

GSP Digest 9.3

Global Social Policy Digest is compiled once a quarter by a team at Sheffield University in the UK and provides an overview of the contributions of a range of national and international actors, both governmental and nongovernmental, to global social policy. The Digest summarizes recent developments and provides links to statements and reports on specific themes under the banner of social policy. The themes include redistribution, regulation, rights, global social governance, social protection and trade and social policy. The Digest will be hosted on the Integration site for the remaining editions of 2009, we hope you find it useful and welcome your feedback at communication@ilo.org

The Digest appears in print as part of the Global Social Policy Journal, published by Sage, which aims to advance the understanding of both the impact of globalization processes on social policy and social development and the impact of social policy on globalization processes. The journal can be found at <http://gsp.sagepub.com>

Global Social Policies: Redistribution, Regulation, and Rights

REDISTRIBUTION

The global economic and financial crisis still preoccupies the international community. After the G20 meeting on the crisis (reported in GSP Digest 9.2) which pumped more money into the IMF without ensuring a change of IMF conditionality (of which see more below) it was hoped by many that the [UN Conference: World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development](#), which was postponed from 1-3 June till 24th-26th June, would provide a more radical approach to addressing the social impacts of the crisis on developing countries¹. (See [background](#) document to the conference²). This, alas, was not to be the case. A radical [earlier draft outcome document](#) of 18th May 2009 tabled by the President of the General Assembly noted that the causes of the crisis included excessive 'concentration of income and wealth..(para 6)', and proposed that the IMF did away with 'unwarranted conditionalities' (para 20) as well as calling for 'new innovative forms of financing' (para 28). The EU and USA forced changes to the G77 orientated draft so that by June 22nd the [draft outcome document](#) talked only of: 'systematic fragilities and imbalances' (para 9), 'streamlining conditionalities' (para 17), and 'establishing, where appropriate, voluntary innovative forms of financing' (para 31).

This changed little during the conference. Action aid [commented](#) on the US and EU opposing UN proposals for financial reform³. An ITUC [statement](#) reacting to the early radical draft was also released⁴. The [Global Social Economy Group](#) (representing about 200 trade unions, social movements and NGOs) expressed serious disappointment about the official outcome document: "The document does not go beyond an appeal for strong global fiscal stimulus measures, the delivery of aid promises, debt sustainability and additional grants. The necessity for counter-cyclical policies – also in developing countries – is mentioned, but agreements on concrete actions have not been reached"⁵. This despite Global FDI being [halved](#)⁶

With regard to the issue of whether the IMF would continue to lend money on the old pro-cyclical terms requiring countries to cut expenditures or on new counter-cyclical terms debate has ensued. The Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) finds that, at least [nine agreements](#) that the Fund has negotiated since September 2008, including Eastern European countries, El Salvador, and Pakistan – contain some elements of contractionary policies. These include fiscal (budget) tightening and wage freezes for public employees⁷. Similarly Eurodad reported on IMF policy advice and [conditions for low income countries](#) in times of crisis⁸ as did the [Bretton Woods project](#)⁹. But Strauss-Kahn the new IMF boss insists it's a new IMF and its [website](#) insists “the IMF tries to ensure that economic adjustments taken to combat the impact of the crisis also take account of the needs of the most vulnerable by developing or enhancing social safety nets. Social spending is being preserved or increased wherever possible”¹⁰. Whether or not conditions have softened there is increased concern about a [new debt crisis](#)¹¹.

At a [High Level Meeting at the OECD](#) (27-28 May)¹², members of the DAC had already adopted an [Action Plan](#) to support developing countries in crisis¹³. The plan reaffirms existing ODA commitments, expresses the will to resist pressures to tie aid and intends to work for coherent use of all policy levers for development. The OECD convened a meeting concerning *Innovative financing perspectives in the new global economic outlook*: The [opening remarks](#) by Angel Gurría, OECD Secretary-General, at the sixth plenary meeting of the Leading Group on Solidarity Levies to Fund Development point to the importance of such levies and funds¹⁴. A new innovative financing mechanism, the [Affordable Medicines Facility for malaria](#) (AMFm), was officially launched. The AMFm will make the most effective treatment for malaria, artemisinin combination therapies (ACTs), more affordable and so has the potential to save thousands of lives. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria will manage the new scheme¹⁵. For more on global funds see the health section. An OECD DAC report '[Managing Aid](#) reviews the aid practices of DAC member countries¹⁶. Further, the OECD released '[Better Aid. Managing Development Resources](#)'¹⁷.

