development and the problematic of non-state regulation*
- Peter Utting, *Activism, business regulation and development*
- Stephanie Barrientos and Sally Smith, *Assessing the ETI Codes of Labour Practice*
- Andreas Rasche and Dirk Ulrich Gilbert, *Social Accountability 8000 and socioeconomic development*
- Stepan Wood, *The International Organization for Standardization*
- Catia Gregoratti, *The United Nations Global Compact and development*
- David L. Levy and Halina Szejnwald Brown, *The Global Reporting Initiative: Promise and limitations*
- Eduardo R. Gomes and Ana Maria Kirschner, *Balanço Social and sustainability reporting in Brazil*
- Graeme Auld and Benjamin Cashore, *The Forest Stewardship Council*
- Graeme Auld, *The Marine Stewardship Council*
- Agni Kalfagianni and Doris Fuchs, *The Global G.A.P.*
- Ngai-Ling Sum, *Global retail accumulation strategies and Wal-Mart's CSR regime*
- Peter Lund-Thomsen and Khalid Nadvi, *Applying the Atlanta Agreement on Child Labour in South Asia*
- Carola Kantz, *The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative*
- Ian Smillie, *Blood diamonds, non-state actors and development: The Kimberley Process and beyond*
- Marcelo Saguier, *Peoples' tribunals in Latin America*
- Don Wells, *The Worker Rights Consortium*
- Nikolaus Hammer, *International Framework Agreements and development*
- René Audet and Corinne Gendron, *IFOAM and the institutionalization of organic agriculture*
- Gavin Hilson and Paul Kamlongera, *"Fair Trade Gold": Prospects for Africa's artisanal miners*
- Eileen Davenport and William Low, *The World Fair Trade Organization: From trust to compliance*
- Darryl Reed, *Fairtrade International (FLO)*
- Alistair M. Smith and Francisco VanDerHoff Boersma, *Comercio Justo México: Potential lessons for Fairtrade?*
- Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed, *From non-state regulation to governance? Shifting the site of contestation*

213. This project was coordinated by Peter Utting. In 2011, assistance was provided by Kiah Smith and Chris Kip (research analysts) and Rosemary Forsyth (intern).

214. Support for this project was provided by UNRISD core funds.

Activism and Policy Change in Europe

215. UNRISD research on the ways in which global justice activism affects policy debates and processes in Europe terminated with the preparation of the volume *Global Justice Activism and Policy Reform in Europe: Understanding When Change Happens*. Drawing on case studies of specific national and international campaigns, the 13 chapters address the broad question of whether

civil society contestation and mobilization associated with issues of debt relief, trade justice, international taxation and corporate accountability, make a difference in terms of policy and institutional reform, and what constellation of tactics and conditions is conducive to progressive changes in policy.

216. The various case studies examine the characteristics of mobilizations and their political contexts; variations in demands, proposals and tactics; as well as policy and discursive impacts. Particular attention is given to a comparison of the cases of France, Italy and the United Kingdom, taking into account their differences in policy regimes and state-business-society relations.

**Global Justice Activism and Policy Reform in Europe:
 Understanding When Change Happens**

Peter Utting, Mario Pianta and Anne Ellersiek (eds.)
 UNRISD and Routledge, forthcoming 2012

- Anne Ellersiek, Mario Pianta and Peter Utting, *Introduction: Understanding the activism-policy nexus*

Part I: Actors, Institutions and Networks

- Peter Utting, *Elite business power and activist responses*
- Daniela Barrier, *National policy regimes: Implications for the activism-policy nexus*
- Jem Bendell and Anne Ellersiek, *The potential and practice of civic networks*
- Raffaele Marchetti and Mario Pianta, *Global social movement networks and the politics of change*

Part II: The Activism-Policy Nexus in Practice

- Federico Silva, *Global networks on trade policy. The case of the WTO conference in Cancun*
- Jem Bendell and Anne Ellersiek, *Advocacy for corporate accountability and trade justice: The role of "noble networks" in the United Kingdom*
- Benoit Daviron and Tancreède Voituriez, *Reforming agricultural and trade policy in France: The limits of multi-actor coalitions*
- Paolo Gerbaudo and Mario Pianta, *Debt relief and trade justice in Italy*
- Clare Saunders and Tasos Papadimitriou, *Dropping the debt? British anti-debt campaigns and international development policy*
- Rodrigo Conteras Osorio, *The struggle for Third World debt relief in France*
- James Brassett, *Global justice and/as global democracy: The UK campaign for a Tobin Tax*
- Edouard Morena, *Campaign or "movement of movements"? Attac France and the Currency Transaction Tax*
- Mario Pianta, Anne Ellersiek and Peter Utting, *How can activism make change happen?*

217. The findings suggest that activists have made significant progress in understanding the multifaceted issues at the root of global injustice, and developing and advancing responses for achieving policy change. As new spaces emerge for global justice campaigns, activists will have to confront, however, various challenges, in particular, the need to build and sustain mobilizations that connect multiple grass-roots and single-issue struggles and, at the same time, build a broader perspective for change that links different themes and considers comprehensive alternatives.

218. This project was coordinated by Peter Utting. In 2011, assistance was provided by Kiah Smith (research analyst) and Ksenia Gerasimova (intern).

COMMUNICATING RESEARCH FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

219. UNRISD strives to ensure that its research comes to the attention of a range of actors in the international community in order to inform development debates, policies and practice, and support evidence-based learning and knowledge sharing. The credibility and status of UNRISD are grounded in innovative, independent and high-quality scholarly research, widely published and disseminated.

220. The overall strategic objective in the area of communications, as stated in the Institutional Strategy 2011–2014, is to ensure that UNRISD research is used by stakeholders within the UN system, academia and civil society, and influences policy and practice on inclusive and sustainable social development and poverty reduction.

221. In response to an increasingly crowded development information environment, rapidly evolving communication technologies, and greater pressure to demonstrate impact, in 2011 the Institute undertook a strategic review of its communications activities. A shift in orientation was signalled by the renaming of the Publication and Dissemination Unit as Communications and Outreach.

Designing a New Communications Strategy

222. Between January and June UNRISD worked with an independent communications consultant to reflect on broad issues of communication and to assist the Institute in designing a new communication strategy that will guide its work towards this institutional objective over the coming years.

223. This exercise had a number of significant results. It supported UNRISD in articulating distinctive institutional characteristics and contributions; recommended ways to leverage these core strengths via a range of communications initiatives; and emphasized the importance of devoting attention to high-level institutional communication in order to raise the Institute's profile and visibility. The strategy document will be presented to the Board at its 2012 meeting, and is structured around two broad goals:

- *Improvement of high-level institutional communication.* This entails measures to increase awareness of UNRISD's mission, strengths and contributions in order to raise the profile, visibility and recognition of the institution as a whole.
- *Improvement of research communication.* This entails measures to expand the reach of UNRISD's research resources—networks, expertise, evidence, interpretations and policy implications—in order to enhance their use, influence and impact.

224. Headline areas being addressed under these two goals include the following.

- Express UNRISD positioning and branding clearly in key messages, and via a new visual identity.
- Highlight the contemporary relevance of UNRISD research and expertise through more frequent commentary on current issues and events.
- Proactively engage with UNRISD research networks providing new spaces for exchange and interaction.

- Strategically identify audience groups and stakeholders at institutional, programmatic and project/activity levels.
- Foster more frequent exchange through new types of forums, including online channels and seminars.
- Further improve use of digital communications that push information to people, places greater emphasis on short, high-impact summaries, and cross-references other channels.
- Monitor, evaluate and adapt approaches based on actual and desired results.

225. Initiatives related to a number of these headline areas have already been piloted (engaging research networks, new types of forums, further enhance digital communications), with positive feedback.

"Thanks so much for your great and significant work—over so many years!"
—Survey respondent

Communications survey—Taking stock and responding to user feedback

In February, UNRISD surveyed over 40,000 subscribers to its website to probe familiarity with the Institute, the usefulness of UNRISD publications, and preferred methods of communication. Individual recommendations were also invited.

Almost half of the 2,662 respondents came from academic institutions, a fifth worked for NGOs, a tenth for government ministries and a tenth for other research institutes. The remainder was split between bilateral donors, international development consultancies, media, multilateral agencies, private sector companies, regulators and think tanks.

Of all UNRISD publications, research papers were found to be the most useful (86%), followed by the e-bulletin (78%), policy briefs (74%), flagship reports (73%), articles in scholarly journals (71%), conference news (62%) and books (60%).

At 74%, short research summaries led the list of what respondents would like to receive on a regular basis. This was followed by thematic information (68%), full research reports (65%), general social development news (62%) and news articles on the Institute's activities and events (53%). Email alerts (72%), the e-bulletin (67%) and the UNRISD website (54%) were the preferred methods of communication. A smaller percentage of respondents (43%) still appreciate printed publications.

