

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

ON SOCIAL WELFARE A World Organisation Promoting Social Development

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In this edition International Forum on Human Development Sweden Development Cooperation Launches Research Database The 2010 commitment to development index Improving value in health care – new OECD publication The Commonwealth Partners' Forum Perth October 2011 New from UNRISD Climate Change Call for papers - Persistent Conflict in the 21st Century Former Chilean President to head UN Women

International Forum on Human Development

ICSW President Christian Rollet reports on the November 2010 Forum organised by the Moroccan Government in conjunction with the publication of the 2010 Human Development Report http://hdr.undp.org/en/. The King of Morocco delivered an important speech on human development in 2005 and launched the "INDH" (Initiative Nationale pour le Développement Humain), which is a long term strategic plan on social development and fight against poverty. A second version of INDH is to be adopted this year.

Around 1.000 persons attended the forum, including many from Morocco.

The keynote speech was given by Dominique Strauss-Kahn, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Christian Rollet said it was an interesting move to ask a specialist of finance to talk on human development. Here are some quotations from his speech: "With the crisis, we are living through a dark period of globalisation....We had an unbalanced and unsustainable economic model...We need a new globalisation....Growth should be based more on internal demand....We need a middle class, because it bears a sustainable growth...We need to set up social protection nets...We need to invest in infrastructure and environment... Our main problem is job creation, especially for youth - 400 million young people will arrive on the labour market within 10 years. Mr Strauss-Kahn's conclusion: priority N°1= youth employment; priority N°2= youth employment; priority N°3= youth employment! "

Many ministers from Morocco, Africa and France attended. Papers were not distributed, but maybe available on the forum website. (<u>www.indh.ma</u> French and Arabic).

Sweden Development Cooperation Launches Research Database

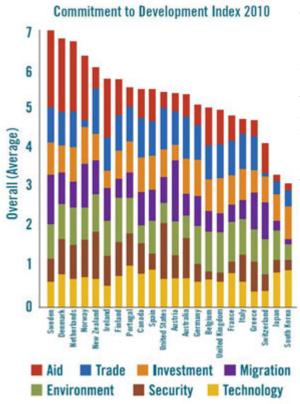
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs have launched a shared database called *Researchers for Development Analysis (REDA)*. The purpose of the database is to strengthen the role of research in Swedish development cooperation by making experts from all academic fields more accessible to Sida and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Researchers and research managers registered on the database will be considered for peer-review processes, commissioned tasks and research, evaluations or direct consultations.

Researchers interested in contributing to the role of research in Swedish development cooperation are encouraged to register regardless of academic discipline or research focus area. To register: <u>http://sida.orbelon.com/researcher-database/for-researchers.aspx</u>

The 2010 commitment to development index

CDI finds world's richest nations make progress but fall short of potential to help



The Center for Global Development's 2010 Commitment to Development Index shows that the world's richest nations have made only modest progress in improving policies that support development and still have a long way to go.

The CDI annually ranks 22 wealthy countries based on their dedication to policies that benefit poorer nations. The 2010 edition finds most wealthy countries have modified their policies in recent years to make them more supportive of sustained growth and poverty reduction in the developing world. But the CDI finds overall improvement has been slight, and the seven major industrialised countries, in particular, could do far better.

Sweden leads the Index. Denmark ranks second, then the Netherlands and Norway. The United States ties for 11th. More at: <u>http://www.cgdev.org/section/initiatives/_active/cdi/</u>

Improving value in health care – new OECD publication



OECD Health Policy Studies

Measuring Quality

This publication describes what international comparable quality measures are currently available and how to link these measures to quality policies such as accreditation, practice guidelines, pay-for-performance, national safety programmes and quality reporting.

Now available from the Online Bookshop.

Other publications in the Series OECD Health Policy Studies.

The Commonwealth Partners' Forum Perth, Australia 25 to 28 October 2011

In November the Commonwealth Foundation conducted its regular consultation with accredited civil society organisations. (ICSW is accredited to the Commonwealth although we have a brief beyond Commonwealth countries). Deputy Director Vijay Krishnarayan outlined the new arrangements for civil society meetings at the time of the Commonwealth Heads of Government (CHOGM) meeting to be held in Perth in 2011.

For the past 20 years Commonwealth civil society has come together with a view to influencing Heads of Government. The Commonwealth Foundation has consistently supported these gatherings in conjunction with partners from civil society, the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the host government.

The Commonwealth Foundation proposes to organise a new look CPF at Perth in 2011. For the first time it is proposed that the CPF be organised as a Commonwealth Partners' Forum, rather than a People's Forum.