The '[Aid for Trade at a Glance 2009 report](#)' has been released by the OECD¹⁸. The OECD report [good news](#) for developing countries despite the crisis – at least when it concerns the opinion of aid-for-trade experts¹⁹. Similar [views](#)²⁰ and [comments](#)²¹ come from the WTO. In the end of June, the WTO further launched its [second global review of Aid for Trade](#)²².

The International Labour Organization (ILO) adopted a [Global Jobs Pact](#) in June designed to guide national and international policies aimed at stimulating economic recovery, generating jobs and providing protection to working people and their families²³.

There are also [ODI contributions](#) on Global Financial Crisis and developing countries²⁴ including an [opinion statement](#) by Timothy Othieno (ODI research fellow)²⁵. Trade unions also shared their ideas about '[Getting the World to Work. Global Union Strategies for Recovery](#)'²⁶.

The World Bank published a report '[Innovative Financing for Development](#)': complementing efforts focussed on fiscal policy by focusing on market-based mechanisms for raising development finance²⁷. The World Bank further published

[‘Global Development Finance 2009’](#)²⁸. There is also a [statement](#) by the Doha NGO Group on financing for development²⁹.

Meanwhile [slow progress](#) on meeting MDGs was once again reported³⁰ and a new UK-Dfid [white paper](#) on international development was published³¹. The ODI comments once again that the UK still provides [moral leadership](#) to a reluctant G8 on continuing ODA³². For the July [G8 outcome](#) see³³. The Director-General of the International Labour Organization Juan Somavia welcomed the [strong support of the G8 summit](#) meeting in L’Aquila, Italy in July, for the Global Jobs Pact agreed by governments, employers and workers, at the International Labour Conference in June³⁴.

REGULATION

The [draft outcome document](#) of the UN conference (See redistribution) addressed the issue of tightening the regulation of global financial processes but was disappointing in its specific recommendations³⁵. The ongoing struggle between those wanting to strengthen the role of the UN in global financial regulation and those defending the existing global financial institutions [continued](#) between UN agencies (UNCTAD, UNDESA and ILO), Bretton Woods institutions (IMF, World Bank) and the WTO³⁶ at the ECOSOC’s [High-level Policy Dialogue](#)³⁷ held at the United Nations in Geneva, 6 July.

On regulation see also the [London Financial Regulation Conference](#) (May 2009)³⁸ and the EU International Workshop [Towards a new financial regulatory framework](#)³⁹. Following the G20 (See GSP Digest 9.2), the OECD insisted it had delivered on tax pledge. The OECD Secretariat has provided a detailed [report on progress](#) by financial centres around the world towards implementation of an internationally agreed standard on exchange of information for tax purposes⁴⁰. The importance of [taxes for development](#) was stressed⁴¹. Indeed OECD expanded on its [evolving role](#) in shaping international tax policy⁴². See also the Fifth OECD Forum on Tax Administration: [Paris Communiqué](#)⁴³. However see the [Oxford report](#) on tax evasion for Dfid⁴⁴ and [criticism](#) from the Tax Justice Network⁴⁵. On a more positive note the World Bank changes its tune on the status of its [advice to business](#) to invest where taxes and regulations are weaker⁴⁶. See also World Bank [‘Doing Business report’](#)⁴⁷ which for first time [excludes damaging labour indicators](#) which gave the best ratings to countries with the lowest level of workers’ protection⁴⁸.

The OECD’s [‘Global standards for international business dealings’](#)⁴⁹ were launched at [G8](#) meeting⁵⁰. Note also the [OECD observer](#) on Corporate Governance⁵¹ and [‘Annual Report on the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises 2008: Employment and industrial relations’](#)⁵². The Global Compact held a US Network [Conference](#) on [‘Integrating CSR into Public Policy Initiatives’](#)⁵³ and Norway’s produced a [white paper](#) on CSR in a global economy⁵⁴.

On the specifics of corruption and fraud the following are of note: [‘Global Corruption Barometer’](#)⁵⁵; [‘Progress report on the OECD anti-bribery convention’](#)⁵⁶; [‘Transparency in reporting on anti-corruption’](#)⁵⁷ and similarly from the [Global Compact](#)⁵⁸.

The OECD’s [‘International Migration Outlook’](#) examines the economic crisis and its impact on international migration, describes how flows and migration policy have

been recently affected by the crisis, and analyses the forecast medium and long-term impact⁵⁹. The OECD argues to [keep doors open](#) to migrant workers to meet long-term labour needs⁶⁰. The Washington based Centre for Global Development has contributed a [working paper](#) 'The Microeconomic Determinants of Emigration and Return Migration'⁶¹ and argued too that migrants count and suggested [five steps](#) toward better migration data⁶². See also '[Will the crisis reverse global migration?](#)'⁶³ and new EU [website](#) on integration of migrants⁶⁴.