Highlights from the nearly 850 recommendations:

- Implement a single log-in for the website (or do away with a log-in altogether)
- Improve the design of email alerts and the e-bulletin
- More frequent and substantive website updates on research, events and publications
- Make more publications available as PDF downloads
- Use new and social media, such as videos, podcasts, blogs, Facebook and Twitter
- Engage more frequently and directly with UN, civil society and research constituencies, especially from developing countries
- Post more material in French and Spanish (and in other languages).

How UNRISD is responding

UNRISD took users' recommendations into account in a partial website redevelopment in 2011:

- Addressed some readability and layout suggestions for email alerts and the e-bulletin; titles and summaries written with readability in mind; greater focus on the substance of presentations or their relevance in particular regions.
- Included more visuals on the website, e-bulletins and email alerts.
- Email alert subscribers can now set their profile to receive emails in HTML format, or text only
- Publishing as much content in Spanish and French, and other languages, as resources allow.
- A more comprehensive website redevelopment, planned in the run-up to UNRISD's 50th anniversary, will address broader recommendations regarding website usability and structure
- Some respondents raised concerns about the availability and pricing of UNRISD books. UNRISD is aware that books published commercially are priced beyond the means of many individuals and institutions. At the same time, copublishing with renowned academic publishing houses confers scholarly recognition and quality control.

UNRISD makes every effort to square this circle:

- Posting of selected book chapters and draft research reports for free, on the UNRISD website
- Encouraging copublishing partners to offer UNRISD titles in paperback and e-book formats
- Distributing the UNRISD poverty report via UN Publications, which offers discounts for developing and least developed countries, and e-book versions
- Exploring other options for increasing accessibility, such as open access publishing.

As many respondents suggested, the Institute has a group and a page on Facebook, a Skype account, a Twitter account and a LinkedIn page.

Activities and Achievements

226. During 2011, the Communications and Outreach Unit continued to fulfil its roles in support of the Institute's traditional publication, dissemination and outreach efforts.

227. Publications included copublished volumes, academic journal contributions and special issues, papers, and briefs, as well as viewpoints and think pieces posted online. Dissemination channels ranged from the distribution of traditional printed products to online digital tools and CD-Roms. Activities, such as speaking engagements, consultations and dissemination events and workshops, were used to network and to communicate research results directly to key stakeholders. Specific examples and results of these efforts are highlighted in the previous sections of this report. Aggregate results are illustrated in the graphics on pages 65–68. Lists of 2011 publications, as well as the advisory activities carried out by UNRISD staff, are provided in Annexes 1 and 2.

228. A number of specific initiatives were implemented to enhance UNRISD's overall visibility, influence and impact, in the light of recommendations from the communications consultancy and feedback from constituents. These are summarized in the following pages.

229. UNRISD's use of digital communication tools was enhanced in 2011, with a number of important results.

230. Redevelopment work was carried out on the **website** to respond to feedback from users, accommodate the 2010–2014 Research Agenda, further facilitate the

accessibility of online publications, and restructure the “About UNRISD” section to better convey institutional information.

231. Five issues of the **eBulletin** were released. This provides a digest (with links to online content) of key research, events and publications from the website; interviews with members of the research network; and timely commentary. Each issue of the eBulletin was disseminated to over 45,000 subscribers and available directly from the News&Views section of the website.

232. New voices and a range of perspectives were given more prominence through invited **viewpoints and think pieces** published on the website. This initiative helped connect UNRISD in a new way with researchers in its networks, and provided them with a space and broad audience for their work. It also provided a platform for staff to comment on timely development issues. Some pieces originally published on the website were subsequently posted on other online platforms; conversely, UNRISD also reposted pieces written by staff for other outlets.

Promoting a diversity of perspectives on timely topics

Viewpoints and think pieces posted on www.unrisd.org in 2011

Invited contributions from the UNRISD research network

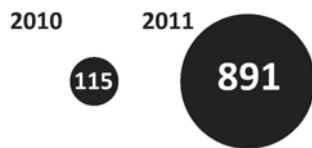
- *The Politics of Unruly Ruptures*, Mariz Tadros
- *Civil Society Engagement in the Green Economy Debate*, Edouard Morena
- *Biofuels and Food Security: Green Economy in Sub-Saharan Africa*, Chizoba Chinweze, Gwen Abiola-Oloke, Chiny Kennedy-Echetebu and Chike Jideani
- *Emerging Governance in the Transition to a Green Economy: A Case Study of Public Sector Food Procurement in Brazil*, Kei Otsuki
- *The Great Lie: Monoculture Trees as Forests*, Winnie Overbeek, Raquel Núñez Mutter
- *“We Have to Correct the Errors of our Ancestors”: Policy Implications of Environmentalism and Gender in Intag*, Ecuador, Linda D’Amico
- *A Fair Green Economy: Framing Green Economy and the Post-MDG Agenda in Terms of Equity*, Alison Doig, Erica Carroll

Contributions from UNRISD staff

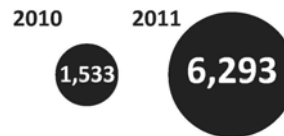
- *Sierra Leone @ 50: Confronting Old Problems and Preparing for New Challenges*, Yusuf Bangura
- *World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development—An Opportunity Both Welcome and Missed*, Shahra Razavi
- *Bringing Back the Social? UNRISD Conference on Green Economy and Sustainable Development*, Kiah Smith, Peter Utting
- *Money Matters: Social Policies Need Sustainable Financing*, Katja Hujo
- *The Future of Social Policy*, Ilcheong Yi
- *Will Democracy Spell the End for Tunisian Women?*, Kristine Goulding
- *Rebuilding Cote d’Ivoire: Lessons from Sierra Leone*, Yusuf Bangura
- *The Arab Spring, Democracy and Well-Being*, Yusuf Bangura
- *Gender Inequality: At Home and in the Market!*, Shahra Razavi
- *UN Special, International Women’s Day Issue: UNRISD Weighs in on Gender*, Shahra Razavi
- *The Financial Transaction Tax: A Means to Aid Reform and Universal Social Protection?*, Ilcheong Yi, Olive Cocoman
- *Jobs and Equity Key to Africa’s Poverty Fight: Progress on MDGs Requires More than Social Safety Nets*, Yusuf Bangura

233. Communications staff intensified the use of **social media** for outreach and dissemination purposes, and UNRISD’s presence on social networking sites grew substantially. Social media offer opportunities to reach broader audiences through message-based and timely content provided in accessible language, and drive traffic to the UNRISD website, increasing the quality and quantity of visitors. Increasing numbers of people demonstrated an interest in the work and activities of the Institute via Facebook and Twitter.

“Likes” of the UNRISD Facebook page



UNRISD followers on Twitter



234. UNRISD continued to explore the use of podcasts and videos as research dissemination tools. In 2011, 20 podcasts (10 of which were in Spanish) and two videos were produced. These aim to provide accessible, engaging and informative content, create lasting communication assets and drive further consultation of UNRISD online resources. YouTube video views and iTunes podcast downloads indicate robust usership of these products, with an average of 220 video views and 175 podcast downloads each month.

235. Communications staff also pursued efforts to link information and place content on other sites that are regularly used by key audiences. This was done via knowledge and information intermediaries, including radio, print and online media, as well as specialist websites that pool research from different sources. We posted UNRISD’s “top 25” publications (as indicated by downloads from the UNRISD website in 2010) on Scribd; this generated 11,945 “total reads” between May and December 2011. These are in addition to downloads from our own website.

Bringing sustainable development issues to the general public

UNRISD sponsored an art exhibit, In The Bag: The Art and Politics of the Reusable Bag Movement, at the Palais des Nations in Geneva from 10 to 28 October, to coincide the conference Green Economy and Sustainable Development: Bringing Back the Social Dimension.

In The Bag traces the beginnings of the movement to ban plastic bags and presents the growth of creative alternatives to plastic. Featuring a selection of colorful reusable bags made from billboards, juice boxes, rice bags and discarded plastic, the exhibit aims to introduce grassroots recycling movements sprouting up in resourceful communities in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Kenya and the Philippines. Also featuring mandalas made from thousands of plastic shopping bags, the exhibit highlights the work of contemporary artists who reuse discarded materials in their work.

Visitors praised the exhibit for its social, economic and artistic relevance: with its practical illustrations of the power of individuals to make change in their communities and work towards a sustainable, “greener”, future, it had wide appeal within UNOG and the Geneva community. Bringing this exhibit to Geneva helped raise the visibility of the Institute, and offered an example of the practical application of research in an accessible way to a broad audience.

