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This report covers the period July 1998–June 1999. For more information visit http://www.unrisd.org.

LOOKING TOWARD THE FUTURE

The past year has been one of managing continuity and change. In addition to implementing the current programme of research and beginning an ambitious plan to support the follow-up activities of the 1995 World Summit for Social Development, the staff and I have worked intensively to rethink the Institute's research agenda and to explore areas of priority concern for the period 2000–2003.

In elaborating the future research agenda, we have been particularly attentive to the concerns of the international community, both governmental and non-governmental. We have sought the opinions of researchers, United Nations colleagues, donors, Board members and others. As part of this exercise, UNRISD inaugurated what I hope will be a tradition of consultations by organizing a workshop in Rayong, Thailand. The workshop brought together leaders of key regional social science networks and researchers from the developing world to discuss directions and priorities for social development research at UNRISD.

UNRISD must use its autonomy and global mandate to provide an opportunity for new thinking. There is a need for a space, at the international level, in which alternatives to the neoliberal paradigm can be proposed and debated in an open environment by people of different disciplinary backgrounds and interests whose ideas are not sufficiently reflected in the current development discourse.

If there was one overriding message to emerge from the consultation, it was that UNRISD must use its autonomy and global mandate to provide an opportunity for new thinking. Participants agreed that there is a need for a space, at the international level, in which alternatives to the neoliberal paradigm can be proposed and debated in an open environment by people of different disciplinary backgrounds and interests whose ideas are not sufficiently reflected in the current development discourse. In the coming years UNRISD will be looking for ways in which to do this through its new research agenda.

The research agenda that has emerged from the process of consultation identifies six overarching concerns in all UNRISD work: **poverty eradication**, **democratization**, **human rights**, **gender equity**, **environmental sustainability** and **globalization**. New programmes and areas of research have been designed in light of these concerns. In July 1999, the Institute's Board approved the following five programmes within which UNRISD will conduct its work: **Social Policy and Development**; **Democracy and Human Rights**; **Identities, Conflict and Cohesion**; **Civil Society and Social Movements**; and **Technology and Society**. **UNRISD 2000+**, our vision for the Institute, will be published in early 2000.

As I mentioned, UNRISD has also continued to support the follow-up activities of the Social Summit. The Institute has committed a considerable amount of its resources to the preparation of a report and other publications for Geneva 2000: The Next Step in Social Development. Thus far, UNRISD has commissioned nearly 50 studies from researchers in 30 countries as background material for a publication provisionally titled **Taking Global Responsibility for Social Development**. The report will focus on new initiatives taken by the international community to create an enabling environment for social development.

Turning to the current work programme, two projects have been completed, research is continuing under seven others, and three new

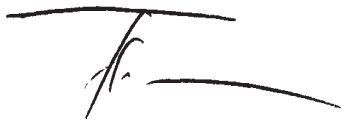
DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

projects have been initiated in the past year. All are discussed in the following sections of this report. At UNRISD, current research projects have been redefined in light of our new and integrated research programme. In view of our continuing financial and human resource constraints, our primary task remains consolidation and focusing on a number of projects that address the themes and overarching concerns indicated above.

The Institute's Publications and Dissemination Unit has designed and begun implementing a new outreach strategy to support the reorganization of the research agenda and the effort under way for Geneva 2000. Key elements in this strategy are reaching out to new audiences and solidifying contacts with traditional ones. An updated visual identity and new publications will increase the accessibility of UNRISD work and, ultimately, raise the profile of the Institute.

With respect to funding, although core financing has, on average, increased by close to 20 per cent over 1997, funding falls far short of what would be required to fulfil the Institute's ambitious mandate. This has been recognized by our key donors, who have indicated interest in reviewing their funding levels following the presentation of **UNRISD 2000+**. Due to the rather long transition in management, project funding declined during the 1997–1998 reporting period (as the introduction of new projects was linked to my arrival). In 1999, however, we are seeing the reversal of that trend, with funds beginning to come in for some projects. I am optimistic about raising additional funds from traditional and new sources as the new research agenda takes shape and project proposals are finalized.

In closing, I would like to say that my first full year as Director of UNRISD has afforded a valuable opportunity to discuss future initiatives and to consider new ways of strengthening UNRISD's contribution to development thinking and practice. As we begin to implement our new agenda, UNRISD will seek to bring knowledge from the global research community to the UN system and beyond.



Thandika Mkandawire
Director

UNRISD 2000+

The development of a new research agenda was central to the work of UNRISD during this reporting period. **Poverty eradication**, the promotion of **democracy** and **human rights**, **gender equity** and **environmental sustainability** have been defined as overarching concerns in all UNRISD work. So has the need to understand the rapidly advancing process of **globalization**, which constitutes one of the defining parameters for social development at the turn of the twenty-first century. These concerns will be reflected in research to be carried out during the next few years in the following programme areas.

Social Policy and Development

UNRISD defines social policy broadly as state policies and practices that directly influence the welfare and security of various groups within a particular society. Not all elements of social policy need be explicitly expressed. For example, social policy may be embedded in economic policy, when the latter has intended welfare consequences or reflects implicit or explicit socioeconomic priorities.

Poverty eradication, the promotion of democracy and human rights, gender equity and environmental sustainability have been defined as overarching concerns in all UNRISD work. So has the need to understand the rapidly advancing process of globalization, which constitutes one of the defining parameters for social development at the turn of the twenty-first century.

In this programme, the Institute is encouraging genuine interdisciplinary debate on the relation between social policy, social and political institutions, and economic development. It moves beyond the recent emphasis on residualism—in which social policy is relegated to the task of correcting the most egregious failures of economic policy—toward the promotion of active social policy as a powerful instrument for development.

Research areas under the programme include **Gender, Poverty and Well-being**, **Institutional Reform in East Asia** and **Social Policy in a Development Context**. Other areas may be added as work within the programme generates new research questions.

Democracy and Human Rights

The promotion of democracy and respect for human rights is a central aspect of development. It is also a very complex undertaking. Thus despite the growing strength of the human rights movement, there is still a gulf between the articulation of global principles and their application in the majority of national settings. The same can be said of democratization. In fact, a large number of countries attempting to move toward democracy are suffering serious crises of state capacity and governance. And without a stable and efficient public sector that enjoys the confidence of the population, it is virtually impossible to uphold the basic rules of political competition on which democracy depends.

This UNRISD programme explores some of the political and institutional factors affecting the creation of an enabling environment for democracy and human rights in different country settings. The international context is important in this regard, because strong pressures for reform are often exercised in a piecemeal fashion by global actors without adequate appreciation of inconsistencies in approach or of the unintended consequences of their policy advice. Case studies highlight areas in which new approaches are required.

NEW DIRECTIONS

Research areas include, among others, **Public Sector Reform and Crisis-Ridden States** and **Technocratic Policy Making and Democratization**.

Identities, Conflict and Cohesion

The rapid reorganization of economies and societies occurring at the turn of the twenty-first century is associated with a web of shifting identities. Some of these, formed around a common language, religion or cultural history, have sparked particularly bloody conflict during recent years. But there are many other elements in the moving terrain of identity. Women are developing new forms of solidarity, often on a transnational or transcultural level. Young people in many parts of the world are struggling to avoid marginalization at a time when restrictive economic policies threaten to exclude them from productive work. New religious denominations and cults are springing up and old ones are adapting to changing times.

During the coming years, UNRISD aims to conduct research on problems of identity in a shrinking world. The construction of citizenship constitutes an important subject for research in this field. The concept of citizenship explicitly superimposes a single, egalitarian political identity on the array of narrow loyalties that is likely to exist in a population of any significant size. This provides a space for the orderly recognition of difference and a setting for debate on the rights and obligations of different groups in society. In a world characterized by extraordinary diversity and increasingly threatened by intolerance, understanding how the identity of citizen can be created and strengthened must rank high on the list of priorities.

Research areas within this programme are still to be defined.

Civil Society and Social Movements

The need to strengthen civil society has become a truism in development debates. But civil society is a complex of different forms of organization, developing in specific contexts. Placing too great a faith in civil society, vaguely defined, glosses over important differences between non-governmental organizations (NGOs), grassroots organizations, social movements and other forms of civic action. It also ignores an array of problems inherent in local politics and social relations.

This UNRISD programme encourages a critical review of the concept of civil society, based on new research. It analyses some important contemporary social movements, in which alliances are increasingly forged across classes and continents. It also attempts to improve understanding of various forms of local self-organization oriented toward defending or improving access to resources, income and services. And it is following the evolution of the non-governmental sector, exploring the challenges

inherent in the triangular relation between the international development community, NGOs and national governments.

Research areas include **Community Perspectives on Urban Governance** and **Grassroots Movements and Initiatives for Land Reform**. Other areas will be developed as the programme advances.

Technology and Society

In market economies, where the uses of technology are heavily determined by decisions made in private research institutions and companies, there is constant tension between the desire of the private sector to maximize profits, and the expectation on the part of the public that new products and techniques will meet (perhaps less profitable) social needs. This gives rise to various forms of public regulation and to a continuing test of strength between public interest groups, the scientific research community and corporations whose use of new technologies has direct effects on the economy, society and natural environment.

UNRISD work in this area draws on case studies and debates at national and international levels to explore ways of encouraging a more socially responsible use of science and technology in a number of fields, including information technology, biotechnology and genetic engineering. It also draws on broader studies of corporate responsibility, often generated in relation to social and environmental issues.

Research areas include **Business Responsibility for Sustainable Development** and **Information Technologies and Social Development**.