RIGHTS

Despite USA walkout and a negative media portrayal the [outcome](#) of the April UN Conference against racism⁶⁵ (See GSP 9.2.) was [commented on positively](#) by the UN HC on Human Rights⁶⁶. She subsequently [welcomed the USA application](#) to finally join the UN Human Rights Council Human Rights at the UN⁶⁷

At the 11th Session of the Human Rights Council the UN Special Representative on Business & Human Rights, John Ruggie, presented a '[Business and Human Rights report](#)'. It recalled that "the State has a duty to protect against human rights abuses by third parties, including business, through appropriate policies, regulation, and adjudication; that corporate responsibility to respect human rights in essence means to act with due diligence to avoid infringing on the rights of others; and to provide greater access by victims to effective remedy, judicial and non-judicial"⁶⁸.

Despite these fine words note the '[Annual survey of violations of trade union rights 2009 report](#)'⁶⁹, and ILO reports on [tackling child labour](#)⁷⁰ and on the [rights of domestic workers](#).⁷¹ The report [Give Girls a Chance: Tackling child labour, a key to the future](#) notes that while recent global estimates indicate the number of children involved in child labour has been falling, the financial crisis threatens to erode this progress⁷².

Also in a new study on the patterns of forced labour worldwide, the ILO reported on the opportunity cost of coercion to the workers. The [report](#), also details the growing number of unethical, fraudulent and criminal practices that can lead people into situations of forced labour, and calls for increased efforts to eradicate the practices⁷³. Within the EU there were calls for EU migration policies [not to undermine refugee rights](#)⁷⁴ and the UN urged Sweden to [stress refugee rights](#) in its EU presidency⁷⁵

The Secretariat for the recently agreed Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of (UNDESA) in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) organised the '[Expert Group Meeting on Mainstreaming Disability in Millennium Development Goals policies, processes and mechanisms: Development for All](#)', The meeting was held at WHO Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland on 14-16 April 2009⁷⁶.

Global Social Governance

Taking the lead from the recommendations of the 'Stiglitz' Commission of Experts of the President of the UN GA(See GSP Digest 9.2), the first [draft outcome document](#)⁷⁷ of the [UN Conference: World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development](#)⁷⁸ called for the Establishment of a new Global Economic Council (Para 53) which would have had paramount global policy authority in global economic

policy matters. The [final draft outcome document](#) made no reference to this at all although it did continue to call for the establishment of a global panel of experts to offer advice on the impact of the crisis on development (Para56e).

Other pressing reforms to the global financial institutions were dealt with only in terms of further urging their speedy reform to increase the voice of the South in the World Bank by 2010 (Para 44), in the IMF by 2011 (para 47) and to strengthen the UN Committee on taxation policy⁷⁹. For an [alternative account](#) of how the rich countries blocked the progressive global governance reforms proposed by the G77⁸⁰ and Real News, an independent media news, reports in [2 videos](#): G-20 or G-192: 'Fear of the South - West shutting UN out of global crisis response, as South governments question pillars of world economy'⁸¹

While the IMF and the World Bank are considering how they can reform their outmoded mid-twentieth-century governance the Centre for Global Development (CGD) has launched this [Bretton Woods Non-Commission](#), dedicated to providing fresh ideas for changing how these institutions are run⁸². A recent [contribution](#) to the Commission's work is "Progress on the Global Deal: International Cooperation Works"⁸³.

In terms of the very little progress made at the World Bank and IMF Spring meetings see Eurodad's [summary](#)⁸⁴ and BWP's [analyses](#) of communiqués⁸⁵.

So for now the co-existence of a G20 with clout and no accountability and a UN system with accountability and no clout and a Bank and IMF with limited legitimacy continues. Pascal Lamy of WTO suggests "a [new triangle of global governance](#) emerging that we need to strengthen. On one side of the triangle lies the G20, providing political leadership and policy direction. On another side lie member-driven international organisations providing expertise and specialised inputs whether rules, policies or programmes. The third side of the triangle is the G-192, the United Nations, providing a forum for accountability"⁸⁶.

In the absence of new radical initiatives progress on the One-UN Reforms continues. In fact one potentially positive outcome of the economic crisis for the reform of the UN system was the meeting of the UN Chief Executive Board, which exists to ensure closer cooperation between UN agencies, in Paris in April 2009. It agreed a nine point programme to address the crisis. This has subsequently been elaborated in the June 2009 UNCEB document '[The Global Financial Crisis and its impact on the work of the UN system](#)'⁸⁷.