Exploring new channels of research dissemination (1)—UNRISD Podcasts

- The Precariat: The New Dangerous Class (Guy Standing's seminar in the UNRISD Seminar Series)
- A Comprehensive Approach to Social Protection: Integrating Health Care (Interview with Armando De Negri Filho)
- Development and Solidarity (Interview with Francine Mestrum, lecturer at the Université Libre de Bruxelles and founder of Global Social Justice)
- How Sida Incorporates UNRISD's Work (Interview with Katri Pohjolainen Yap of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency)
- Strengthening Workers: A Challenge for the Green Economy in Latin America (Interview with Amalia Palma and Claudia Robles)
- Using Legislation Against Racial Discrimination. (Interview with Manuel Góngora, Visiting Research Fellow at UNRISD)
- In the Bag: Recycling Plastics into Reusable Bags
- Interview with Laura Rival, Lecturer in Anthropology and Development at the University of Oxford
- Interview with Enrique Peruzzotti, Assistant Professor in the Department of Political Science at the University Torcuato Di Tella in Buenos Aires
- Interview with Parvati Raghuram, Reader in Human Geography at the Open University in the UK.
- Capacitar a los trabajadores: Un reto para la economía verde en América Latina (Entrevista con Amalia Palma y Claudia Robles)
- La política social transformativa contribuye al desarrollo económico y a una mayor justicia social
- La sociedad civil organizada es un factor importante para cambiar la sociedad (Una entrevista con Rosalba Casas)
- Utilizando la legislación contra la discriminación racial. (Entrevista con Manuel Góngora, Investigador Invitado en UNRISD)
- A series of six podcasts highlighting key messages of Chapters 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of the Poverty Report were also produced in Spanish.

Exploring new channels of research dissemination (2)—UNRISD Videos

As described earlier in this report (see "**Green Economy? How About a Green Society... Video series**"), UNRISD continues to explore the use of video as a research communication tool. The Green Economy / Green Society video series will include six short videos based conference footage and interviews with speakers. The first film, which situates green economy within sustainable development and explores its potential as a path to inclusive, sustainable development and poverty eradication, was released on UNRISD's YouTube channel in December. Five more films will be produced and used in the Institute's communications activities in the lead-up to Rio+2020.

The Precariat: The New Dangerous Class, Guy Standing's seminar in the UNRISD Seminar Series, was filmed and excerpts were produced into a 12-minute film highlighting key insights and messages from the presentation. Posted on the UNRISD YouTube channel in November, the video was viewed over 500 times by the end of 2011. The UNRISD video has also been posted on Guy Standing's own website, as well as that of Bloomsbury, the publisher of Standing's book of the same title on which the seminar was based.

236. In November, UNRISD contracted a specialized communications firm to carry out a "**brand activation and visual identity**" project. This project will assist UNRISD in (i) clearly expressing its distinctive positioning, value added and strengths in a unified way; and (ii) bringing coherence and professionalism to its

products in order to reinforce the accessibility, appeal and credibility of its research.

237. Concept notes were prepared with a view to initiating **two longer term communications projects**: overhauling the website for UNRISD's 50th Anniversary in 2013, and strengthening UNRISD networks.

- A comprehensive redevelopment of **www.unrisd.org** will re-imagine both the front end (content, features and services) and the back end (platform and content management system). The revamped site will continue to offer a wealth of research-based information and publications, situated within UNRISD's broader institutional and strategic context in ways that better convey the Institute's core strengths. New features and services that use the latest technologies in appropriate ways will be introduced to strengthen engagement with UNRISD networks and partners, and to give space for the expression and debate of alternative perspectives. More investment will be made in site analytics and in applying the knowledge that these provide, helping us get the most from the site, teaching us about our users and about ourselves, and helping ensure we reach the right people with the right information at the right time.
- UNRISD is exploring ways to develop and actively engage with its extensive **networks** of current and former researchers around the world as well as staff, interns and assistants. This project will aim to share information, as well as create spaces that stimulate interaction and debate. A range of offerings and facilities will foster exchange among alumni as well as with policy influencers and decision makers seeking research and evidence-based perspectives. This will be another way that UNRISD can provide a platform for South-South knowledge sharing, as well as for engaging with UN and other knowledge and policy networks.

238. UNRISD established a **seminar series** in 2011, offering an additional forum for discussion across different sectors of the international development community. Three seminars were held in Geneva in 2011 (see box); future events may be planned in other venues in collaboration with research partners. Lasting communications assets have been produced from the three seminars (audio podcasts and/or video recordings), and livestreaming will be explored in order to make future seminars accessible to off-site audiences.

Providing a space for engagement and debate—UNRISD Seminar Series

Chinese Women's Paid Work and Unpaid Care Responsibilities during Economic Transition, Xiao-Yuan Dong, Professor of Economics, University of Winnipeg, based on her research published in *Development and Change* 42.2, 2011 (guest edited by Shahra Razavi).

The Precariat: The New Dangerous Class, Guy Standing, Professor of Economic Security, University of Bath, about his new book of the same title.

Shifting Wealth: An Opportunity for Strengthening Social Cohesion, Johannes Jütting, Head of the Poverty Reduction and Social Development Unit at the OECD, previewing the OECD's *Perspectives on Global Development 2011*.

239. While many of the Institute's communications initiatives emphasize digital channels, both institutional and research outputs will continue to be produced in a mix of **print and digital formats**. UNRISD is making digital publication its default format where this is possible and appropriate, such as for working-paper-type outputs and newsletters. Where printed formats are required, UNRISD continues to produce

them to the extent resources allow while rationalizing print runs and expanding digital access via its website, e-books, research portals and CD-Roms.

240. In 2011, a total of 11,343 printed publications and CD Roms were disseminated to 44 events in 18 countries, of which 56 per cent were developing countries and 44 per cent were industrialized countries. Thirty six per cent of the events were organized by UN organizations and specialized agencies; 34 per cent by academic institutions and universities; 16 per cent by civil society organizations; 11 per cent by national governments and 2 per cent by multilateral institutions. Another 2,119 copies of documents were disseminated via direct mailing to depository libraries around the world and to the research networks.

241. UNRISD remains committed to its partnerships with reputed scholarly publishers, which confer status on the work commissioned under UNRISD projects, and provide valuable “legitimacy” functions for researchers (especially for those from developing countries). These publishing arrangements also allow the Institute to benefit from the expertise and distribution networks of experienced and internationally renowned publishers. In 2011 UNRISD developed a new series with Palgrave Macmillan, *Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction*; and two more books in the *Routledge/UNRISD Research in Gender and Development* series were issued in this publisher’s Paperbacks Direct programme.

242. While all publications posted on the UNRISD website are effectively open access, UNRISD continues to explore additional options for publishing more research outputs in open-access journals and open digital archives in order to further strengthen the visibility, usage and impact of its research.

Use of UNRISD website resources

Usage of the UNRISD website remained robust during 2011. Despite a small decline in the average number of unique visitors, the number of publications downloaded continued its growth trend. Nine out of the top 20 visiting countries to the website were developing countries.

Average monthly unique visitors to website: 50,902
 (Compared to 2010: 53,773)

Total number of PDFs downloaded: 470,171
 (Compared to 2010: 434,490)

Total number of PDFs delivered via email: 3,096
 (Compared to 2010: 2,823)

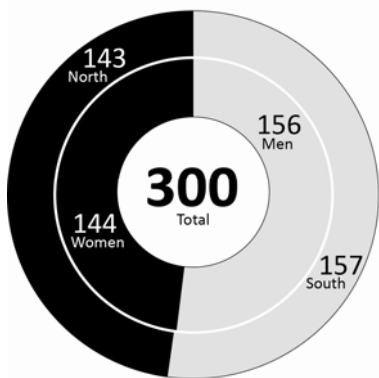
Top 20 visiting countries to the UNRISD website (averages)

Country	% of visits	Country	% of visits
United States	22.1	Philippines	2.9
United Kingdom	16.4	Spain	2.6
Switzerland	7.9	Malaysia	2.5
India	7.6	Italy	2.5
Canada	6.5	Brazil	2.1
France	5.1	Netherlands	2.1
Mexico	4.1	Sweden	1.7
Germany	3.7	Nigeria	1.4
Australia	3.5	Colombia	1.3
South Africa	2.9	Kenya	1.1

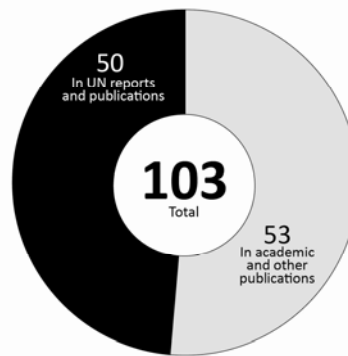
2011 at a Glance: Key Indicators

243. The 2011–2014 period offers a significant opportunity for UNRISD to influence global debates on alternative development frameworks and poverty reduction. As described throughout this report, UNRISD work is widely disseminated through various mechanisms. It has contributed to key United Nations processes, and engaged a large and diverse network of researchers, policy and civil society audiences. The charts below illustrate the key areas of engagement across these audiences.