SPECIAL EVENT: GENEVA 2000

Taking Global Responsibility for Social Development

UNRISD is undertaking a wide-ranging inquiry into five areas of policy and institutional reform that are central to creating an enabling environment for social progress. These include initiatives related to financing social development; democratization and public sector reform; mainstreaming gender in public policy; strengthening civil society organizations; and promoting "people-centred" sustainable development.

Toward the end of 1998, the Institute began an ambitious inquiry into the concrete steps that have been taken to implement the commitments agreed in 1995 at the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen and the constraints that impede the reform process, in preparation for Geneva 2000 in June. Particular attention is being focused on the efforts of the international community that relate to Commitment 1 of the Copenhagen Declaration: "We commit ourselves to creating an economic, political, social, cultural and legal environment that will enable people to achieve social development".

To carry out this work, more than 50 researchers from 30 countries have been engaged to prepare thematic papers and country case studies. The Institute is also taking advantage of this project to synthesize and integrate much of its research of the past five years. The main output from this project will be a report, tentatively titled **Taking Global Responsibility for Social Development: Policy Reform and Institutional Change in the 1990s**, to be published for the five-year review of the Social Summit in June 2000. Occasional Papers will also be produced and disseminated at the April 2000 Preparatory Committee meeting and at Geneva 2000. Selected papers and reports prepared under this project are expected to be published in thematic volumes.

This inquiry will examine the following five areas of policy and institutional reform that are central to creating an enabling environment for social progress.

Financing social development

Since the Social Summit, the question of how to improve the flow of resources for social development has been receiving considerable attention. But the search for new sources of funding, and for ways to make better use of existing resources, takes place against a backdrop of global economic crisis, growing inequality in the distribution of resources, cuts in government spending and deteriorating standards of living in many parts of the world. UNRISD work under this thematic area is examining a number of recent efforts to improve the flow of resources toward social

development, focusing in particular on questions of politics and priority setting, institutional development and social change.

Three sets of initiatives are being considered:

- donor and creditor initiatives to reduce the burden of foreign debt, design and implement more socially sensitive adjustment programmes and rethink the role of foreign aid;
- initiatives in fiscal reform and social sector restructuring associated with tax reform, national debates on social spending, the political economy of pension fund reform and the construction of institutions for social protection in crisis-ridden states; and
- initiatives to use existing resources more efficiently through the privatization of public resources, decentralization of social service management, the targeting of social benefits and local self-help initiatives.

Democratization and public sector reform

Participants at the Social Summit recognized that democratization is a central pillar of the enabling environment for social development, as it offers prospects for better citizen participation in the formulation of public policies, peaceful resolution of conflicting interests and respect for human rights. The UNRISD inquiry is examining both the progress and setbacks associated with the process of democratization, as well as its implications for social policy and citizens' participation.

Four groups of issues are being addressed:

- the tensions between technocratic policy making and more democratic and open forms of governance;
- the changing role and influence of organized interest groups, such as labour unions, in the policy process;
- the social and institutional implications of weakening state capacity in many developing countries and initiatives associated with public sector reform, such as decentralized forms of management; and
- the difficulties and challenges of crafting democratic institutions in ethnically segmented and crisis-ridden societies.

Civil society and partnerships

The Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action recognized that civil society must be engaged as an active partner in the task of promoting social development. The UNRISD inquiry considers the extent to which non-governmental and grassroots organizations are gaining influence in decision-making processes associated with development policy and interventions, the capacity and legitimacy of such organizations, and steps that might be taken to provide further opportunities for civil society to contribute to development.

GENEVA 2000

Work under this thematic area focuses on four main aspects:

- the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as effective agents of development at the national level and as they enter the mainstream;
- the role of civil society in international decision making on social policy, human rights, development assistance and macroeconomic policy;
- the role of social movements in the 1990s and their capacity to shape the development process through pressure "from below"; and
- the strengths and weaknesses of development "partnerships" between government agencies and grassroots organizations, and business and NGOs.

Gender accountability and mainstreaming

The Social Summit, like the global conferences in Beijing, Cairo and Istanbul, highlighted the need to make development interventions more accountable to women. The UNRISD inquiry is examining how policy-making and policy-implementing institutions have responded to the diverse demands voiced by international and national women's movements, and the kinds of constraints that have been encountered in conceptualizing, institutionalizing, resourcing and implementing women's concerns.

Three areas of the "enabling environment" for realizing the global women's agenda are examined:

- the way in which policy attention to women is justified, and the relative strengths and weaknesses of the so-called "equality" and "instrumentalist" approaches, through considering issues of reproductive rights, female education and economic rights;
- the effectiveness of different political tactics and strategies for promoting policy change and reform of mainstream development institutions; and
- the financing, budgetary and cost/benefit implications of gender-sensitive policy proposals and women's work in the care economy.

People-centred sustainable development

The Social Summit recognized the need for more integrated and participatory approaches to development planning and interventions in order to minimize the contradictions and trade-offs between economic growth, environmental protection and human welfare. In recent years many development and conservation agencies have adopted and operationalized concepts associated with such approaches, including "sustainable human development", "sustainable livelihoods" and "people-centred conservation". There is concern, however, that a considerable gap still divides agency rhetoric and the reality of project implementation.

SPECIAL EVENT

Four areas are being considered under this heading:

- ways in which certain mainstream development agencies have interpreted and applied concepts associated with sustainability and participation, and a range of their interventions related to agricultural development and urban environmental management;
- how local resource users perceive, are affected by and respond to the efforts of development and conservation agencies to promote sustainable development and people-centred interventions;
- the strengths and weaknesses of efforts by governments, international agencies and NGOs to promote more participatory approaches to natural resource conservation; and
- the implications of increasing attention by business and business associations to environmental and "stakeholder" concerns.

Other activities

UNRISD work in follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and in preparation for Geneva 2000 consists of three additional activities: field-level research, a cyber-initiative and a consultancy assignment.

Social Policy in West Africa

In five West African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Senegal), researchers are examining recent trends in social policy and the role of the Social Summit process in shaping the policy agenda. The country studies are analysing the role of different institutional actors in facilitating or impeding social reform, and how broader development trends associated with economic growth or recession, structural adjustment and public sector reform affect the promotion of social development.

Virtual Forum on Initiatives

In keeping with the call that the five-year review of the Social Summit be an occasion for a diverse range of institutional actors to come together to propose concrete initiatives to promote social development, UNRISD has inaugurated a Copenhagen Plus Five/Geneva 2000 section on its Web site to stimulate the flow of information and increase communication prior to the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

One highlight of this new section is the Virtual Forum on Initiatives, which is collecting, categorizing and communicating information on follow-up work to the Summit and/or in preparation for Geneva 2000. Participants in the Virtual Forum use an on-line form to enter the description and background of their initiative, as well as to provide additional information and references to key documents that others might find useful. This project is further discussed in the section on dissemination.

GENEVA 2000

Review of parliamentary actions to implement the Social Summit commitments

At the request of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), UNRISD analysed and reported on the results of an IPU questionnaire survey on the role of parliaments in implementing the Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development.

The survey suggests that national parliaments have helped to promote dialogue on social development and popularized the various concepts and goals of the Social Summit. Parliaments have enacted legislation on many critical social questions. They have frequently made pledges in the field of social spending, designated institutions to oversee the implementation process, observed specific events related to Summit goals, and engaged in wider interaction with NGOs, welfare institutions and other organizations of civil society.

However, analysis revealed slow progress in implementing Summit commitments. Many countries, including industrialized ones, have failed to develop detailed national strategies to combat poverty, unemployment and social exclusion. There has also been a failure to meet international commitments agreed in Copenhagen. Systematic targeting and funding of the Summit's goals has occurred in only a few countries. Indeed, most countries report few or no tangible results. The report acknowledges, however, that it may require more than four years after the Social Summit to properly evaluate the effectiveness of policy measures in national settings.

NEOLIBERALISM AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN EAST ASIA

This project considers the relative merits of reform proposals for institutions in East Asia and takes a fresh look at the array of institutions that are found wanting by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and many other Western analysts. The purpose of the project is to suggest, based on improved historical and comparative understanding of East Asian institutions—and those in other regions where reforms were enacted with external impetus and varying levels of success—the parameters of reform that would be likely to take hold and work.

The Asian financial crisis of 1997–1998 was caused by a failure of institutions. This failure was on multiple levels. In most accounts, the crisis is laid at the door of Western capitalism, especially the inadequate regulation of speculative capital that cascaded in and out of fragile markets in the developing world, or at the door of the IMF, for its questionable approaches to coping with this crisis—in other words, a failure of the Bretton Woods system. This has led to much debate about reforming the "international financial architecture".

The goal of this project is to inform policy makers in East Asia and in international financial institutions of alternative possibilities for reform.

When attention was drawn to the individual countries affected by the crisis, the focus was on a failure of institutional accountability, understood as the absence of transparency, moral hazards, the inadequate rule of law—in short, "crony capitalism". Dismantling the institutions of crony capitalism and replacing them with regulatory agencies has become the thrust of reform demanded by international financial institutions.

However, several points should be borne in mind.

- First, the institutions singled out today as examples of crony capitalism were the ones deemed the engines of growth yesterday. Before making policy prescriptions, it is critical that the logic and evolution of the institutions that are now under assault be carefully examined, and the social and economic functions they have fulfilled be fully understood.
- Second, some of the recommended reforms may themselves be based on a misreading of actual practices in the West, which can be enormously diverse and complex. The demand for one-size-fits-all institutional reform leads policy makers to see their options in terms of either maintaining the discredited *status quo* or embracing neoliberalism in its entirety.
- Third, the current crisis in East Asia follows in the wake of previous experiences of economic crisis and reform in Africa, Europe and Latin America in the 1980s. This project identifies some of the positive and negative lessons of previous reforms.