Behind the scenes discussion on the One-UN reform continues. The Ad Hoc Working Group on the General Assembly Revitalisation (AHWG) held a series of meetings during the month of June. The [workplan](#) for these discussions⁸⁸ was elaborated after the 15 April [consultations](#), when the membership put on the table the consideration of five key themes⁸⁹. In the last few months the GA members have also met to discuss [System-Wide Coherence](#)⁹⁰ using three Discussion Notes by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, regarding reforms to the UN's [Gender Architecture](#)⁹¹ (issued 5 March), its [Governance](#) of development work⁹² (issued 16 April) and [Funding](#) system for development⁹³ (issued 5 May). GSP Digest readers might note that ReformtheUN.org "[Latest Developments](#)" is a free subscription email service.

In terms of other UN agencies the [ILO jobs summit](#) organised as part of its June conference stressed job creation as a key solution to the economic crisis⁹⁴ while UNCTAD organised a public symposium on the [crisis and development](#)⁹⁵ and called for a [debt moratorium](#)⁹⁶. Meanwhile the OECD called for a stronger, cleaner, fairer economy at its 10th [OECD Forum 2009](#), 23/24 June 2009, Paris⁹⁷. Finally the increasingly illegitimate G8 met in L'Aquila, Italy in July and issued its [declaration](#)⁹⁸, which received the usual critical comments for under-achievement from [Action Aid](#)⁹⁹ and [Eurodad](#)¹⁰⁰. However it was [praised](#) by the G8 observatory for its commitment on climate change, on food aid and on treating the G5 (BRICS) as equals¹⁰¹.

International Actors and Social Policy

HEALTH

WHO member states came together for the 62nd session of the World Health Assembly (WHA) 18-22 May 2009 in Geneva. Among the issues discussed at the event were primary health care, including health systems strengthening ([A62/8](#), [WHA62.12](#)), the social determinants of health ([A62/9](#), [WHA62.14](#)); and monitoring the achievement of the health-related MDGs ([A62/10](#)). Among the resolutions passed was a Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property ([A62/16](#), [A62/16 Add. 1](#), [A62/16 Add. 2](#) and [A62/16 Add. 3](#)). Further, the [Medium-Term Strategic Plan 2008-2013](#) was considered¹⁰².

The UN ECOSOC addressed the international goals and commitments in the area of global public goods as part of its [2009 Annual Ministerial Review](#)¹⁰³. More specifically, the health-MDGs have been addressed in a [chapter on the Health MDGs](#)¹⁰⁴ in the '[World Health Statistics 2009](#)¹⁰⁵, presenting a mixed picture about success or failure in meeting them. Given the ongoing financial crisis, it is not very likely that this situation will improve without conscious further action. Several contributions discuss how the financial crisis will affect health, such as from the World Bank an HNP Paper '[Protecting Pro-Poor Health Services during Financial Crisis](#)¹⁰⁶ and a Policy Research Working paper '[How Can Donors Help Build Global Public Goods in Health?](#)¹⁰⁷ that appear to be moving back to suggesting safety net approaches and lower level services, combined with targeted demand-side approaches like conditional cash transfers instead of broader sectoral approaches.

At the same time, responding to the economic and financial crisis, not only the World Bank has [plans to increase its health funding](#) substantially. Health continues to feature also at the [G8 Meetings](#)¹⁰⁸ as held in L'Aquila, Italy, 8 -10 July. A G8 Health Experts' Report '[Promoting Global Health](#)¹⁰⁹ focused on four core global health areas, namely the health-MDGs, strengthening health systems, promoting health as an outcome of all policies, and increasing the quantity and quality of developing aid in the field of health. It refers to a number of WHA resolutions including primary health care "as a political goal" (point 13-14), and to social health protection (point 15). It further calls for "maximis[ing] positive synergies between Global Health Initiatives and health systems" (point 16). The [Blog 4 Global Health](#) website¹¹⁰, however, is disappointed with the G8 summit's health contributions as they fall behind earlier commitments (see also http://www.globalhealth.org/g8_summit_2009/).

With regard to the financial crisis an [OECD Health Update](#) argues

*Immediate contraction in health expenditure is not desirable, however, even from a macroeconomic viewpoint: during the downturn, health expenditure plays the role of an “automatic stabiliser” holding up aggregate demand.*¹¹¹

At the same time, the ILO is concerned about the impact of the financial crisis on [occupational health and safety](#)¹¹², and about HIV/AIDS with a particular focus on the workplace at its 98th ILC session. A [report by the Committee on HIV/AIDS](#) suggests addressing human rights, gender inequality, stigma and discrimination as an effective long-term response to HIV/AIDS-related issues. A new instrument is proposed “to establish the basis for an institutional tripartite presence within national AIDS programmes; to strengthen the workplace contribution to universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, and to the protection of rights; to improve the coordination of action on HIV/AIDS and the world of work; and to improve monitoring and reporting on workplace action” (point 10)¹¹³. This would form [part of the framework](#) of the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalisation¹¹⁴. At the same time, UNAIDS released a report [‘HIV-related Public-Private Partnerships and Health Systems Strengthening](#)¹¹⁵.