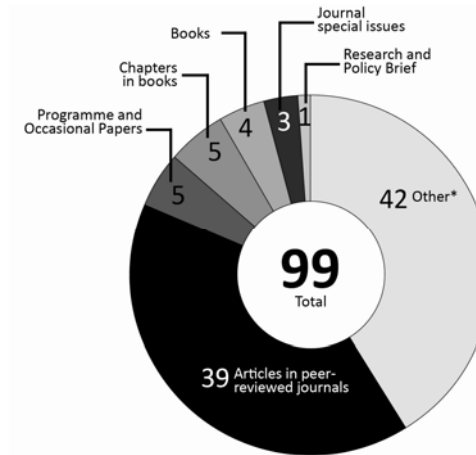
Researchers involved in UNRISD projects



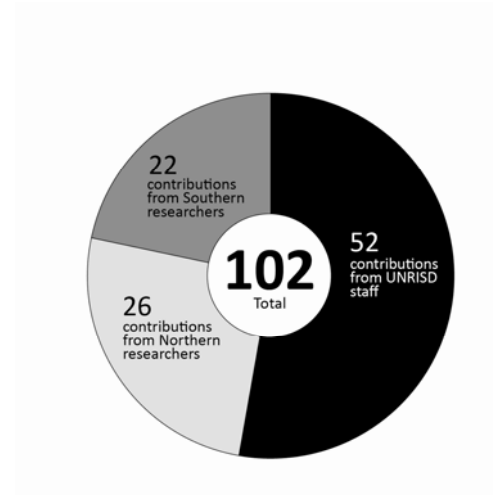
Citations of UNRISD work



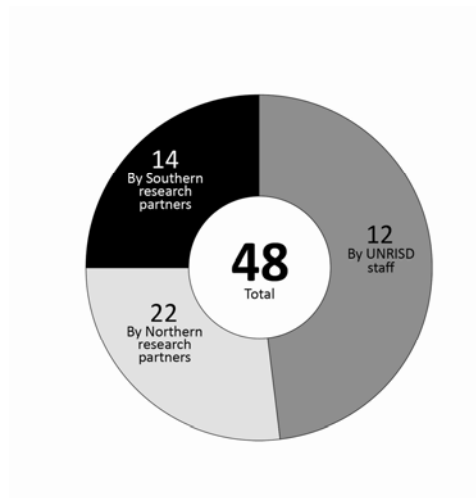
Publications from UNRISD projects,



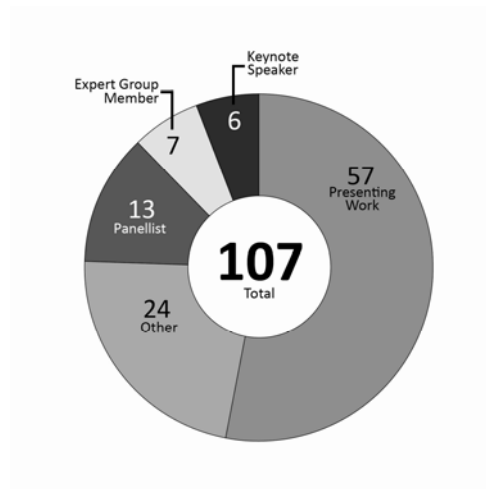
Where contributions to UNRISD



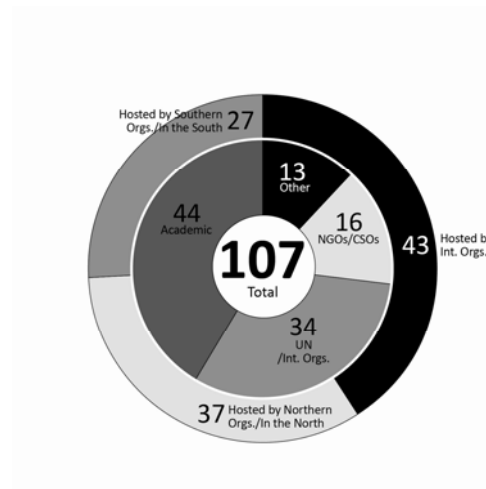
39 articles were published in peer-reviewed journals; there were a total of 48 authors of



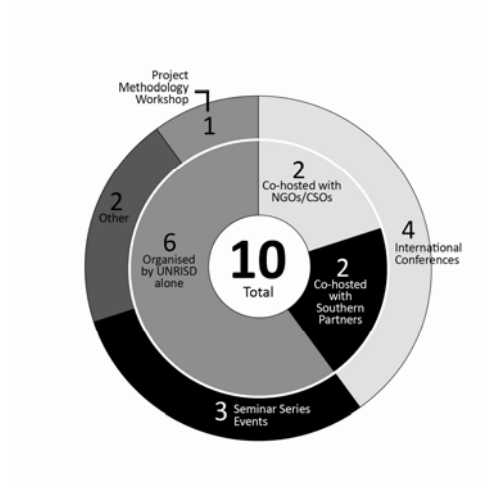
Event attendance by UNRISD staff,



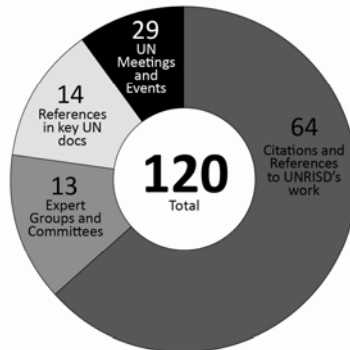
Event attendance by UNRISD staff,



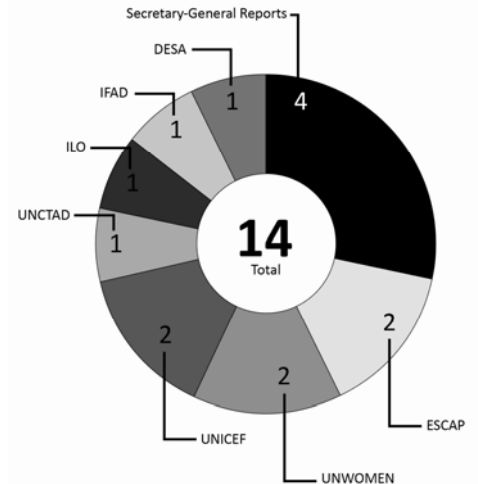
Events organized or co-organized by UNRISD



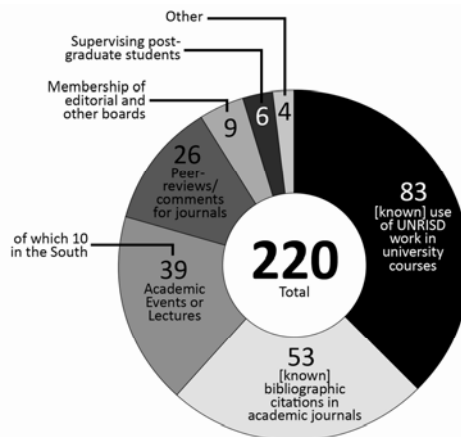
Occurrences of UN impact and influence



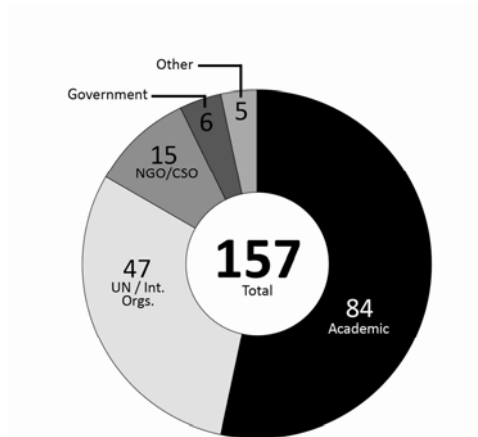
References to UNRISD in key UN reports and official documents*



Occurrences of academic impact and



Advisory activities, by sector



*General Assembly Report, Annual report of the Secretary-General: "Accelerating progress towards the MDGs : options for sustained and inclusive growth and issues for advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015"
 Economic and Social Council, document of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific: "Beyond the crisis: Long-term perspectives on social protection and development in Asia and the Pacific"
 ESCAP Report "The Promise of Protection"
 DESA Report on the World Social Situation
 IFAD Rural Poverty Report
 UN Women Report: "Progress of the World's Women 2011-2012"
 UNICEF, Social and Economic Policy, "Child Poverty Insights"
 UNICEF Policy and Practice, "Global Inequality: Beyond the bottom Billion"

Securing Financial Stability

244. In the light of an unstable funding environment, the UNRISD Institutional Strategy 2011–2014 prioritizes the goal of securing the financial stability of the Institute through an increase and diversification of funding. In 2011 UNRISD received additional funding from Sida to develop and implement a fundraising strategy, including reviewing existing fundraising practices and exploring new channels and opportunities for increasing and diversifying funding sources.

245. A consulting firm (DUCI) was contracted to assist UNRISD in this process. Between May and December, DUCI undertook the following activities:

- worked closely with UNRISD staff to understand organizational practices and capacities to effectively attract and sustain funding;
- explored the range of funding opportunities (including among past and present government donors, foundations and other organizations) available to UNRISD and proposed priority areas for focus; and
- made recommendations for improving the effectiveness of fundraising efforts.

246. The consultant provided useful feedback to UNRISD in offering an independent analysis of our situation and options. The draft final report provides advice regarding the paths and relationships to pursue and prioritize in the years ahead. It also makes concrete suggestions to support the development of a more strategic and systematic approach to fundraising within the Institute. A detailed response to the report will be presented to the Board in March 2012.