The project focuses on problems of:

- lack of transparency and the rule of law;
- industrial policy;
- "inflexible" labour markets and social policy;
- private sector governance; and
- developmental norms and ideology.

NEW RESEARCH

Research seeks to examine economic bureaucracies and other institutions of industrial policy in parts of East Asia, especially in the Republic of Korea. It also scrutinizes the so-called "inflexible" labour markets that are rapidly being dismantled in East Asia, as well as the issue of business governance. And it considers the need to rethink the cultural and ideological institutions under criticism.

The goal of the project is to inform policy makers in East Asia and in international financial institutions of alternative possibilities for reform, which must rest on an acknowledgment of failures in the past, and on the record of successful industrialization—which worked well in the best of times. Change, to be enduring, has to come from within, and needs to be predicated on past and current practices, as well as possible future innovations. The safest bet is that East Asian institutions will change and develop along a continuum of what has existed before, rather than the magic materialization of brand new or Western-imposed changes.

A major conference is planned for May 2000. It will be oriented toward elaborating policy recommendations for governments in East Asia and international financial institutions. Project findings will be published in book form and electronically on UNRISD ON-LINE.

SOCIAL POLICY IN A DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This project aims to provide the intellectual underpinnings for why social policy belongs at the core of development policy. This means moving away from social policy as "safety nets" that act as correctives to development disasters, toward a conception of active social policy as a powerful instrument for development working in tandem with economic policy.

Although much of the contemporary criticism of economic development is directed at the absence of "social dimensions" as a core concern, many of the pioneers of economic development were drawn to the subject precisely because it addressed issues of poverty and social justice. Gunnar Myrdal was probably one of the most articulate advocates of this position, vehemently maintaining that social expenditure was not merely public consumption but constituted an important condition for more rapid and stable growth.

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Over the years the Myrdalian insight has been rejected, downplayed or ignored for a variety of reasons. For some, while social welfare may be one of the objectives of development, it is a poor instrument for economic growth. Social policy is seen as essentially obstructive largely because of the postulated equity-efficiency trade-off. Attempts to address social needs in the process of development are seen as, at best, utopian because they fail to address the central problem in economics, "resource constraints". Indeed, more often they are viewed as self-defeating or outright dangerous since they lead to an unsustainable and inefficient deployment of resources. From an opposite perspective, the trade-off between equity and efficiency is restated in favour of equity. According to this view the use of social policy to achieve the goal of economic growth is unacceptable on principle, because it leads to "instrumentalization", and thus to the erosion and dilution of its intrinsic values.

The project brings together various strands of thinking on social policy and economic development by encouraging an interdisciplinary approach to social development. It draws economists into a social development framework of analysis, and stimulates other social scientists to relate to economists whose views on growth and development seek to include social policy in the arsenal of instruments against poverty and underdevelopment.

This approach is facilitated at the present juncture by a number of important policy and conceptual shifts.

- First, the introduction of alternative metrics of development (such as the Human Development Index) has underscored the essentially social nature of development.
- Second, work in the field of microeconomics is examining how institutions develop to solve efficiency problems arising from imperfect information and high transaction costs. This work challenges some of the fundamental assumptions of mainstream neoclassical economics.
- Third, there is growing attention to how social policies can contribute to policy regimes that produce the wherewithal for their own legitimacy and sustainability.

NEW RESEARCH

- Fourth, a growing number of economists have recognized that social development contains powerful instruments for economic development. This recognition is expressed through attention to such notions as "social capital", "social capability" and "institutions", which appear as endogenous variables in new growth theories or endogenous growth models.
- Fifth, partly in response to external criticisms, and also in view of the obvious failure of adjustment policies to address problems of poverty and to place economies on a long-term growth path, the Bretton Woods institutions have signalled a turn toward poverty and developmental concerns after years of exclusive focus on stabilization and efficiency.

Taken together these important shifts in thinking and policy have opened up a space for genuinely interdisciplinary inquiry and dialogue, and for active social policy as an instrument for growth. Of particular significance are endogenous growth models, which adopt a range of social factors to explain differences between countries. These models have not only made important variables more transparent as potential policy instruments, but have also compelled other disciplines to be more precise in their definitions and claims of causality. Some of the problems faced in new growth theorizing, which have to do with the extrapolation of concepts beyond their domains, point to the importance of interdisciplinary approaches to give the social variables their full social meanings. A genuinely interdisciplinary dialogue between economists and other social scientists can help ensure that the instrumentalization of social factors does not erode their intrinsic value.

The initial phase of the project brings together the disparate material being produced in different disciplines on the relationship between social policy and economic performance. Four broad areas of research have been identified:

- macro-level relations between social policy and growth;
- sector-level issues and policies (education, health, pensions, etc.);
- micro-level issues (efficiency, the intrahousehold arena); and
- the political context of social policy (state legitimization and administrative capacity, democratization).

In order to identify more specific areas for research, a seminar will be organized in April 2000. Panels will provide feedback and suggest themes and questions for research.

TECHNOCRATIC POLICY MAKING AND DEMOCRATIZATION

This project studies the effects of technocratic styles of economic policy making on the consolidation of democratic institutions, especially in developing and transition societies.

On the eve of the millennium, the world is witnessing two major but highly conflictual processes of change. On one hand, globalization and pressures for open economies and stable finance increasingly restrict economic policy making to technical experts, or technocrats, often located in central banks and finance ministries. On the other hand, there has been, in the last decade or so, an unprecedented wave of democratization in developing and former communist countries. A large number of authoritarian regimes have collapsed as citizens demand increased participation in the formulation of public policies and better forms of representation and accountability in the governance of their societies.

This project studies the effects of technocratic styles of economic policy making on the consolidation of democratic institutions, especially in developing and transition societies.

Yet technocratic styles of policy making pose problems for the consolidation of democratic institutions in two significant ways. First, they encourage national decision makers to be more accountable to global financial markets and lending institutions than to parliaments and citizens. Second, they enthrone competitiveness, open markets and financial conservatism over equally important issues like social policies, consensus building and conflict management. Indeed, the ideology of economic management that drives current forms of technocratic policy making treats social policy as a residual part of macroeconomic governance, and democratization as populism. It should be noted that the conflict between technocracy and democracy is a global, not just a Third World, phenomenon.

Efforts to limit participation in policy making, as well as the scope of social policy, may produce outcomes in which politics are formally democratic, but governance in the policy field may be authoritarian. This may make it difficult to consolidate democracy in developing and transition societies. If citizens believe that newly established democratic institutions can be ignored or downgraded in the making of decisions that affect their lives, they may be tempted to seek solutions outside of these institutions. This may have negative consequences for political stability and economic development.

Considerable work has been done on the effects of economic policies on democratization, in studying both the relationship between economic development and democracy, and the relationship between democracy and structural adjustment. However, much less work has been done on the question of how styles of policy making affect the authority and legitimacy of the formal institutions that are expected to provide the foundations for democratic rule.

UNRISD is making a major contribution in this field by undertaking this project. As a global research institution, it is drawing on its wide-ranging networks of scholars to carry out research of relevance to the concerns of policy makers, development practitioners and groups in civil society

trying to understand some of the key constraints on current processes of democratization.

The project focuses on global economic policy making; central banks, finance ministries and institutional change; national economic policy making and parliamentary accountability; and interest groups and economic policy making. It seeks to answer the following types of questions:

- What are the links between the Bretton Woods institutions and international financial markets in the making of economic policy? What are the relations between these same institutions and national governments in the making of national economic policies?
- What is the role of international investment banks and credit rating agencies in shaping decisions about global economic governance?
- To what extent have the powers of finance ministries and central banks increased over social development institutions?
- Have the technical expertise and qualifications of finance ministers improved because of the need for sound technical outcomes in policy making?
- How effective are parliaments in influencing the process of economic policy making?
- How do government, labour unions and other interest groups manage the institutions that have been created for dialogue on economic policy issues? How open and effective are these institutions?
- What are the trade-offs between governmental concerns for economic stability and union demands for improved social protection and livelihood?

UNRISD will also develop a database as part of this project. To gather information on global trends in the relative importance and technical competence of financial and social actors in national policy-making systems, it will collect information on:

- technical expertise and qualifications of finance ministers, central bank chiefs and social affairs ministers over the period 1970 to 2002;
- experience of these officials in finance and social affairs;
- tenure of office;
- political weight within governments; and
- resource allocation among economic and social ministries.

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Background

In the literature on corporate environmentalism there are sharply conflicting perspectives on whether or not business is serious about environmental protection and what it is that motivates business to respond to environmental concerns. Some argue that the growing responsiveness of corporations to environmental issues reflects a greater recognition of the so-called "win-win" opportunities that can arise if companies improve their environmental management systems. Environmental gains, it is argued, can go hand in hand with cost reduction and increased competitive advantage. Others have argued that corporate environmentalism is essentially a public relations exercise that not only exaggerates the benefits of piecemeal reforms in environmental management systems, but also serves to dilute critical opinion and alternative agendas for change. Another body of opinion sees the possibility of more meaningful reform through civil society activism.

This project aims to promote research and policy dialogue on issues of corporate social and environmental responsibility in developing countries. It examines the extent to which improvements in corporate environmental management and stakeholder accountability are occurring, and the types of policies, pressures and partnerships that promote change.

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Progress

Work during the past year involved research, the preparation of publications, fundraising for future activities and advisory work for other organizations.