How to integrate health system issues with more vertical programmes has also been subject to a High-Level Dialogue on Maximising positive synergies between health systems and global health initiatives that took place in Venice (Italy) on 23 June. Its [concluding statement](#) endorses the need to:

- (i) *Infuse the health systems strengthening agenda with the sense of ambition, the scale, the speed, and the increased resources that have characterized the GHIs;*
- (ii) *Agree on clear targets and indicators for health systems strengthening;*
- (iii) *Promote country capacity for strong national planning processes and better alignment of resources with national planning processes;*
- (iv) *Promote the meaningful involvement of communities and civil society organisations in the governance of health systems and the delivery of health services;*
- (v) *Improve evidence-based decision making in health by building the capacity of countries to generate and use knowledge.*¹¹⁶

The website of the [International Health Partnership and related initiatives](#) (IHP+) provides a number of recent activities concerning development aid in health and the role of health systems¹¹⁷.

Given the current considerations about combining vertical and horizontal health approaches, there is some surprising advice in the World Bank’s Independent Evaluation Group [report](#) about the effectiveness of the World Bank’s activities in health, nutrition and population (HNP) since 1997. Amongst other things, it reports that from 1997-2008 the World Bank provided \$17 billion in country-led project financing, in addition to policy advice and analytic work for HNP, however, it also shows that “the share of lending with objectives to reform the health system dropped by nearly half”. In the same period, the IFC is reported to having committed \$873 million in private health and pharmaceutical investments. The report concludes that the performance of IFC’s health investments had substantially improved, and highlights that “to date IFC has not succeeded in financing any health insurance ventures”. It also argues that “IFC’s health interventions have had limited social

impact, although efforts to broaden those impacts are increasing”¹¹⁸. The recent activities of the IFC are, indeed, remarkable in scope. The IFC organised a conference [Private Health Care in Emerging Markets](#)¹¹⁹ and reports [several new health projects](#)¹²⁰ it is involved in, such a private hospitals in India, private health care in Mexico, a new private equity fund in Africa. Overall, the report stresses the “need to collaborate closely with the World Bank’s HNP sector is recognised as important in both the IFC and World Bank strategies to promote greater efficiency in the health sector through finance of private health care”, and its recommendations include importantly greater emphasis on private health care. [CSO reactions](#) are critical about pushing privatisation in health further¹²¹.

Possibly even more worrying, also a [report of the WHO’s Executive Board](#) had “welcomed the consideration of the complex issue of the role of the private sector in the delivery of health care as timely” and the Board agreed that an informal working group should be created in order to help to provide guidance to the Secretariat on the strengths and weaknesses of both public and private health-care services¹²².

Also the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria has had its work [evaluated](#)¹²³ and [summarised](#)¹²⁴. It has been shown that the Global Fund is a “major investor in health systems” and has also indirectly strengthened health systems through its activities. However, overall the evaluation testifies “a complex and sometimes contradictory picture” (p.7), and calls for more consideration of health system issues in Global Fund activities. The extent to which the Global Fund will be able to keep up its funding activities is not clear, though, due to financial crisis [it is said](#) to face a 4 billion dollar budget shortfall¹²⁵.

Further, UNAIDS underwent an [evaluation](#) by the Center for Global Development¹²⁶. While much of these initiatives come from governmental or hybrid organisations, a [study by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation](#) reports unprecedented private giving, however this money is not necessarily going to those countries most in need¹²⁷.

Further contributions and activities came from the World Bank, namely Abdo Yazbeck. A book on [‘Inequality in health’](#) has been released¹²⁸. A Policy Research Working paper from the World Bank asks [‘How Can Donors Help Build Global Public Goods in Health?’](#)¹²⁹ And the World Bank Institute ran courses in [health economics](#)¹³⁰ and [‘Health Outcomes and the Poor’](#)¹³¹. The OECD released its [‘Health Data 2009’](#)¹³².