247. Among the key messages from the consultancy, it is noted that:

- There are no obvious new governments likely to provide core funding: relationships with new donors (and particularly those in emerging economies) are likely to be built slowly over time. A major focus of current activity must thus be on maintaining and deepening relationships with and knowledge about UNRISD within former and current donor organizations.
- Given the limited opportunities for significant new core funding, and the difficulty of covering significant institutional and staff costs through project funding, the strategy should be to focus on securing large and longer term funding for a small number of key research programmes.
- Developing a set of stable partnerships with selected Southern institutions may facilitate approaches to donors for large multi-country research programmes.

248. Several additional messages resonate with feedback from the earlier review of UNRISD communications work, in particular:

- UNRISD core strengths continue to lie in its independent and critical voice that often articulates alternative perspectives on policy and practice, contributing to genuine debate on policy options within and beyond the United Nations system.
- UNRISD adds significant value to research and policy debates through its convening power and in particular through its extensive research relationships with Southern partners; strengthening these partnerships would assist UNRISD in its fundraising efforts.

249. As a first step to implementing some of the recommendations for improving the effectiveness of our fundraising systems internally, a junior fundraising coordinator has been appointed to assist the Director with fundraising and related activities.

250. Despite the challenges created by the external environment, UNRISD achieved a significant increase in funding during 2011. Net income was USD 4,493,080 compared with USD 3,141,460 for 2010 (an increase of USD 1,351,620). This reflects in particular the success of project fundraising efforts: USD 1,483,708 was received from 10 donors compared with just USD 80,666 in 2010.

251. UNRISD ended 2011 with a balance of USD 2,258,458 compared with USD 1,636,897 in 2010. While this balance places us in a stable position entering 2012, it is not a sustainable situation. Funding for institutional costs has declined, with a further projected decline in core funding in 2012 of approximately USD 400,000. The major challenge for 2012 thus remains one of increasing funding for core institutional costs.

252. The following donors contributed to the Institute's core funds in 2011: Denmark, Finland, Mexico, South Africa, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Denmark, however, has announced that it will withdraw as a core donor after 2012. Several former and new funders were approached for both core and programme funding during the year, and relationships are being deepened with selected emerging donor countries and with foundations. In addition, two proposals were submitted as part of larger programmes to competitive research processes. While these efforts have not yet generated results, discussions continue with a number of potential new funders.

253. Relations are being strengthened with selected United Nations agencies with a view to possible research partnerships. A small initiative with FAO began in 2011, and possible activities with other agencies under discussion.

People

254. A total of 12 staff members were under contract at UNRISD in Geneva at the end of the reporting period. During 2011, there were a total of 25 visiting fellows, research analysts and interns from 17 countries—Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, the Czech Republic, Germany, Ireland, Italy, People’s Republic of China, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. There were also three consultants supporting communications and administration activities.

DIRECTOR

Sarah Cook

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Peter Utting

(leave of absence 12 September–31 December)

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

Alexander Dénis

Baptiste Fontaine*

Chantal Gimbre

(temporary assistance up to 28 February)

Josephine Grin-Yates

Mairéad Maguire

(as of 7 March)

COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH UNIT

Rheem Al-Adhami*

Suroor Alikhan

Erika Anderson*

Sylvie Brenninkmeijer-Liu

Jenifer Freedman

Anita Tombez

(up to 31 May)

RESEARCHERS

Yusuf Bangura

Katja Hujo

Shahra Razavi

Ilcheong Yi

RESEARCH ANALYSTS*

Olive Cocoman

Anne Ellersiek

Kristine Goulding

Imogen Howells

Daiana Marino

Hanna Sjölund

Kiah Smith

Shufang Zhang

VISITING FELLOWS

Arusha Cooray

Megan Gerecke

Manuel Gongora

INTERNS

Jana Bauerova

Dominik Bohnen

Harald Braumann

Rosemary Forsyth

Ksenia Gerasimova

SungMi Kim

Ya Ya Kim

Mónica Montes Gavilán

Deborah Reynolds

Caley Romero-Faude

Mariana Rulli

Yagmur Savran

Ellie Seo

Alice Stock

* Consultant

ANNEX 1: ADVISORY ACTIVITIES

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

In 2011, UNRISD staff carried out advisory and consultancy activities on 157 occasions.

Yusuf Bangura

- Presented UNRISD Poverty Report at the Faculty of Social Science, Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone, Freetown, 5 January.
- Interviewed by CTN Radio, Freetown, on the UNRISD Poverty Report, 5 January.
- Panellist, Millennium Goals Task Force and at the Public Events Day on What Impact has Global Governance Had on Poverty Reduction? at the Global Poverty Summit, organized by the Brooks World Poverty Institute, University of Manchester in partnership with CUTS International and Ralph Bunche Institute for International Studies, Johannesburg, 15–19 January.
- Participated in meeting on Public Accountability and Service Delivery, organized by the Division for Public Administration and Development Management, UNDESA, New York, 9 March.
- Presented UNRISD Poverty Report at a seminar on Fighting Poverty with Social Pacts and Welfare: Is It Possible and What Can Norway Do?, organized by the Centre for Equality, Social Organization and Performance (ESOP, Department of Economics) and the Democracy Programme (Department of Political Science) University of Oslo, 16 March.
- Reviewed article for *African Conflict and Peace Building Review*, 29 March.
- Reviewed project document, *Engaging Citizens, Civil Society and Private Sector Organizations to Enhance Public Accountability and Prevent Corruption* for the Division for Public Administration and Development Management, UNDESA, 31 March.
- Reviewed article for *Development and Change*, 20 April.
- Reviewed article for *Journal of Business Ethics*, 26 April.
- Reviewed concept note on *Rethinking Development* for 50th independence anniversary conference, prepared by Strategy and Policy Unit, Office of the President, Sierra Leone, 28 April.
- Reviewed chapters of forthcoming *African Governance Report* for UN Economic Commission for Africa, 6 May.
- Reviewed PhD proposal on *Inequality and Social Policy Responses in Ghana* for Senior Planning Analyst, National Development Planning Commission, Ghana, 16 May.
- Reviewed postgraduate student's proposal on reconciliation and peace building in Sri Lanka, University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka, 18 May.

- Participated in Expert Meeting on African Governance Report III: Elections and the Management of Diversity in Africa, organized by UNECA in collaboration with UNDP's Country Office in South and the Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, regional office in Africa, Pretoria, 23–25 May.
- Member of UN MDG Gap Task Force; reviewed *MDG Task Force Report 2011*, 6 June.
- Gave a lecture on “Combating Poverty and Inequality: Policies and Politics” to postgraduate students from the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, Palais des Nations, 7 June.
- Participated in UNDESA–ILO Expert Group Meeting on Poverty Eradication; chaired session on Taking Stock and Rethinking Poverty and Development, ILO, Geneva, 20–22 June.
- Provided comments to UNDESA on *2011 Report of the Secretary General on Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals*, 27 June.
- Reviewed book proposal for Commissioning Editor for Politics, Palgrave Macmillan, 28 June.
- Reviewed article for *Africa Today*, 1 July.
- Discussed UNRISD research with delegation from National Population and Family Development Board, Malaysia, 4 July.
- Reviewed paper for UNECA, 11 July.
- Re-read and commented on article for *Journal of Business Ethics*, 25 July.
- Provided advice to coordinator of forthcoming report on Democratic Governance and Sustainable Human Development by UNDP's Governance Centre in Oslo, 9 September.
- Wrote a blurb for a book entitled *When the State Fails: Studies on Intervention in the Sierra Leone Civil War*, published by Pluto Press, London, 29 September.
- Keynote speaker, “Sierra Leone @ 50: Confronting Old Problems and Preparing for New Challenges”, at the Advanced Policy Dialogue on Sierra Leone at 50, organized by the UN Institute for Development and Economic Planning and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, the Government of Sierra Leone, Freetown, 28 October.
- Reviewed paper for *Development and Change*, 27 November
- Reviewed paper for *European Journal of Development Research*, 28 November
- Presented paper on “Poverty and Development: Transforming Africa Beyond the MDGs” at a plenary at the 13th General Assembly of the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), Rabat, 59 December.
- Reviewed paper for the *Review of African Political Economy*, 29 December.

Sarah Cook

- Reviewed journal articles for *Feminist Economics*, *China Economic Review* and *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*.
- Provided comments and participated in the discussion on labour market issues and social and economic policy for ESCWA's Social Policy Report No. IV.
- Participated in and gave an opening presentation at one of the sessions of the Expert Meeting on the Impact of Fiscal Contraction on the Enjoyment of Human Rights, Geneva, 28 January.