Research

Research at UNRISD on the political and structural dimensions of corporate environmentalism has attempted to shed further light on the question of whether or not big business is likely to respond in a meaningful way to environmental concerns. The conclusion reached is that two developments in particular, related to the contestation of power in democratic societies and the restructuring of global production networks, may indeed be prompting certain companies, in both the North and South, to adopt some improvements in environmental management systems and become more responsive to environmental concerns. Corporate environmentalism, within this context, is seen as more than a reaction to civil society and regulatory pressures or "win-win" opportunities. Rather, certain political, institutional, technological and economic conditions associated with globalization have coalesced to favour a more proactive response, particularly among some sectors of transnational corporations. This process, however, is very uneven and, from the perspective of sustainable development, fraught with contradictions.

Preparation of publications

- **The Greening of Business in the South: Rhetoric, Practice and Prospects**, edited by Peter Utting, has been finalized and submitted to publishers for review. It examines the present-day reality of corporate environmentalism in developing countries, the prospects for improving

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environmental management and performance, the main drivers of corporate environmental responsibility and the contribution of corporate environmentalism to sustainable development.

Results from research carried out on corporate environmentalism in Mexico will be published in the UNRISD Discussion Paper series:

- **The Greening of Business in Mexico**, by David Barkin, highlights the contradictions between corporate environmentalism and sustainable development. Developments associated with globalization, regional integration and civil society activism have encouraged a significant number of firms to take steps to improve their environmental management systems. Various institutions—private, public and regional—have recently been established and are stimulating private sector responses related to corporate environmental responsibility.

Two additional papers examine in some detail the strategies and tactics employed by civil society to promote corporate environmentalism and the changing nature of non-governmental organization (NGO)-business relations:

- **Internetworking for Social Change: Keeping the Spotlight on Corporate Environmentalism**, by Kelly O'Neill, argues that in an era of increasing pressure to further liberalize trade from environmental and social restrictions, Web sites and e-mail have become indispensable tools at the fingertips of NGOs that may otherwise have little means of action. The author points out, however, that the Internet is not a panacea and must be seen as a complement to conventional forms of communication, agitation and networking. It is also being actively used by corporations to cultivate a very different image—one of corporate concern and responsiveness to environmental and social issues.
- **Partners in Time? Business, NGOs and Sustainable Development**, by David F. Murphy and Jem Bendell, suggests that corporate environmentalism should be seen more as a political phenomenon than a rational business response to "win-win" opportunities. Through the politics of both pressure and engagement, NGOs are creating the new agenda for business, as much as companies are themselves.

Other activities

During the past year, the Project Leader has advised various United Nations, non-governmental and research organizations on issues related to corporate environmental and social responsibility.

Certain activities involving more in-depth research in selected developing countries, and multi-stakeholder policy dialogue workshops in Africa and Asia, were postponed due to difficulties in finding the necessary funds. Efforts to seek funding for these activities continue.

EMERGING NATIONAL AND REGIONAL MASS TOURISM IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Background

Tourism is one of the world's fastest growing industries. Estimates suggest that it currently generates over $423 billion in revenues annually, and this figure is expected to rise to $6.3 trillion by 2007 when it will account for roughly 11 per cent of the global economy. Tourism is also the world's largest employer, accounting for more than 255 million jobs, or 10.7 per cent of the global labour force. Leisure travel within countries, by their own nationals, and travel to surrounding regions, are the most dynamic elements in the sector. Yet governments in developing countries have long considered international tourism—attracting foreign visitors—to be more important; and resources are therefore largely allocated to serving Northern tourists. Very few developing countries have consistent policies in the field of regional and national tourism.

The aim of this project is to increase knowledge and debate about the socio-economic, cultural, political and environmental implications of domestic and regional tourism in developing countries.

The aim of this project is to increase knowledge and debate about the socioeconomic, cultural, political and environmental implications of domestic and regional tourism in developing countries. More specifically, research seeks to examine the nature, magnitude and impact of domestic and regional tourism in different socioeconomic and environmental contexts, and on diverse social groups. It also evaluates attempts to formulate policies on national and regional mass tourism.

Progress

During this reporting period work concentrated on finalizing a manuscript for commercial publication and identifying areas for further research.

Preparation of a publication

The Native Tourist: Emerging National and Regional Mass Tourism in Developing Countries, edited by Krishna Ghimire, which examines some of the main issues in Southern national and regional tourism, was completed and will be published commercially. This manuscript covers seven major developing countries and summarizes the principal questions, concepts and processes related to the rise of national and regional mass tourism. It also examines the development of domestic tourism. In Mexico, successive governments have tended to invest only in international tourism development. This policy neglects "social tourism" and grassroots initiatives for community-based tourism as instruments for promoting decentralized development. In northeastern Brazil, the negative impacts of tourism have the potential to be offset by actively integrating the concerns of local communities into tourism development.

The enormous economic potential of domestic tourism in China is becoming clear following the lifting of travel restrictions in the country, the introduction of a five-day work week and the increase in disposable income among certain categories of the population. An analysis of current inconsistencies in national tourism policies in Thailand shows that the government's present tourism development policies focus solely on increasing the demand for tourism. Also addressed is the "boom" in domestic and regional tourism in post-apartheid South Africa, where the government is heavily dependent on multinational investment capital and

tourism. However, it is by no means certain that domestic tourism policies can serve as a vehicle for national reconciliation, or for income and employment generation. In Nigeria, socioeconomic conditions and political upheavals have impeded the takeoff of the tourism industry, despite the country's many tourist resources. Finally, the growth of India's domestic tourism sector and the tensions it creates between urban lifestyles and village traditions, as well as the trade-offs involved in increasing revenue and promoting culturally and environmentally friendly tourism policies, are described.

Other activities

During the reporting period, the Project Leader elaborated questions for further research in three main areas.

- Domestic tourism is developing without any systematic government planning. While the benefits are often highlighted by governments and tourist agencies, the negative impacts that domestic tourists have on local communities, their culture and traditions, their livelihoods and their physical environment are either unknown or ignored. A key question to be examined is whether national tourism represents a path to "self-reliance" and a source of economic dynamism for a country. It is proposed that China, India and Thailand be studied.
- Another major question is the extent to which regional tourism could enhance regional economic co-operation by taking advantage of the human, material and natural resources in the region. UNRISD intends to commission a number of regional overview papers focusing on such groupings as the Association of South East Asian Nations, the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, and Mercosur in Latin America.
- Since the primary goal of UNRISD's research on tourism is to examine the conditions under which mass tourism can contribute to self-reliant socioeconomic development at the national level, comparative studies on a few key problems relating to national and international tourism would be useful. For example, do foreign and national tourists similarly breach human rights (e.g., exploitation of children, prostitution, support for repressive regimes or unequal power structures) in their pursuit of leisure travel? Or alternatively, in what ways do the behaviour of these two distinct tourist groups differ in helping to decrease human rights violations?

GENDER, POVERTY AND WELL-BEING

Background

Much has been written about gender and about poverty. It is arguable, however, that the relationships between the two have not been adequately understood. Nor are they being reflected in policy prescriptions. At one level, the relationship between gender disadvantage and poverty appears to be quite straightforward, as in the tendency to equate women, or female-headed households, with the "vulnerable" or the poor. Alternatively, "investing" in female education is seen as an efficient means of reducing poverty and enhancing growth. While these arguments may have some empirical validity, although to varying degrees in different contexts, the gender analysis of poverty also needs to unravel how gender differentiates the social mechanisms leading to poverty. This is an important question, which has received relatively little attention in recent policy debates. Another important part of the story is to understand how these limited views of the relationships between gender and poverty are being shaped by the emerging poverty models and (neoliberal) policy prescriptions for poverty alleviation—the emphasis on (female) primary education as the route out of poverty being one example, and the residualist "safety nets" for women and other "vulnerable" groups being another.

This project argues that the links between gender and poverty lie at the level of social and economic relations and institutions rather than merely poverty "outcomes". It is impossible to integrate gender into an understanding of poverty unless these relational processes of impoverishment and accumulation are brought to centre stage.

This project argues that the links between gender and poverty lie at the level of social and economic relations and institutions rather than merely poverty "outcomes". It is impossible to integrate gender into an understanding of poverty unless these relational processes of impoverishment and accumulation are brought to centre stage.

In order to contribute to the ongoing debates, the project elaborates new ways of understanding the interface between gender and poverty so as to illuminate how the paths leading to poverty, and the escape from destitution, are gendered. Seeing the links between gender and poverty in these terms raises some difficult questions about whether it can be assumed, as is often done, that the kinds of policies and asset interventions that can strengthen the position of poor men are going to have much the same impact on poor women.

Progress

Progress made in the past year includes the publication of papers commissioned in Phase One and preparation of the groundwork for Phase Two.

The following UNRISD Discussion Papers were published:

- **Assessing Poverty Alleviation Strategies for their Impact on Poor Women: A Study with Special Reference to India**, by Jayati Ghosh
- **Gender in the World Bank's Poverty Assessments: Six Case Studies from Sub-Saharan Africa**, by Ann Whitehead and Matthew Lockwood
- **Gender Sensitivity of Well-Being Indicators**, by Ruhi Saith and Barbara Harriss-White
- **Gendered Poverty and Social Change: An Issues Paper**, by Shahra Razavi
- **Land Reform and Gender in Post-Apartheid South Africa**, by Cherryl Walker

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- **Work Intensity, Gender and Well-Being**, by Cecile Jackson and Richard Palmer-Jones

One other Discussion Paper is forthcoming:

- **The Conditions and Consequences of Choice: Reflections on the Measurement of Women's Empowerment**, by Naila Kabeer

The following Conference Report was also published:

- **Gender, Poverty and Well-Being: Indicators and Strategies**, report of the UNRISD, UNDP and Centre for Development Studies international workshop, Kerala, 24–27 November 1997

Selected papers from the project were published as a special issue of the journal **Development and Change** (Vol. 30, No. 3, July 1999) on gender and poverty.