SOCIAL PROTECTION

The ILO, UNDESA, Help Aged International campaign reported upon in earlier editions of the GSP Digest for a [global social floor](#) or minimum social protection package seems to be bearing fruit in the context of the global economic crisis¹³³. The UN-system Chief Executive Board, which includes the heads of all UN agencies met in Paris in April 2009 after the G20 meeting and agreed a nine point programme including initiative six, which is to work towards a “Social Protection Floor which ensures access to basic social services, shelter, and empowerment and protection of the poor and vulnerable”. This has subsequently been elaborated in the June 2009 UNCEB [document](#) as a “floor (that) could consist of two main elements: (a) public services: geographical and financial access to essential public services (water, sanitation, health, education); and (b) Transfers: a basic set of essential social

transfers.....to provide a minimum income security”. With regards to social protection, this “new” work to secure such a floor while being lead by the ILO (Michael Cichon) and the WHO will also involve cooperation with no less than 14 other UN agencies including UN-DESA, UNDP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UN-HCR, UNICEF, the World Bank and IMF and the UN Regional Commissions)¹³⁴.

However it is too early to tell if this positive UN initiative will receive any funding. It is to be noted that the G20 gave support to a grant-based World Bank-led Vulnerability Fund, and World Bank staff has created a multi-donor trust fund that does not allow UN agencies to assist. This Vulnerability fund also secured endorsement at the UNCEB April meeting. Worrying is at a Conference on [Social Protection Responses to the Three Waves of Crisis: Finance, Food & Fuel](#) in Cairo in June 2009, the World Bank according to a UN spokesperson supported a targeted approach to safety nets, mostly based on temporary conditional cash transfers, opposed to the UN concept of a social protection floor for all¹³⁵. See also the Bank’s [argument](#) for the safety net priorities of conditional cash transfers and relief programmes¹³⁶.

Concern that defined contribution pension schemes might not provide a decent pension for those forced to retire during the crisis in the value of pension assets and that this in turn might encourage countries to reverse recent reforms setting up private schemes has prompted the World Bank to caution [against radical reversal](#) and to offer public subsidy for a short while to those affected¹³⁷! See also an [analysis](#) by the IMF¹³⁸ and the OECD’s [‘Private Pensions and Policy responses to the crisis’](#)¹³⁹. A [report](#) on the Norwegian Pension Fund addresses the lending policy of the Fund when it buys bonds of poor countries¹⁴⁰.

The ILO pushes for job creation in [‘Tackling the Global Job Crisis: Recovery through decent work policies’](#)¹⁴¹ and stresses the necessity of a [Global Jobs Pact](#) as a response to the crisis¹⁴². Also, [work sharing](#) could be a relevant response to the global jobs crisis, according to a new ILO policy brief prepared for discussion at the June International Labour Conference in Geneva¹⁴³. In his [report to the ILO Conference](#), Mr. Somavia cited a range of dire economic challenges facing the world of work, ranging from rising unemployment and increasing poverty to stress on businesses, adding, “all of this put together means that the world may be looking at a jobs and social protection crisis of six to eight years duration¹⁴⁴.”

Two interesting examples of inter-agency work involving the ILO are a) the ILO and UNDP [report](#) on work and family reconciliation¹⁴⁵ and b) the IFC-ILO [Better Work partnership](#) scales up to improve labour standards in developing countries¹⁴⁶.

Perhaps indicative of the global power shift from the OECD:DAC which has shaped the global social protection policy and debate for so long is the announcement of the [upcoming conference](#)¹⁴⁷ on the impact of the global recession on poverty, to be held in Hanoi, Vietnam, 28-30 September 2009, organised by the Asian Development Bank in collaboration with the Chinese State Council Leading Group on Poverty Alleviation and the [International Poverty Reduction Centre in China](#)¹⁴⁸.

EDUCATION

The impact of the financial crisis on education has been discussed at a [UNESCO meeting](#) of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean in July.¹⁴⁹ The UNESCO

has also launched a [journal on higher education in Africa](#).¹⁵⁰ The UNESCO Institute for Educational Planning is planning a [summer school](#) on education in fragile state contexts.¹⁵¹ The World Bank is also concerned with [education in fragile contexts](#).¹⁵² In this context, the World Bank has targeted the special needs of [education in conflict zones](#), for example security of teachers and pupils, financing of education or effects of education and peace-building.¹⁵³

The G8 meeting has issued a [statement](#) on Education For All. It assures support for EFA, but also points at the need to rethink the design of the Fast-Track-Initiative (FTI) and to coordinate financial assistance among donors.¹⁵⁴ The [FTI](#) is part of the Education For All initiative, and subject of growing concerns linked to its management and the sustainable and quick distribution of funds.¹⁵⁵ Before the G8 summit, NGOs were also pushing for a [global fund for education](#), but only a call for increased coordination of donors was realised.¹⁵⁶ EFA is currently in an important phase: Given the initiative's important goal that by 2015, all pupils should have completed basic education of usually 6 years, these pupils should now become enrolled – a target hardly to reach.