- Panellist on social protection at the Commission for Social Development, New York, 17 February.
- Presented UNRISD Poverty Report at the World Bank, Washington, February.
- Presented UNRISD Poverty Report at the University of Philippines, Manila, 23 February.
- Presented UNRISD Poverty Report at the ADB, Manila, 23 February.
- Presented paper on “Political Economy of Social Pensions in Asia” at the Social Pensions Workshop organized by ADB and Social Watch, Manila, 24 February.
- Reviewed ESCAP theme study on social protection, published as *The Promise of Protection*, March.
- Spoke on “The Significance of Social Inclusion in Development” at the 10th session of the MOST (UNESCO) Intergovernmental Council, Paris, 14 March.
- Spoke on “Analysis of the UN SPF-I as a First Step towards the Development of Comprehensive Social Policy for Development” at the Nordic Council’s Social Policy Experts’ Conference, Norden 2011, Helsinki, 6 April.
- Panellist, Social Justice Conference at the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Sussex, 13–15 April.
- Spoke on “China’s Social Policy” at CEAS, Bristol University, Bristol, 21 April.
- Presented a paper on “Economic Reforms and Trajectories of Social Policy in East Asia” at the annual conference of the Centre for Asian Studies, Graduate Institute of Geneva, Geneva, 5 May.
- Spoke at the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) meeting on Growth and Jobs, London, 11 May.
- Presented UNRISD Poverty Report at the ÖFSE Development Lectures (Austrian Research Foundation for International Development), Vienna, 31 May-1 June.
- Panellist, International Social Science Agenda-Setting Workshop on Environmental Change, Paris, 8-9 June.
- Presented UNRISD Poverty Report at FAO, Rome, 17 June.
- Presented a paper on “Social Policies and Programmes for Poverty Reduction” at the Expert Group meeting on Poverty Eradication, UNDESA, Geneva, 20–22 June.
- Speaker, special session on Gender Mainstreaming and Research Mentoring and chaired a session at the International Association of Feminist Economics (IAFFE) conference, Hangzhou, China, 24–26 June.
- Examined a PhD Thesis on Targeting Social Protection for People with Disabilities for candidate from Australian National University, July.
- Spoke on “Combating Poverty in the Global South: The Role of Social Policy” at the UK Social Policy Association Annual Conference, Lincoln, 4–6 July.
- Presented UNRISD Poverty Report at a special session on Wages, Income Inequality and Economic Growth at the Regulating for Decent Work (RDW) Conference, Regulating for a Fair Recovery, organized by ILO, University of Manchester and University of Melbourne, Geneva, 8 July.
- Spoke on “Rethinking Development in an Age of Scarcity and Uncertainty”, at the EADI-DSA Joint Conference, York, 19–22 September.

- Panellist, Making Knowledge Work Workshop organized by ISSC and UNESCO Management of Social Transformation (MOST) Programme, Paris, 22–23 September.
- Keynote speaker, Reforming Social Protection Systems in Developing Countries conference, Bochum, 20–21 October.
- Peer-reviewed a paper for the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), November.
- Spoke on “Moving Beyond the World Bank Model of Development and the UNDP Annual Indicators Report to More Effectively Address Issues of Equity, Justice, and Democratic Governance” at the Memphis Workshop on the Quality of Life, Memphis, 57 November.
- Gave a presentation on “Social Protection in the ESCAP Region: Advancing a Universal Agenda” at the Salzburg Global Seminar, Salzburg, 6–11 November.
- Panellist, Public Policy at the Invitation to the launch of the Perspectives on Global Development 2011, organized by the OECD Development Centre and Club of Madrid, Paris, 21 November.
- Presented UNRISD’s work on Green Economy and Sustainable Development at a DFID Seminar, London, 22 November.
- Presented a paper on “Poverty and Development: Transforming Africa Beyond the MDGs” at the 13th General Assembly of the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), Rabat, 5–7 December.
- Keynote speaker, “25 minutes to set the scene in terms of social change and social policy in Asia” at the Health System Reform in Asia Conference 2011, Social Sciences and Medical Conference on Health in Asia, Hong Kong, 9–12 December.
- Member of UNICEF’s Social and Economic Policy Advisory Board.
- Advisory Board Member of World Health Organization Global Alliance for Health Systems Research.
- Member of International Network, Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC).
- Member of Impact Network, Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC).
- Advisory Board Member of Center for Migrant Health Policy (CMHP), Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China.
- Board Member of Oxford University, Department of International Development, Queen Elizabeth House.
- Member of Expert Committee of International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC).
- Advisory Board Member of British Inter-University China Centre (BICC).
- Faculty member for Economic Growth and Social Protection in Asia at the Salzburg Global Seminar.

Kristine Goulding

- Interviewed by five students at School for International Training (SIT), Geneva programme on International Studies and Multilateral Diplomacy, March–October.
- Interviewed by freelance reporter from *International Herald Tribune* on women in post-revolutionary Tunisia, June.

- Consulted by and provided literature to the Swedish Defence Research Agency, African Security Studies team, for a policy memo on “Radicalism versus Women’s Rights: Opportunities for Women’s Political and Civil Representation in Tunisia”, July.
- Participated in ILO seminar on Decent Work Challenges in the Arab World—An ILO response, 8 July.
- Participated in UN Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANGWE) to establish a system-wide action plan (SWAP) policy to monitor and evaluate gender mainstreaming at the UN, 15–16 September.
- Consulted by European Council on Foreign Relations for a policy brief on “Women in Egypt and Tunisia: From Business to Politics”, October.
- Advisor for student at School for International Training (SIT) Geneva programme on International Studies and Multilateral Diplomacy on “Gender and the Green Economy: How Fostering Green Jobs May Perpetuate Gender Inequality”, October.
- Participated in the annual WIDE conference, Women’s Rights and Gender Equality amidst the “Arab Springs”: Challenges and Lessons Learnt across Regions, Brussels, 27–28 October.

Katja Hujo

- Provided comments and participated in the discussion on labour market issues and social and economic policy for ESCWA’s *Social Policy Report No. IV*.
- Reviewed a paper for *World Development*, January.
- Presented the UNRISD Poverty Report and a paper on “The Role of the State in Social Service Provision—Challenges and Constraints in a Context of Crisis and Transition” at the 26th meeting of the Intergovernmental Expert Committee of the Bureau pour l’Afrique du Nord of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Rabat, 22–25 February.
- Gave a presentation on UNRISD and the new research agenda to PhD students at Fribourg University, 25 February.
- Presented the UNRISD Poverty Report at Seminario Internacional México en los Escenarios Globales, UNAM, Mexico DF, and at the Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, UNAM, Mexico DF, 28 February.
- Reviewed research proposal for European Research Council, May.
- Gave a presentation on “Financing Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Contexts: Challenges and Opportunities” at ODI Conference on Financing Social Protection in LICs: Finding the Common Ground, 26–27 May.
- Participated in UNDESA–ILO Expert Meeting on The Challenges of Building Employment for a Sustainable Recovery, with a paper on “Financing Social and Labour Market Policies in Times of Crisis and Beyond”, 23–24 June.
- Reviewed article for *International Journal of Social Welfare*, July.
- Gave a presentation on “Desarrollo Social y Política Social Transformativa” at Segundo Simposio Internacional, Pensar el Mundo desde las Ciencias Sociales: Retos Teóricos y Perspectivas de las Políticas de Desarrollo Social, UNAM, Mexico DF, 7 September.
- Gave a presentation of UNRISD Poverty Report at Sexto Seminario Internacional sobre PTC: Los Programas de Transferencias Condicionadas desde un Enfoque de Derechos, organized by FAO, CEPAL and Oficina del Alto Comisionado de Derechos Humanos, Santiago de Chile, 29–30 September.

- Gave a presentation on “Migration and Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: What Role for Social Policy?” at international workshop on *Accueil et Intégration des Jeunes Réfugiés en Afrique*, Haute Ecole de Travail Social (HETS), Geneva, 21 November.
- Gave a presentation on “Protecting the Vulnerable and Financing Social Policy in Times of Crisis: Latin American Welfare Regimes in Perspective”, at an international workshop on *Welfare Regimes and Entangled Social Inequalities in Latin America: New Dimensions for Comparative Research*, Free University Berlin, Desigualdades Network, 12–14 December.
- Member of the Editorial Board of the *International Social Security Review*.

Shahra Razavi

- Reviewed a cluster of seven articles for *Journal of Peasant Studies*, March.
- Delivered the International Women’s Day Lecture, “Gender Inequality: In the Market and in the Home”, IDRC, Ottawa, 8 March.
- Participated and acted as discussant in the Workshop on Rethinking Care and Migration in the Age of Low Fertility and Ageing Population, Munk School of Global Affairs, University of Toronto, 9 March.
- Keynote speaker, Symposium on Rethinking Care and Migration in the Age of Low Fertility and Ageing Population, Munk School of Global Affairs, University of Toronto, 10 March.
- Peer-reviewed the report of the New Zealand Early Childhood Education Taskforce, *An Agenda for Amazing Children*, 1 April.
- Reviewed article for *Development and Change*, 2 May.
- Spoke on “Gender Crisis and Poverty” at the Human Rights Council panel on Women, Poverty, Crises and Human Rights, 3 June.
- Spoke on “Transformative Social Policies? A Gender Audit” at the International Association of Feminist Economics (IAFFE) conference, Hangzhou, China, 24–26 June.
- Reviewed paper for *Global Social Policy*, 25 July.
- Reviewed proposal for a special issue of *Journal of Peasant Studies*, 1 August.
- Reviewed research proposal for the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), 3 August.
- Presented paper, “Addressing/Reforming Care, but on Whose Terms?” at the Festschrift Conference, *New Frontiers in Feminist Political Economy* (Celebrating the work of Diane Elson and Ruth Pearson), University of Leeds, Leeds, 9–10 September.
- Gave a lecture on “Engendering Social Protection” at the Social Security Summer School, International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization (ITC/ILO), Turin, 30 September.
- Discussant on panel of three papers, Swiss Network for International Studies (SNIS) Annual Conference 2011: *Gender and Global Care Economy*, Geneva, 11 October.
- Presented briefing on “Women, the Economy and Crisis” to the Working Group on Discrimination against Women in Law and in Practice (established by the Human Rights Council in 2010), 2nd meeting of the Working Group, Palais des Nations, Geneva, 28 October.
- Speaker, Conference on Globalization and Local Realities, Casa Asia, Barcelona, 7 November.