Implementing Phase Two

Two subprojects have been foreseen for the second phase of the project, and partial funding has been secured.

The first will focus on the gender dimensions of agrarian change and land rights, and it will include case studies from Brazil, South Africa and Uzbekistan. There is a distinct need for empirically grounded comparative research that can provide a better understanding of how land access is constituted in specific contexts marked by distinct class and gender relations, livelihood strategies and local- and national-level political dynamics. Two pillars support the proposed comparative research. One relates to the political dynamics of land tenure arrangements, while the other relates more closely to the issue of livelihoods.

The second subproject looks at the massive but uneven incorporation of women into the formal labour market, particularly in low-wage manufacturing and service sectors, and the extent to which changes in social policy have responded to the new circumstances of women's increased employment. It will also consider the extent to which increased employment of women has been a response to changes (negative or positive) in social policy design and delivery. The hypothesis of this research is that the context of labour-intensive work is crucial in understanding the extent to which it is a route out of poverty for those involved in it. This means taking an institutional approach (that is, labour markets, households, etc.). The subproject would benefit from a long-term, historical approach (two or three generations) that could track social change over time. Case studies will be carried out in Bangladesh, China, Kenya, Mexico and the Republic of Korea, countries where women's incorporation into the labour-intensive export market has taken place at different times and in different sectors, and at different points of articulation with the global economy.

GRASSROOTS INITIATIVES FOR LAND REFORM IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Background

There is consensus among national and international actors about the need for land reform in order to reduce poverty and hunger. The justifications for promoting land reform are many and compelling. In developing countries, the majority of the population consists of landless and near landless rural workers vulnerable to hunger, with inadequate access to land and other productive resources. Much of the cultivated, fertile land is held by a small number of powerful landowners and elites. Thus the social reasons for land reform are the possibility of improved justice and equity; a reduction in rural conflict and violence; and greater food security, income and family welfare.

This project aims to identify and document valuable cases of civil society involvement in land redistribution and titling, and securing rights to land and other productive assets by landless and other marginalized groups in different agrarian contexts.

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Progress

During this reporting period, the project concentrated on setting up a land reform "knowledge" network and publishing the results of thematic research.

Animation of a knowledge network on land reform

To facilitate the exchange of ideas and experiences among civil society groups in international, subregional, national and local settings, UNRISD and the Popular Coalition to Eradicate Hunger and Poverty established a knowledge network on land reform, covering seven regions and 23 countries. In this reporting period, UNRISD co-ordinated activities that led to the elaboration of detailed action plans by national and regional network co-ordinators. Outputs include the creation of databases and information systems on a variety of issues, such as conflict mediation strategies, impacts of land markets, and approaches to awareness-raising campaigns, as well as the publication of analytical materials on topics that are of interest to local groups.

Finalization of regional overview papers

UNRISD project staff have been interacting with the regional network co-ordinators to finalize overview papers commissioned by the Institute. These papers seek to provide general information on and more focused analysis of land and tenure situations specific to the regions. They will include a critical assessment of the role of civil society groups in land reform, based in part on information collected through a questionnaire survey covering over 1,500 civil society institutions. The survey results demonstrate considerable activity among civil society groups in formulating long-term strategies to gain or promote greater access to and control over land and related productive resources.

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Publications

During the reporting period, much time was devoted to the revision, editing and finalization of six thematic papers published as UNRISD Discussion Papers:

- **Iniciativas campesinas y la sostenibilidad de los resultados de las reformas agrarias en América Central**, by Eduardo Baumeister
- **Land Reform in Developing Countries: The Role of the State and Other Actors**, by Solon L. Barraclough
- **Peasants' Pursuit of Outside Alliances in the Process of Land Reform: A Discussion of Legal Assistance in Bangladesh and the Philippines**, by Krishna B. Ghimire
- **Social Mobilization for Land Reform: Historical Perspectives and Theoretical Considerations**, by Gerrit Huizer
- **Technology and Globalization: Modern-Era Constraints on Initiatives for Land Reform**, by Peter Dorner
- **The Political Economy of Market-Based Land Reform**, by M. Riad El-Ghonemy

An edited overview volume on land reform is being prepared, which will include shorter versions of the above thematic papers and other contributions. A synthesis chapter analyses the major forces and actors currently shaping discourse and policy on land reform. Through multiple lenses (markets, social alliances, role of state policies, peasant organizations), it examines ways in which issues of land access, distribution and sustainable use are being played out in rural arenas. Based on a wide-ranging review of the evidence, including the project's own findings, this study suggests that for any effective and socially just land reform to occur, the active mobilization of peasant organizations is vital, as is a supportive national and international atmosphere. The volume will be published commercially after it has been finalized and reviewed.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The aim of this project is to promote research on the nature of the information age, focusing on the socioeconomic implications of profound changes in telecommunications, informatics and the media. It will engage in research and dialogue on key issues of international policy and policy making in the information technology field, and will carry out studies in Third World countries, involving new research as well as a systematic attempt to encourage dialogue on information technology issues.

Background

New information technologies (ITs) have great potential to improve the level of living and quality of life of disadvantaged people, and to create new opportunities for economic development and democratic governance in regions and countries beset by injustice and poverty. The extent to which this will be realized depends on the resources and knowledge that can be mobilized to employ modern information and communications tools in the reduction of inequality.

In 1997, UNRISD initiated research and dialogue on the implications of the new technologies for patterns of development in the Third World. The project is structured to complement country case studies in the South, with two opportunities for international reflection on central aspects of the information revolution. The first of these involves analysis of key international policy issues in the IT field. The second looks more broadly at different scenarios for socioeconomic and political change envisioned by those who are constructing the "information future". The two international dialogues will take place in tandem with the country studies, so that researchers in each national setting can interact with colleagues in the international study groups, and each can influence the thinking of the others.

Progress

In this reporting period project staff concentrated on organizing an opening conference, and on initiating the first country study.

The opening conference

On 22–23 June 1998, UNRISD organized an international conference on Information Technologies and Social Development, held at the Palais des Nations in Geneva and attended by over 200 people. The meeting began with a keynote address by Manuel Castells on "informational capitalism" and social exclusion. This was followed by a discussion of recent experiences in Malaysia and South Africa. In Malaysia the government has created the Multimedia Super Corridor, through which it attempts to draw IT industries and highly skilled programmers to a special zone with state-of-the-art infrastructure. In South Africa efforts have been made to harness ITs to the tasks of social development.

Participants then analysed some recent attempts to use new technologies to benefit low-income groups in the Third World. They considered telecentre initiatives in two very different social settings: Soweto, in South Africa, and a set of peri-urban communities in the Valley of Mexico. Then they turned to a Grameen Bank programme that helps rural women in Bangladesh set up small cellular telephone businesses. Efforts to improve distance education in South Africa were also discussed. In addition, there was debate on the Internet's potential to further democratic development and the promotion of human rights in Brazil, Russia and Viet Nam. Finally, there was a discussion of international policy questions.

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The conference on Information Technologies and Social Development can be viewed on the UNRISD/InfoTech Web site using RealPlayer 5 software. Six of the conference papers are also available on-line:

- **ICTs and Social Development: The Global Policy Context**, by Cees Hamelink
- **Information Technology, Globalization and Social Development**, by Manuel Castells
- **IT Strategies in Malaysia: The Multimedia Super Corridor**, by Zaharom Nain and Mustafa K. Annar
- **Mapping Russian Cyberspace: Perspectives on Democracy and the Net**, by Rafal Rohozinski
- **Telecenters in Mexico: The First Phase**, by Scott S. Robinson
- **The Possibilities and Pitfalls of Harnessing ICTs to Accelerate Social Development: A South African Perspective**, by Neil Butcher

Three of the papers will be published as UNRISD Discussion Papers.

The first country study: Senegal

In April 1999 the project's first country study was inaugurated in Senegal, chosen because it has one of the most developed telecommunications systems, as well as one of the most open IT sectors, in Africa.

The two-year project began with the preparation of a review paper intended to describe the principal uses of ITs in Senegal, relate this situation to concerns about IT and social development, and catalogue some of the most interesting efforts to use new technologies to improve the life chances of less advantaged groups. The review paper will serve as background for a workshop to be held in Dakar. Project staff will review proposals for new research submitted by workshop participants. Six to eight of these proposals may be funded.

During the coming year, an intensive effort will be made to obtain funding for two to three other case studies, and for two subprojects designed to stimulate an international dialogue on the information age and on the global policy context.

PUBLIC SECTOR REFORM AND CRISIS-RIDDEN STATES

Background

Recent experiences in the humanitarian and development fields have underscored the importance of state institutions in rebuilding distressed economies and societies. It is increasingly clear that state competence and cohesion will not necessarily emerge from programmes of conflict resolution, peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance. Crisis states need to rebuild their macro-level institutions if they are to develop their capacities to manage conflicts, maintain peace and promote economic and social development.