Fearing the cutting of education expenditures due to the financial crisis, Education International tries to [keep education on global agendas](#) as an important investment for the future.¹⁵⁷ The organisation is also planning a [seminar](#) concerned with the impact of the economic crisis on education in Central and Eastern Europe.¹⁵⁸ Moreover, the organisation has also installed a website that contains databank access to rights of unions and workers in countries all over the world, the '[Education International Barometer of Human & Trade Union Rights in Education](#)'.¹⁵⁹ Without registration, the website allows research on working conditions in the field of education, contains statistical data on spending on education and completion rates, but also hosts qualitative information and descriptions of the national education system and links to activities of national education unions. The website also contains easy access to comparative statistics on school systems worldwide.

Also the OECD established a large online resource on education, the '[education lighthouse](#)'.¹⁶⁰ The site requires easy registration as user, and offers a large variety of documents and discussions on education, but also wider social policy issues.

FOOD

According to the FAO, the number of hungry people has reached a historically high number, with [1020 million people hungry each day](#).¹⁶¹ The WFP states that in many developing countries, [food prices rose](#) compared to last year.¹⁶² The FAO prepares a major [conference against hunger](#) in Rome, November 16-18, on which the Global Partnership for Food Security should be furthered¹⁶³. In this context, the FAO has sent out a [proposal for the final declaration](#) to the countries, initiating a debate on future priorities and commitments¹⁶⁴.

On the L'Aquila summit in July, the G8 countries and several other international actors decided on the '[L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security](#)', underlining the need to keep food, nutrition and agriculture high on the international agenda.¹⁶⁵ The G8 countries also announced to provide up to 20 Million USD within the next three years for [measures against hunger](#).¹⁶⁶ The meeting also issued a [detailed report](#) on national activities of G8 states against the food crisis.¹⁶⁷ The coordinator of

the High Level Taskforce on Food Security [welcomed](#) the financial commitment of the G8.¹⁶⁸

The World Bank established a [website](#) on which it presents its different activities against the food crisis.¹⁶⁹

HABITAT, LAND AND HOUSING

On Monday 27 July 2009, [UN-HABITAT joined the government of Iraq](#) to launch a new USD 70 million programme that will focus on urban governance, housing, infrastructure and basic services as the country recovers from years of conflict¹⁷⁰.

World Habitat Day, to be celebrated on Monday 5 October 2009, focuses on '[Planning Our Urban Future](#)'¹⁷¹. The Cities Alliance will, in the framework of the world habitat day events, co-host an [exhibition](#) on slum life¹⁷².

['Innovative cities: Why learning is the key to urban development'](#) is the title of the most recent issues of Urban World published by UN-HABITAT¹⁷³. Also released is the UN-HABITAT '[Water and Sanitation Trust Fund Annual Report 2008](#)'. It notes that "Although sanitation has been hailed as "the most important medical advance since 1840", over 2.5 billion people – most of them in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia – lack access to basic sanitation. The world is not on track to meet the 2015 Millennium Development Goal (MDG) for sanitation. For the drinking water MDG, progress is better, but the situation still critical in some regions. Meanwhile in the slums of cities such as Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam and Mumbai, the daily reality is an extended struggle to find water, a place to defecate and a convenient location to dump or burn one's rubbish"¹⁷⁴.

In June 2009, the ADB published a report entitled '[Investing in Sustainable Infrastructure: Improving Lives in Asia and the Pacific](#)'. It notes that "Impressive economic gains in Asia and the Pacific have been accompanied by a decline in the region's natural capital and unprecedented levels of air and water pollution. Meanwhile, hundreds of millions of people in the region are still not enjoying the benefits of recent economic expansion. Disparities in incomes and living standards are growing wider, and the worldwide financial crisis will likely amplify these disparities. And due to the impacts of climate change, the region's remaining poor are growing more vulnerable to natural disasters, sea level rise, and droughts"¹⁷⁵.

An international conference on [Megacities: Risk, Vulnerability and Sustainable development](#) will take place from 7-9 September 2009, KUBUS Conference centre, Leipzig. The conference seeks to raise questions in relation to the fact that 'megacities worldwide are an outstanding feature of urbanisation and are culprits and victims of dramatic global change processes at the same time. They do not only involve unprecedented population growth and density, but also produce a complex variety of simultaneous and interacting processes and functions, for example the tremendous consumption of resources, the production of waste and pollution or social integration/disintegration. They turn the urban habitat into both a space of risk and a space of opportunity with consequences on the prospects for achieving urban sustainability'¹⁷⁶

[Papers](#) from the 5th Urban Research Symposium entitled 'Cities and climate change: Responding to an urgent agenda' held in Marseille, France from June 28-30, 2009 are now available¹⁷⁷.