- Speaker, Expert Group Meeting on Innovative Approaches to Social Protection, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Berlin, 8 November.
- Speaker, panel discussion on Beyond 2015: What Will the Post-MDGs Development and Aid Environment Look Like? UNAIDS, Geneva, 11 November.
- Discussant at the World Bank/Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation presentation of the *World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development*, WMO, Geneva, 21 November.
- Presented “Gendered Impacts of Globalization: Employment and Social Protection”, DFID, London, 22 November.
- Presented “Addressing/Reforming Care, But on Whose Terms?” at The Politics of Gender Equality and Welfare Redesign in a Globalizing World, Department of Government, Uppsala University, Uppsala, 8–9 December.
- 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.

Kiah Smith

- Gave a presentation to students from Kent State and George Washington Universities, UNRISD, 11 March.
- Provided comments on paper on “Equity in the Context of Sustainable Development” for the Secretary-General’s High Level Panel on Sustainable Development, May.
- Provided conceptual inputs to the High Level Committees on Programmes (HLCP) Working Group on Climate Change, Task Team on Social Dimensions of Climate Change (SDCC) on the paper prepared for the UNCSD, May-November.
- Provided comments on draft chapters on “Making Green Economy Work for the Poor” and “Green Economy and Trade”, and provided inputs to the social dimensions of green economy section to the UNEP Issues Management Group on Green Economy (IMG-GE), May-October.¹⁵
- As a member of the Executive Committee for Economic and Social Affairs, coordinated by UNDESA, participated in discussions on the social dimensions of green economy, May-December.
- Participated as a designated UNCSD Focal Point, in focal point meetings throughout 2011, EC-ESA Social Cluster input to UNCSD Preparatory Committee, May-December.
- Peer-reviewed a paper on food security for the *Journal of the Onati International Institute for Socio-Legal Studies*, December.

Peter Utting

- Speaker, Countdown to 2011: Exploring the Implications of the Corporate Responsibility to Respect Pillar of the UN Business and Human Rights Framework, organized by the International Business Leaders Forum, Amnesty International, the UK Equality and Human Rights Commission and Clifford Chance, London, 24 January.

¹⁵ This document formed part of the IMG submission to the UNCSD in November 2011.

- Submitted comments to the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative for Business and Human Rights on the draft Guiding Principles of the UN Business and Human Rights "Protect, Respect and Remedy Framework", 31 January.
- Peer-reviewed article for *Development and Change*, 15 February.
- Interviewed by Pascal Petit, Professor, Université Paris 13, for the EU FP7 AUGUR project, on the future of global governance, 28 February.
- Gave a presentation to students from Kent State and George Washington Universities, UNRISD, 11 March.
- Participated in the stakeholder workshop of the Capturing the Gains research network, ILO, 30 March.
- Peer-reviewed article for *Geo Forum*, 15 April.
- Attended UNCTAD expert group meeting to provide comments on the draft *World Investment Report 2011*, 18 April.
- Attended UNCTAD expert group meeting to provide comments on the draft *World Investment Report 2011*, 19 April.
- Peer-reviewed article for *Development and Change*, 9 May.
- Interviewed by Jean-Philippe Thérien, Professeur titulaire, Département de Science politique, Université de Montréal, for a study on the contemporary history of developing thinking and ideology in the UN system, 9 May.
- Gave a presentation to MA students, University of Geneva, on non-state actors and global business regulations, Geneva, 10 May.
- Spoke on "Corporate/NGO partnerships" at the University of Geneva, Geneva, 16 May.
- Reviewed three papers for the Swiss Network for International Studies (SNIS), 17 May.
- As member of the Academic Council of International Geneva, participated in the jury to select leading academic papers of policy relevance to international organizations, and discussions of future activities of SNIS, 23 May
- Plenary speaker, "The Emerging Architecture of Global Regulation", and discussant at the workshop on ISO26000, at the conference on Multinational Companies, Global Value Chains and Social Regulation, HEC Montréal, Canada, 6–8 June.
- Participated in and co-organized the seminar, Pro-Poor Business, Development and Smallholder Empowerment, held in collaboration with IIED, Hivos and Vredeseleiden, EU Parliament, Brussels, 22 June.
- As member, attended meeting of the ISSC Climate Change Design Project Steering Group, UNESCO, Paris, 27–28 June.
- Moderated a panel at the Global Ethics Forum, Geneva, 1 July.
- Had periodic consultations with the Ekta-Europe network to advise on the planning of the International Mobilisation Conference on the Right to Land and Livelihood, held in Geneva, 12–13 September.
- (On leave from 1 September to 31 December)

Ilcheong Yi

- Participated in the preparation workshop for the G8 and G20, Paris, 27–28 January
- Keynote speaker, World Social Forum on Social Security, Dakar, 7 February.

- Spoke on “Universal Social Protection and Financing” at the ASEAN Peoples Network Conference for ASEAN Summit, Jakarta, 4 May.
- Spoke on the “Developmental Alliance in Korea”, at the Korean State and Social Policy seminar, Oxford University, Oxford, 24 May.
- Chaired the session on Aid and Beyond, at the Workshop on Development Effectiveness organized by KOEXIM Bank, Seoul, 28 September.
- Spoke on “Analysing Aid Effectiveness and Development Effectiveness: NGO Perspective” at the International Conference for the 20th Anniversary of Good Neighbors International, organized by Good Neighbors International, Seoul, 10 October.
- Wrote a book review on *Risk and Public Policy in East Asia* (published by Ashgate) for *International Social Security Review*, October.
- Spoke on “Economic Crisis and Responsible Democracy” at Seoul Democracy Forum, Seoul, 7 November.
- Speaker, Global Civil Society Forum for OECD High Level Forum Four in Busan, 27 November.
- Keynote speaker, to the Conference on the Social and Community Conference for the Right to Health: Overcoming Health Inequalities Within Families, organized by the Health Ministry of Bogota District, Bogota, 6 December.

Shufang Zhang

- Provided technical support to China Medical Board (CMB) grantees including *Tibet University Medical College* and *Sichuan University Huaxi School of Public Health*. This included technical advice on research, survey design and data analysis.
- Provided comments on research articles for *Health Economics and Chinese Economic Review*.
- Advised students from Harvard University and Georgetown University in the United States, and Peking University and Sichuan University in China on research work and theses.

ANNEX 2: PUBLICATIONS 2011

Journal special issues and books

- *The European Journal of Development Research, Special Debate Section: The Politics of Poverty and Inequality*, Volume 23, Issue 4, September, Dennis Rodgers (ed.).
- *Development and Change, Special Issue: Seen, Heard and Counted: Rethinking Care in a Development Context*, Vol. 42, No. 4, Shahra Razavi (ed.).
- *International Journal of Social Welfare: Social Policy and Poverty*, Volume 20, Number 3, Elena Gaia, Katja Hujo, Sven Hessle and Neil Gilbert (eds.).
- *Assessing the Structure of Small Welfare States*, Social Policies in Small States Series, No. 4, Geoff Bertram. UNRISD and Commonwealth Secretariat, London.
- *Social Policies in Malta*, Social Policies in Small States Series, No. 3, Rose Marie Azzopardi. UNRISD and Commonwealth Secretariat, London.
- *Social Policies in Seychelles*, Social Policies in Small States Series, No. 5, Liam Campling, Hansel Confiance, Marie-Therese Purvis. UNRISD and Commonwealth Secretariat, London.
- *Global Civil Society Movements in the Philippines*, Teresa S. Encarnacion Tadem. Anvil, Manila.

Research and policy briefs

- Religion, politique et égalité des sexes, no. 11.
- Religión, política e igualdad de género, no. 11.
- Religion, Politics and Gender Equality, no. 11.