This project examines key policy initiatives by governments and multilateral agencies in restructuring the governance and administrative institutions of crisis states. Political reforms dealing with the distribution and management of power in the public sector include decentralization of authority, electoral and civil service reforms, the formation of coalition governments and power sharing. Administrative initiatives have emphasized downsizing, marketization of public services, decentralized management, pay and employment reforms, and the use of output indicators to assess the performance of staff. Policy initiatives by governments and multilateral agencies to apply political and administrative reforms have produced uncertain outcomes in crisis states. Moreover, there has not been a systematic effort to link the two types of reforms.

This project integrates analysis of political and administrative reforms by focusing on six sets of constraints to state capacity: fiscal; aid dependency and changes in incentive structures of public bureaucracies; livelihood and survival strategies of public employees; identity problems and plural forms of representation in government; decentralization; and the role of public policy in regulating organized interests.

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Progress

During this reporting period, the project sought to clarify emerging issues, trends and problems in public sector reform by commissioning 10 state-of-the-art papers. Six of the papers have been completed. Other efforts have been devoted to preparing for Phase Two and fundraising.

A selection of the state-of-the-art papers will be published by UNRISD, and will also be collected in a volume provisionally titled **Public Sector Reform, Governance and Institutional Change**. One paper will be published shortly as an UNRISD Discussion Paper:

- **The New Public Management Approach and Crisis States**, by George Larbi. This paper explores conceptions of new public management and provides a framework for assessing the meaning and rationale of the various reforms that have been adopted by governments. It discusses three main types of new public management reforms: decentralized management, performance contracting and contracting out. These are assessed on the basis of whether or not they have contributed to institutional development and capacity building in countries where they have been applied.

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Studies were also commissioned on the following themes:

- from neoliberalism to neoinstitutionalism;
- the World Bank, conditionality and public sector reform;
- pay and employment reform in developing and transitional societies;
- Swedish aid, macroeconomic governance and state capacity;
- decentralization and public sector reform in the context of liberalization and democratization: developing country experiences with special reference to Africa;
- power sharing and public sector reform: new approaches to the management of governmental power;
- fiscal decentralization, liberalization and democratization;
- public sector workers and union responses to new public management reforms;
- democratic reforms and plural forms of governance: the experiences of crisis states; and
- public sector reform and institutional change in eastern and southern Africa.

The Project Leader presented a paper on state reforms and their implications for civil society in Africa at an international conference on Civil Society, Authoritarianism and Globalization organized by the Department of Political Science, Stockholm University, in September 1998. This paper will also be published in the Institute's Discussion Paper series as **New Directions in State Reform: Implications for Civil Society in Africa**, by Yusuf Bangura.

Efforts are being intensified to raise funds for Phase Two of the project, which will involve in-depth field research in five countries in different regions of the world.

URBAN GOVERNANCE

UNRISD's work on urban governance seeks to identify emerging processes for incorporating the voices of the excluded in decision making at the local level. Research on these questions typically includes inputs from and, where possible, collaborations among CBOs, NGOs, formal research entities and local authorities.

Background

By the beginning of the twenty-first century more than half of the world's population will be living in cities, and by some estimates that proportion will increase to two thirds by 2025. The number of mega cities (cities with populations over 8 million), which are often characterized as "ungovernable" as a result of the seemingly intractable nature and concentration of social problems they encompass, grew from two in 1950 to 21 in 1990. Sixteen of these are in developing countries. By 2015, the number of mega cities is expected to reach 33, with 27 in developing countries.

UNRISD has collaborated with the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) to better understand the roles and impacts of community and volunteer organizations in combating social problems in metropolitan areas, as well as the constraints that such efforts face. Collaboration began in mid-1994, when UNRISD and UNV launched the project **Social Integration at the Grassroots: The Urban or "Pavement" Dimension**, to document and analyse the experiences of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs) and volunteer groups in working with vulnerable or marginalized urban populations in 16 cities on four continents. This theme was taken up in another joint project, **Volunteer Action and Local Democracy: A Partnership for a Better Urban Future** (**VALD**).

Progress

In the past year, UNRISD work on Urban Governance has comprised the writing and submission of proposals for new research, completion of case studies and synthesis reports under the **VALD** project, and preparation of the latter for publication.

New project proposals

Following the recommendations of a **VALD** meeting in Shanghai in October 1997, the Project Leader submitted a proposal to the Chinese government called "Reconstructing Grassroots Urban Governance in China". The proposal reflected an important component of the ongoing debate in China over how to manage the *de facto* decentralization to non-state actors of basic urban services and social security. It envisioned a series of community-based planning exercises in which street and neighbourhood committees (*jiedao* and *jumin/lilong weiyuanhui*) were to work with formal urban planning and social service delivery agencies in designing and implementing services adapted to the changes wrought by governmental and enterprise reforms.

The project was to have taken place in six neighbourhoods in each of six cities in different regions of China over a three-year period. However, the project approval process in China has been slow. In the meantime, the project has been adapted for implementation in Latin America. A proposal has also been submitted to Habitat's (United Nations Centre for Human Settlements) Global Urban Observatory. The proposed research is designed to strengthen community efforts to collect and interpret data

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on living conditions and social services at the neighbourhood level, and to allow them to develop and test locally appropriate qualitative indicators of development against the more conventional measures in use.

Publications

Final synthesis reports of the **VALD** project from Johannesburg, Lima, Mumbai and São Paulo have been submitted for publication. One of the case studies from Mumbai will be published shortly as an UNRISD Discussion Paper:

- **Our Home is a Slum: An Exploration of a Community and Local Government Collaboration in a Tenants' Struggle to Establish Legal Residency in Janata Squatters Colony, Mumbai, India**, by YUVA (Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action). This paper chronicles the joint efforts of a CBO, a local NGO and the municipal authority to untangle a complex legal and social conundrum that pitted two highly vulnerable groups against each other in a struggle to maintain their homes, income and status in the community.

A series of papers tracing the evolution of the theory and practice of "urban sustainable development" in the 1990s is being commissioned. This will result in an edited volume for publication. Draft chapters will be presented at the annual conference of the Network-Association of European Researchers on Urbanization in the South in May 2000, to be held at the Palais des Nations in Geneva. UNRISD and the Institute for the Built Environment of the Ecole polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne are the co-organizers of this event.

ILO GENDER FOCAL POINT SYSTEM

In this project UNRISD and the ILO used an action-research methodology to explore the critical role that gender focal points can potentially play in gender mainstreaming.

Background

This project was elaborated by UNRISD and the International Labour Organization (ILO) in response to the 1997 ECOSOC (United Nations Economic and Social Council) Agreed Conclusions on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system. Set up in 1989 in all headquarters departments and the field structure of the ILO, the gender focal point system was designed to support efforts to mainstream gender concerns in the organization's activities—ranging from standard setting and technical co-operation to research and policy advice. Ten years on, lessons can be drawn from the ILO's experience that contribute to wider debates about the strategy of gender mainstreaming and the kind of institutional and policy changes that might support its implementation. The main findings of the joint UNRISD/ILO research, outlined below, are based on questionnaires, structured interviews and a participatory, process-oriented methodology involving professional staff from the field structure and headquarters, carried out between March 1998 and January 1999.

Conclusions

The research found that despite some positive initiatives in this direction, institutional arrangements for the integration of gender concerns remain relatively weak. The research points to three main sets of issues that have undermined the gender focal point system as a tool for mainstreaming gender concerns.

Ad hoc nature of the system

The gender focal point system is not fully institutionalized: it has functioned in an *ad hoc* manner since it was created. In part, this is a result of the inability of the central Women in Development (WID)/gender unit to play a co-ordinating role across the institutional structure. It is also related to the composition of the gender focal point system itself. As in many other organizations, the designated gender focal points are a mixed group in terms of grade, knowledge and experience on WID/gender issues. At one end of the spectrum are staff members who work full-time on WID/gender issues in WID/gender units or posts. At the other are those who have the gender focal point function "added on" to their regular job description, many of whom admit having little knowledge or experience on gender issues and neither the time nor the authority to promote attention to gender concerns in their department.

WID/gender units not systematically supported

Structures such as the central WID/gender unit and the gender focal points, which are already relatively weak, have not been supported in any systematic way by procedures "to make routine" attention to gender concerns in the activities of the ILO. Guidelines on the integration of gender concerns into programmes and projects are discretionary and appear to be used very unevenly by staff members. Anecdotal evidence suggests that opportunities for promoting attention to gender concerns in the main ILO programming mechanisms, such as the Programme and Budget Exercise for each biennium and the Country Objective Exercise,

have been insufficiently used. Gender staff claim that their inputs into these processes are often dropped at later stages.

Gender mainstreaming strategy

Third, the research raises broader questions about the gender mainstreaming strategy itself. For many years, development institutions have taken up gender mainstreaming unquestioningly as an appropriate strategy for the integration of gender concerns. Attempts to translate political commitment into practice, however, have exposed gender mainstreaming as a contested terrain. Differences are evident in the understandings of "gender" that are being mainstreamed. They are also apparent in using "mainstreaming" as a strategy. It therefore needs to be acknowledged that while slow progress in mainstreaming gender concerns is often put down to bureaucratic resistance, in practice, resistance also comes from WID/gender staff themselves. Some reject the term gender mainstreaming on the grounds that its obscurity confuses and alienates colleagues—an assertion that was supported by the research—although in practice they work to mainstream gender concerns.

The preliminary findings emerging from the questionnaires and interviews were fed into experience-sharing and capacity-building workshops in which gender focal points participated during this reporting period. A gender mainstreaming policy and action plan for the ILO is being drafted to include a strengthened gender focal point system, taking into consideration many of the issues raised in the research. This process has already led to some positive outcomes, such as the organizational strengthening of the central WID/gender unit, which will report directly to the Director-General of the ILO.