CPF Aims

The Commonwealth Partners' Forum will have three principal aims:

- To provide opportunities for learning among and between Commonwealth non state actors and civil society;
- To explore emerging Commonwealth issues and identify innovative, cross-sectoral solutions; and
- To provide a platform for advocacy within the Commonwealth arena.

ICSW will convey more information on the CPF in future editions of Global Cooperation.

At the November consultation Director Mark Collins provided some astute observations. Dr Collins noted that the Commonwealth should resist recognising a multiplicity of organisations. Within the Commonwealth he welcomed the establishment of umbrella organisations in health, education and media. He expressed interest in the development of other clusters which have common causes and have shared and achievable objectives. On another note Dr Collins referred to a trend for organisations to avoid the commitment of membership of organisations. He saw a preference for organisations to join causes e.g. MDG campaign, rather than sign up to structured organisations. Alignment with causes had the advantage of no membership fee and limited commitment.

There were many other discussions of interest during the consultation including the Commonwealth Clearing House for Zimbabwe. Its aim is to strengthen links between civil society organisations in Zimbabwe and the Commonwealth. The Clearing House aims to strengthen the capacity of future leaders in Zimbabwe by providing access to opportunities for training and for the exchange of information and ideas. For more information contact Patrick Wintour <u>p.wintour@commonwealth.int</u>

New from UNRISD

Defining & Measuring Social Cohesion: Social Policies in Small States Series, No. 1

Social cohesion is a concept with multiple definitions and uses in the development community. Its general aim is to ensure that all citizens, without discrimination and on an equal footing, have access to fundamental social and economic rights. Jane Jenson examines this concept in policy debates and assesses its role in social development.

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Religion, Culture and the Politicization of Honour-Related Violence: A Critical Analysis of Media and Policy Debates in Western Europe and North America

This paper analyses how media, parliaments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) conceptualize honour killing and honour-related violence in four states with relatively large immigrant streams from predominantly Muslim countries: the Netherlands, Germany, Britain and Canada.

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Social Movements and Poverty in Developing Countries

Poverty and inequality are both products and producers of the prevailing relationships of power in a society. By many definitions, social movements are understood to question the nature and exercise of power in society. As such they also play roles in challenging relationships of poverty and inequality. This paper explores some of these roles.

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Climate Change

In the run-up to the next World Summit on Climate Change in Cancun the international community faces once more the challenge to reach an internationally binding agreement on climate protection. Major emerging countries such as India are holding firm to their position not to accept internationally binding emission targets for fear that they may impede development prospects. However, India's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and its interest to become a leader

in the renewable energy sector indicate a strong self-interest in a successful continuation of international climate negotiations.

A new Perspective has been published by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES):

"After Copenhagen and before Cancun - India on the Way to a Global Agreement on Energy and Climate Policies" (click here to open publication in PDF-Format)

The paper was written in the context of a series of international expert roundtables on energy and climate policy organized by the FES. With this publication, the FES aims to promote dialogue between industrial and emerging countries as well as developing countries and to contribute to finding common ground in the international energy and climate policy.

Call for papers - Persistent Conflict in the 21st Century

The London School of Economics & Political Science Global Governance is conducting an international conference on persistent conflict in the 21st Century. Much of the scholarly debate about contemporary conflicts has focused on root causes and other factors that relate to the initiation of conflict. Much less attention has been directed to understanding why contemporary conflicts are so difficult to end. Once set in motion, violent conflict tends to persist, recur, mutate, and spread across borders as currently seen in places like Afghanistan, Somalia or Yemen. It has been estimated that the average duration of civil war has increased from two to fifteen years over the past half century and that fifty percent of peace agreements collapse within five years. This conference will put the issues of conflict duration, persistence, and recurrence front and centre and will seek to shed light on these understudied and under-theorized dimensions of contemporary conflict.

The conference seeks to foster a multi-disciplinary discussion that draws on a broad range of methods and intellectual resources in the social sciences. LSE invites proposals for papers particularly from advanced PhD students and postdoctoral researchers, early-career academics and practitioners that address any of the three broad themes of the conference:

1 Conflict duration and the stages of conflict; 2 Drivers of conflict persistence; 3 External interventions.

Please send a CV and a paper abstract of 300-500 words to Tom Kirk at <u>t.kirk@lse.ac.uk</u> by **4** January 2011. For other enquiries, please contact the conference convenor Dr. lavor Rangelov at <u>i.p.rangelov@lse.ac.uk</u>.

Former Chilean President to head UN Women



UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon named former Chilean president Michelle Bachelet to head UN Women (full name: UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women), a new UN entity. Ms Bachelet in addition to being a national president from the global South is a paediatrician and epidemiologist.

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