Occasional papers

- *Climate Change, Double Injustice and Social Policy: A Case Study of the United Kingdom*, Ian Gough, Occasional Paper One, Social Dimensions of Green Economy and Sustainable Development.
- *A Fair Green Economy? Studies of Agriculture, Energy and Waste Initiatives in Malaysia*, Adnan A. Hezri, Rospidah Ghazali, Occasional Paper Two, Social Dimensions of Green Economy and Sustainable Development.
- *Realizing Local Development in the Carbon Commodity Chain: Political Economy, Value and Connecting Carbon Commodities at Multiple Scales*, Adam Bumpus, Occasional Paper Three, Social Dimensions of Green Economy and Sustainable Development.
- *The Global Political Economy of REDD+: Engaging Social Dimensions in the Emerging Green Economy*, Rocío Hiraldo and Thomas Tanner, Occasional Paper Four, Social Dimensions of Green Economy and Sustainable Development.
- *The Power of Jurisdiction in Promoting Social Policies in Smaller States*, Godfrey Baldacchino (e-paper)

UNRISD Poverty Report overviews

- **Combatir la pobreza y la desigualdad: Cambio estructural, política social y condiciones políticas (Sinopsis)**
- **Combattre la pauvreté et l'inégalité: Changement structurel, politique sociale et conditions politiques (Vue d'ensemble)**

Staff external publications

External publications

Yusuf Bangura

- “Combating poverty beyond Millennium Development Goals”, *Momagri*, online article (http://www.momagri.org/UK/points-of-view/Combating-poverty-beyond-Millennium-Development-Goals_812.html), 10 January.
- “Africa: Where are the jobs?”, Afrik-News, online article (www.afrik-news.com/article18730.html), 11 January.
- “Jobs and equity key to Africa’s poverty fight”, versions of the article appeared in *Financial Times Africa*, 5 February; *Momagri*, 17 January; *Public Agenda* (Ghana), 11 February.
- “People’s power shames Gaddafi’s appeasers”, *The Patriotic Vanguard*, online article (Canada, www.thepatrioticvanguard.com/spip.php?article5814), 1 March; *Daily Trust* (Nigeria), 1 March; *The Nation* (Kenya), 4 March.
- “Rebuilding Cote d’Ivoire: Lessons from Sierra Leone”, *openDemocracy*, online article (www.opendemocracy.net/yusuf-bangura/rebuilding-cote-d-ivoire-lessons-from-sierra-leone). 4 May.
- “The politics of inequality and redistribution”, *European Journal of Development Research*, Vol. 23, No. 4, Special Debate Section, pp. 531–536, September.

Olive Cocoman

- “Learning from South Korea’s development experience: A summary of the UNRISD–KOICA methodology workshop for the project ‘Making Development Cooperation Effective’ leading to the HLF-4 in Busan.” *KOICA Journal for International Development Assistance*, Vol 3, December.

Sarah Cook

- Cook, Sarah. “Global discourses, national policies, local outcomes: Reflections on China’s welfare reforms.” In Beatriz Carrillo and Jane Duckett (eds.), *China’s Changing Welfare Mix: Local Perspectives*. Routledge series on China in Transition. Routledge, London.
- Sarah, Cook. “Combating poverty and inequality.” *Child Poverty Insights*, May.
- Cook, Sarah. “Concluding comments.” *European Journal of Development Research*, Vol. 23, No. 4, Special Debate Section, pp. 546–549, September.
- Sarah, Cook. “Combating poverty and inequality.” *EADI Newsletter*, No. 1.

- Cook, Sarah and Xiao-yuan Dong. “Chinese women’s paid work and unpaid care responsibilities under economic reform.” *Seen, Heard and Counted: Rethinking Care in a Development Context*, Special Issue, *Development and Change*, Volume 42, Number 4, July.
- Cook, Sarah and Wing Lam. “China’s response to crisis: What role for social policy?” In K. Farnsworth, and Z. Irving (eds.), *Social Policy in Challenging Times: Economic Crisis and Welfare Systems*. The Policy Press, Bristol.
- Cook, Sarah, Kiah Smith and Peter Utting. “Social policy, participation and the transition to a green economy.” In *The Road to Rio+20 (2)*. UNCTAD, Geneva.
- Sarah Cook and Ilcheong Yi. “Combating poverty and the inequality through social policies: Reflections on the UNRISD Report.” *Global Social Policy*, Vol. 11, Nos. 2–3, pp. 135–137.

Kristine Goulding

- “Tunisia: Winter of women’s discontent.” *openDemocracy*, online article (www.opendemocracy.net/5050/kristine-goulding/tunisia-womens-winter-of-discontent), 25 October.
- “Tunisia: Arab spring, Islamist summer.” *openDemocracy*, online article (www.opendemocracy.net/5050/kristine-goulding/tunisia-arab-spring-islamist-summer), 25 October.
- “Tunisia: Feminist fall?” *openDemocracy*, online article (www.opendemocracy.net/5050/kristine-goulding/tunisia-feminist-fall), 25 October.
- “Tunisia: Will democracy be good for women’s rights?” *openDemocracy*, online article (www.opendemocracy.net/5050/kristine-goulding/tunisia-will-democracy-be-good-for-womens-rights), 13 June.

Katja Hujo

- Katja Hujo and Elena Gaia (eds.). Special Issue, *International Journal of Social Welfare*, Vol. 20, No. 3, July, pp. 230–239.
- Katja Hujo and Elena Gaia. “Guest editorial: Social policy and poverty: An introduction.” Special Issue, *International Journal of Social Welfare*, Vol. 20, No. 3, July, pp. 230–239.
- Katja Hujo, Elena Gaia and Fran Bennett (eds.). Themed section on Conditionality in Anti-Poverty Programmes, *Journal of Poverty and Social Justice*, Vol. 19, No. 1.
- Katja Hujo, Elena Gaia and Fran Bennett. “Editorial.” Themed section on *Conditionality in Anti-Poverty Programmes*, *Journal of Poverty and Social Justice*, Vol. 19, No. 1.

Shahra Razavi

- Nancy Folbre and Shahra Razavi. “Reflections: Nancy Folbre interviewed by Shahra Razavi.” *Development and Change*, Forum Issue, Volume 42, Number 1, pp. 315–329, January.
- Shahra Razavi. “Women, poverty, crises and human rights.” *WURN Listserve*, 3 June.
- Shahra Razavi (ed.). *Seen, Heard and Counted: Rethinking Care in a Development Context*, Special Issue, *Development and Change*, Vol. 42, No. 4, July.

- Shahra Razavi. “Rethinking care in a development context: An introduction.” *Development and Change*, Vol. 42, No. 4, pp. 873–903, July.
- Shahra Razavi. *Engendering Social Security and Protection*. International Policy Analysis, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, June 2011. (The Spanish translation of the paper is available on the FES website, and it is also being translated into French.)
- Shahra Razavi, “Agrarian debates and gender relations: ‘Now you see them, now you don’t.’” In Christine Verschuur (ed.), *Du Grain à Moudre: Genre, Développement Rural et Alimentation*, IHIED/SDC/UNESCO, Geneva.
- Shahra Razavi. “WDR 2012 on Gender Equality and Development—An Opportunity both Welcome and Missed.” Featured article (<http://networkideas.org>), *IDEAs*, 5 October.
- Shahra Razavi. “Social policy and the inequality predicament.” *Global Social Policy*, Forum Issue, Vol. 11, No. 3, 25 December.

Kiah Smith

- Cook, Sarah, Kiah Smith and Peter Utting,. “Social policy, participation and the transition to a green economy.” In *The Road to Rio+20 (2)*. UNCTAD, Geneva.
- Smith, Kiah and Kristen Lyons. “Negotiating organic, fair and ethical trade: Lessons from smallholders in Uganda and Kenya.” In C. Rosin and H. Campbell (eds.), *Food System Failure: The Global Food Crisis and the Future of Agriculture*. Earthscan, London.
- Utting, Peter and Kiah Smith. “Pro-poor business, development and smallholder empowerment.” *Insights*, IIED, online article (<http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/G03142.pdf>).

Peter Utting

- Utting, Peter. “CSR, private regulation, and international development policy”. In Colin Crouch and Camilla Maclean (eds.), *The Responsible Corporation in a Global Economy*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Utting, Peter, and Kiah Smith. “Pro-poor business, development and smallholder empowerment.” *Insights*, IIED, online article (<http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/G03142.pdf>).
- Cook, Sarah, Kiah Smith and Peter Utting. “Social policy, participation and the transition to a green economy.” In *The Road to Rio+20 (2)*. UNCTAD, Geneva.

Ilcheong Yi

- Ilcheong Yi. “Innovative financing and Financial Transaction Tax.” *Journal of Korea’s Development Cooperation*, No. 2.
- Sarah Cook and Ilcheong Yi. “Combating poverty and the inequality through social policies: Reflections on the UNRISD Report.” *Global Social Policy*, Vol. 11, Nos. 2–3, pp. 135–137.
- Ilcheong Yi, Stein Ringen, Huck-ju Kwon, Taekyoon Kim and Jooha Lee. *The Korean State and Social Policy*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Taekyoon Kim, Huck-Ju Kwon, Jooha Lee and Ilcheong Yi. “Mixed governance and welfare in South Korea.” *Journal of Democracy*, Vol. 22, No. 3, pp. 120–134.