Publication

A synthesis report of the findings was circulated to gender focal points and ILO management in January 1999. A final report, including analysis of the research process, is being prepared for publication and dissemination.

WAR-TORN SOCIETIES PROJECT

Background

The 1990s saw the end of the Cold War, which gave rise to great expectations that a new era of peace was coming. Instead the world experienced conflict and suffering on a scale not seen since the wars of a half century before. Billions of dollars spent in war-torn countries have delivered no sustainable peace and have left the international community searching for new approaches to external assistance.

In 1994, the War-torn Societies Project (WSP) was set up as a pilot project using methods of participatory action-research to explore the challenges involved in post-conflict rebuilding, and to begin to define where and on what terms external assistance might complement local and national efforts to reconstruct in a way that would contribute to sustainable peace. Over the past five years the project has been implemented in Eritrea, Guatemala, Mozambique and Somalia.

WSP aimed to respond to a growing recognition by the international community that current assistance to post-conflict societies often fails to achieve its objective of rebuilding war-torn countries and consolidating peace.

Progress

With three of the four country projects completed, field-level work during the reporting period was concentrated in Somalia. Work at the Central Co-ordination Unit in Geneva involved publishing and disseminating WSP's findings and setting up a successor body.

Puntland, Somalia

The following four entry points were identified for further research and dialogue during the main phase of the project, which began in September 1998:

- basic institutions of governance at the local level;
- transformation toward a regulated economy;
- opportunities for the improvement of essential services; and
- implications of the Puntland conference for social integration (with special emphasis on youth and militias).

So far only one of the entry points has enjoyed the close attention and commitment of the aid community: improvement of essential services. The other three entry points have either been largely overlooked, or have proved too complex and sensitive for external actors to be able to play a constructive role.

Despite this, between October 1998 and March 1999, the WSP team conducted intensive research into subthemes within each of the main entry points. Workshops have already taken place to examine the following topics:

- poverty among militia groups (social integration), in Gaalka'yo;
- health services (essential services), in Qardho;
- productive sectors (economic transformation), in Qardho; and
- revenue collection and management (governance), in Jirriban.

COMPLETED RESEARCH

Somaliland

Preparatory work for a WSP project in the northwest began in early 1998. During this period it became evident that Somaliland already possesses most of the expertise, experience, and professional and intellectual capacity it needs to move forward, and that WSP's key effort should therefore be to better organize this professional and intellectual potential in the country, and to harness its energies to rebuilding and growth.

WSP thus reached an agreement with the Somaliland government that work should be carried out by a local partner, one with a more profound and long-term commitment to Somaliland's development than WSP alone could offer. The establishment of the Somaliland Centre for Peace and Development (SCPD) by WSP was a first step in this process.

The SCPD is a non-profit organization whose mission is to foster self-determining behaviour in civil society through participatory research and dialogue, and to prepare the ground for a more effective partnership between Somalilanders and their international partners in the common goals of consolidating peace, rehabilitation and development. Specifically, SCPD aims to facilitate the efforts of the government and its partners in the reconstruction and development of Somaliland.

Although both the Puntland and Somaliland projects are largely autonomous in terms of administrative capacity, WSP's Nairobi office remains responsible for project support and financial oversight for their duration.

Global communications strategy

Activities have aimed to go a step beyond the traditional research outputs to make WSP results more directly relevant to and useful for project interlocutors.

The global communications strategy devised in spring 1998 aimed to translate the WSP experience into materials for a range of target audiences, and to deliver these in appropriate, cost-effective formats. In October and November 1998, WSP went "on the road". Meetings with a number of carefully targeted groups of stakeholders facilitated the transfer of lessons learned through WSP to those who might adapt and integrate them in their work. These groups ranged from internal United Nations audiences to the international press. Each event was accompanied by many individual or small-group meetings.

WAR-TORN SOCIETIES PROJECT

Conclusions

WSP aimed to present a complete picture of its original objectives, overall accomplishments and lessons learned by publishing a series of core papers:

- **WSP in Eritrea: An Account of the Project in Eritrea**;
- **WSP in Guatemala: An Account of the Project in Guatemala**;
- **WSP in Mozambique: An Account of the Project in Mozambique**; and
- **WSP in Somalia: An Interim Report on the Project in Somalia**.

Another report, mainly for external assistance actors, was produced as a reference document for the dissemination meetings:

- **Rebuilding after War, a Summary Report of WSP: A Review of the Lessons Learned**.

Two related reports will be published soon:

- **WSP in Practice: A Report on the Operational Experience of the Project**; and
- **WSP, the First Four Years: An Overview Report of the Project to End-December 1998**.

In addition, WSP is co-publishing relevant material from the country projects. In Guatemala and Mozambique, a "companion book" to the country assessments is in progress. **Post-Conflict Eritrea: Prospects for Reconstruction and Development**, edited by Martin Doornbos and Alemseged Tesfai, was published in March 1999.

A paper on the role of women in post-conflict rebuilding, **Women and Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Issues and Sources**, by Birgitte Sørensen, has also been published, and the final volumes of **The Challenge of Peace** and the **Research Update** were issued.

WSP Transition Programme

In November 1998 multilateral agencies and bilateral donors met in Geneva to discuss a proposal for the establishment of a WSP successor body. A consensus was reached to support the establishment of such a body, and the necessary start-up funds were pledged. However, a number of important questions relating to the precise mandate and the institutional and financial basis of a successor body remained to be clarified. A preparatory period was thus deemed necessary, and a decision was taken to initiate the WSP Transition Programme (WSP-TP) as of 1 January 1999, following the conclusion of the WSP pilot project.

The objectives of the WSP-TP are the following:

- to prepare and launch a WSP successor body by clarifying outstanding questions relating to its mandate, institutional set-up and financial basis;

COMPLETED RESEARCH

- to follow up and continue selected WSP activities, primarily related to the publication of final reports, and the dissemination of WSP's main lessons and recommendations. The WSP-TP will also continue to backstop the ongoing Puntland and Somaliland projects and to aid their transition to autonomy; and
- to assist former WSP teams in Eritrea, Guatemala and Mozambique as necessary to consolidate their WSP experience in view of possible collaboration with a WSP successor body.

The Transition Programme will last approximately nine months. The principal output of WSP-TP will be a fully functional WSP successor body, with a clearly defined mandate and assured funding, supported by a core group of governments and international agencies.

WSP-TP has been established in Geneva as a joint initiative of the United Nations Department of Political Affairs, the United Nations Development Programme and the Programme for Strategic and International Security Studies of the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva. The three parties signed a Memorandum of Understanding to this effect. WSP-TP inherited all institutional rights and obligations of the former WSP. The United Nations Office for Project Services executes the project.

OUTREACH

PUBLICATIONS

Background

During the reporting period, emphasis was placed on wrapping up outstanding co-publishing contracts, placing completed manuscripts with publishers, and processing a large number of studies for in-house publication. Efforts have been made to translate UNRISD work and use local publishers in order to make it accessible to a wider audience and, in particular, to readers in the countries where research has been carried out. In-house publications continue to provide flexibility in determining format, pricing and distribution policies as well as the ability to publish and disseminate research results rapidly. In order to make UNRISD research accessible to a wider audience, summaries of Discussion Papers are now provided in English, French and Spanish.

The relevance of UNRISD in the coming years will depend upon its ability to continue to stimulate global debate on issues of social development *and* communicate its message to a range of actors engaged in effecting global change. Success in reaching these actors calls for flexible strategies to produce and disseminate a variety of suitable outputs.

Progress

Over 30 publications were produced during the reporting period. Seven additional manuscripts were placed with commercial publishers. Most of the publications are reported on in the preceding sections on ongoing and completed research. A full list is provided in the Annex.

DISSEMINATION

Background

In addition to maintaining its traditional modes of dissemination—conferences and workshops, specialized and mass media, and distribution networks—the Publications and Dissemination Unit concentrated on broadening the audience for UNRISD's work through increased circulation of **UNRISD News** and improvement of UNRISD ON-LINE; targeting specific audiences through mailing list exchanges and a depository library system; preparations for Geneva 2000; and developing a new outreach strategy. Details are given below.

Progress

Broadening the audience

During this reporting period, **UNRISD News** and UNRISD ON-LINE were used more effectively to communicate information about the Institute's work, providing readers and Internet users with frequent, consistent and high-quality products. The new format and increased circulation of the newsletter generated greater interest in, and a wider awareness of, UNRISD's work. This has strengthened relationships with traditional readers and brought new readers to the publication. **UNRISD News** continues to receive positive feedback from around the world.

In the reporting period traffic to the UNRISD Web site tripled, averaging over 52,000 visitors per month. The site reached a peak in March 1999 with 68,689 visitors. This level of activity is one of the factors that has prompted UNRISD to continue efforts to improve its use of electronic

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dissemination. UNRISD ON-LINE is updated monthly with a wide and varied range of substantive information. This year, 20 publications were added to the site, bringing the total of publications on-line to 80.

Three key improvements were made to UNRISD ON-LINE in this period.

- A monthly e-mail distribution list, which currently includes 450 subscribers, was created.
- Regular users of the Web site raised the need to make on-line publications more accessible. This prompted the development of a download service. Most publications are now available for easy download as Word 6 files, either saved to a hard drive or sent as an attachment to an e-mail message. UNRISD publications were downloaded from the Web site nearly 400 times in the first two months of the download service.
- The UNRISD Virtual Forum on Initiatives was inaugurated. Details are given below.

Targeting the audience

In addition to increasing overall awareness of the Institute's work, success in dissemination also depends on UNRISD's ability to target different user groups effectively. By September 1998, the redesign and updating of the UNRISD mailing database was completed. This tool has allowed UNRISD to target specific groups, and to expose weaknesses in the existing list with an aim to remedying them.

UNRISD has targeted free dissemination to developing countries through the implementation of a depository library system. UNRISD has always emphasized dissemination of its publications to libraries and similar public-access institutions. However, institutions based in the North that have benefited from receiving in-house publications at no cost are now urged to support free dissemination to their counterparts in the South through purchasing UNRISD publications.

Preparations for Geneva 2000

In addition to a special edition of **UNRISD News**, the UNRISD Virtual Forum on Initiatives was developed in the run-up to Geneva 2000. This Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, to be held in Geneva in June 2000, will provide an opportunity for all actors—governmental, non-governmental, religious, media, business and others—to come together and consider concrete follow-up actions taken since the World Summit for Social Development. The event is planned as a "General Assembly of Initiatives", and UNRISD has thus inaugurated the Virtual Forum on Initiatives to stimulate the flow of information and increase communication prior to the meeting in June 2000.

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The Forum, a Web-based application, collects, categorizes and communicates information on work in follow-up to the Summit and/or in preparation for its five-year review. Participants in the Virtual Forum use an on-line form to describe and categorize their initiatives. The Forum is also an on-line database. Once an initiative has been entered, users can browse or search initiatives using thematic, organizational or geographical keywords.

A special e-mail list has also been created to disseminate information on Geneva 2000.

Outreach strategy

During the reporting period the Publications and Dissemination Unit articulated and began implementing a strategy that will enhance traditional contacts, cultivate new audiences, and take advantage of opportunities to raise the profile of UNRISD within the United Nations system and beyond.

REFERENCE CENTRE

In the past year, a new database was created for the Institute's Reference Centre collection. The physical organization of publications in the Reference Centre is now complete. Data entry is under way and is expected to be completed by the end of 1999. Researchers will be able to access publications in an efficient and independent way, and when the system is fully implemented the database information will be available from all desktops.

The Reference Centre maintains a small collection of journals, books and monographs, and specialized publications for use by the Institute's staff. UNRISD maintains 25 paid subscriptions to journals and receives 30 journals from developing countries through exchange agreements. UNRISD collects newsletters, progress reports and other general information on institutions and organizations around the world.

CONSULTANCY AND ADVISORY WORK

In addition to their ongoing research and project administration, UNRISD staff members act in a range of advisory roles for United Nations agencies, multilateral and bilateral organizations, governments, non-governmental organizations, research institutes and universities. Such work enables the Institute to contribute to the programme development and activities of other institutions and groups, while staff members benefit from the exchange of ideas and are also able to network, identify potential research partners and explore opportunities for funding.

Advisory work takes many different forms: preparing or commenting on reports and papers; developing new programmes and evaluating existing ones; serving as resource persons; acting as speakers, lecturers and discussants at conferences, workshops and seminars; and serving as committee or board members. During this reporting period, staff members carried out advisory activities on more than 50 occasions. While most of this work is done on an informal basis, in some cases UNRISD is contracted by other institutions to carry out specific tasks.

INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

The UNRISD Internship Programme provides a limited number of outstanding graduate students from around the world with the opportunity to gain experience in an international research setting. Interns are selected on the basis of their academic experience and interests. Students selected for the unpaid internships spend a minimum of two months at UNRISD assisting project leaders in developing project proposals, compiling annotated bibliographies and data, helping to organize research seminars, and translating correspondence. During this reporting period students from Argentina, Burundi, Denmark, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America participated in the programme.

FINANCES

1998 Income and 1999 Estimated Income (in USD)

	1998 Income			1999 Estimated Income			Total for 1998 and 1999
	Core	Project	Subtotal	Core	Project	Subtotal	
Governments							
Denmark	276,364		276,364	279,108		279,108	**555,472**
Finland	397,156	97,570	494,726	349,711		349,711	**844,437**
Mexico[1]				5,000		5,000	**5,000**
Netherlands	122,851	75,181	198,032	122,118	156,966	279,084	**477,116**
Norway	402,620		402,620	376,780		376,780	**779,400**
Sweden	610,617		610,617	618,414	180,503	798,917	**1,409,534**
Switzerland	66,781		66,781	66,695	13,423	80,118	**146,899**
United Kingdom				213,000		213,000	**213,000**
Subtotal	1,876,389	172,751	2,049,140	2,030,826	350,892	2,381,718	**4,430,858**
United Nations and other organizations							
ACC/SCN					23,221	23,221	**23,221**
CIDA		102,704	102,704				**102,704**
IDRC		4,898	4,898				**4,898**
IFAD		243,155	243,155		18,530	18,530	**261,685**
ILO					30,796	30,796	**30,796**
Rockefeller Foundation					60,000	60,000	**60,000**
UN[2]		7,195	7,195		50,000	50,000	**57,195**
UNDP[2]		182,704	182,704		236,519	236,519	**419,223**
UNOPS[2]		1,600,000	1,600,000				**1,600,000**
Subtotal		2,140,656	2,140,656		419,066	419,066	**2,559,722**
Total	***1,876,389***	***2,313,407***	***4,189,796[3]***	***2,030,826***	***769,958***	***2,800,784[3]***	***6,990,580***

[1] Contribution for 1998 and 1999.
[2] Funds managed directly by or implemented through allotments issued to UNRISD.
[3] 1998 total reflects income handled by UNOPS for the War-torn Societies Project, which is no longer under UNRISD administration and therefore not reflected in the 1999 total.

ANNEX

Publications 1998–1999

CO-PUBLICATIONS

The Accommodation of Cultural Diversity, edited by Crawford Young, co-published with Macmillan

Cambodia Reborn? The Transition to Democracy and Development, by Grant Curtis, co-published with The Brookings Institution

Discours et réalités des politiques participative de gestion de l'environnement: Le cas du Sénégal, edited by Peter Utting and Ronald Jaubert, co-published with l'Institut universitaire d'études du développement

Ethnic Diversity and Public Policy: A Comparative Inquiry, edited by Crawford Young, co-published with Macmillan

Le conflit libanais: Communautés religieuses, classes sociales et identité nationale (Arabic Edition), by Kamal Hamdan, co-published with Lebanese Printings Co.

Missionaries and Mandarins: Feminist Engagement with Development Institutions, edited by Carol Miller and Shahra Razavi, co-published with Intermediate Technology Publications

Post-Conflict Eritrea: Prospects for Reconstruction and Development, edited by Martin Doornbos and Alemseged Tesfai, co-published with Red Sea Press

Social and Economic Transformation in East Central Europe, edited by Terry Cox and Bob Mason, co-published with Edward Elgar

CONFERENCE REPORT

Gender, Poverty and Well-Being: Indicators and Strategies, report of the UNRISD, UNDP and Centre for Development Studies international workshop, Kerala, 24–27 November 1997

DISCUSSION PAPERS

DP 94 **Gendered Poverty and Social Change: An Issues Paper**, by Shahra Razavi, September 1998

DP 95 **Gender Sensitivity of Well-Being Indicators**, by Ruhi Saith and Barbara Harriss-White, September 1998

DP 96 **Work Intensity, Gender and Well-Being**, by Cecile Jackson and Richard Palmer-Jones, October 1998

DP 97 **Assessing Poverty Alleviation Strategies for Their Impact on Poor Women: A Study with Special Reference to India**, by Jayati Ghosh, October 1998

DP 98 **Land Reform and Gender in Post-Apartheid South Africa**, by Cherryl Walker, October 1998

ANNEX

Publications 1998–1999

DP 99 **Gender in the World Bank's Poverty Assessments: Six Case Studies from Sub-Saharan Africa**, by Ann Whitehead and Matthew Lockwood, June 1999

DP 100 **Technology and Globalization: Modern-Era Constraints on Initiatives for Land Reform**, by Peter Dorner, June 1999

DP 101 **Land Reform in Developing Countries: The Role of the State and Other Actors**, by Solon L. Barraclough, June 1999

DP 102 **Peasants' Pursuit of Outside Alliances in the Process of Land Reform: A Discussion of Legal Assistance Programmes in Bangladesh and the Philippines**, by Krishna B. Ghimire, June 1999

DP 103 **Social Mobilization for Land Reform: Historical Perspectives and Theoretical Considerations**, by Gerrit Huizer, June 1999

DP 104 **The Political Economy of Market-Based Land Reform**, by M. Riad El-Ghonemy, June 1999

DP 105 **Iniciativas campesinas y la sostenibilidad de los resultados de las reformas agrarias en América Central**, by Eduardo Baumeister, June 1999

DP 106 **How to Get It Wrong in Rural Uzbekistan: An Ethnographic Critique of Household Survey Categories**, by Deniz Kandiyoti, June 1999

OTHER PAPERS

CDRI WP 6 **Food Security in an Asian Transitional Economy: The Cambodian Experience**, by K.A.S. Murshid (also available in Khmer)

OPW 3 **Women and Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Issues and Sources**, by Birgitte Sørensen

Rebuilding after War, a Summary Report of WSP: A Review of the Lessons Learned

WSP in Eritrea: An Account of the Project in Eritrea

WSP in Guatemala: An Account of the Project in Guatemala

WSP in Mozambique: An Account of the Project in Mozambique

WSP in Somalia: An Interim Report on the Project in Somalia

NEWSLETTERS

FOCUS on Integrating Gender into the Politics of Development, No. 4

The Challenge of Peace, Vol. 6

UNRISD News, No. 19 and No. 20 (also available in French and Spanish)