Trade

[Calls for the conclusion of the Doha Round](#) were made on behalf of G8+G5, where G8 countries were joined by the five major emerging economies, Brazil, India, China, Mexico and South Africa¹⁷⁸. Lamy is expected to push for new texts in October 2009. The full [ministerial conference](#) is expected to take place in Geneva from 30th of November to 2 December¹⁷⁹. On the other hand, some critical insights in response have been published by Oxfam. "[Empty Promises](#)" claims that trade negotiations have betrayed the aim of bringing in development and balancing of trade rules to take more into account the needs of developing countries.¹⁸⁰

However, alongside the global multilateral process, many aspects of trade negotiations have continued at bilateral or regional level. One aspect of these has been the European Union engagement with bilateral trade agreements. Particular attention has been drawn to the intellectual property rights and enforcement provisions of these agreements, both of which point towards TRIPS+ or even TRIPS++ extending commitments beyond TRIPS agreement. The preliminary analysis of the EU-India FTA suggests that provisions exceed those in TRIPS. In the case of India IPR provisions are of particular importance due to their relevance to the generic industry of medicines in India, which is a major exporter of medicines to other countries. Carlos Correa has analysed the [EU-India FTA](#) in particular with respect to IPR provisions¹⁸¹. Concerns have also been raised with respect to the [agreement with the Andean Community](#), where intellectual property rights provisions are claimed to be exclusively focused on enhancing the protection of the rights holders¹⁸². UNIAID patent pool is one part of the efforts to ease the access to medicines and more materials on the efforts and background of the patent pool is [now online](#)¹⁸³.

Bilateral negotiations can have implications too for trade in services and labour rights. The focus on labour provisions has become associated with services liberalisation with [critical insights by NGOs](#) on employment and trade¹⁸⁴. The willingness to exceed GATS provisions has taken place as part of EPAs and is likely to emerge also in the context of the EU-India FTAs. The EU Commission has pushed ahead with the [EU-Colombia FTA](#) despite major human rights violations¹⁸⁵. The Global Network Latin America suggests the [inclusion of a labour chapter](#)¹⁸⁶. The [South Centre](#) has analysed service liberalisation as part of EPAs from the perspective of developing countries¹⁸⁷.

The issue of medicines and enforcement of intellectual property rights has arisen also in negotiations concerning the Anti-Counterfeiting Treaty ACTA. [ACTA negotiations](#) have been secret, but have now become confirmed to take place with participation of key industrialised countries¹⁸⁸. It is feared that provisions of ACTA are likely to prohibit and limit the scope of production of generic medicines. Particular [concerns](#) have become aired in relation to the infringement of copyrights as European generic drugs seizures took the centre stage in a TRIPS council meeting¹⁸⁹. The nature and politics of the increasing emphasis on [enforcement and extension of intellectual property rights](#)¹⁹⁰ in relation to developing country interests (e.g. [Latin America](#)¹⁹¹) and issues such as access to medicines have also become focus for further [analysis](#)¹⁹².

UNCTAD has released its [report on least developed countries](#) stating that least developed countries are likely to be hit hard by the global economic crisis. The report

also argues that the recent financial and economic crisis has exposed the myth of self-regulating markets and suggest that three major policy orientations are required; firstly to refocus policy attention on developing productive capacities, secondly to build a new developmental state and thirdly it is necessary to ensure effective multilateral support to LDCs¹⁹³.

Southern Voices

Foreign Ministers at the 42nd Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Ministerial Meeting in Phuket, Thailand, on 20 July 2009, adopted the Terms of Reference for the ASEAN Inter-Governmental Commission on Human Rights, which is expected to be formally adopted at the 15th ASEAN Summit in October this year. The new mechanism, the first regional body of its kind in the Asia and Pacific region, was criticised by civil society organisations (CSO) as a “toothless tiger”; the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, while voicing regret that the commission had [no clear mandate to protect victims](#) of abuses in the region, stated that the fundamental role the regional arrangement can play in protecting and promoting international human rights standards, is by helping to address shortcomings in national frameworks and complement existing international human rights mechanisms.¹⁹⁴

Health Ministers of the Pacific Island Countries, met in Madang, Papua New Guinea from 7 to 9 July 2009, and called upon policy makers to be more efficiently involved in improving maternal, child and adolescent health care in the region. The meeting also heard that obstacles to improvement of problems in this area included geographical isolation, inadequate food security, unhealthy living conditions, limited access to education, low status of women, economic and cultural barriers and poverty. Although some countries were on track to meet with the United Nations Millennium Development Goals’ targets to [reduce child mortality and maternal deaths](#), others need to take quick and affirmative action soon if they are to make the target¹⁹⁵.

[CSO representatives](#) met with their counterparts in the Organization of American States (OAS) in San Pedro Sula, on 1 June 2009, to discuss issues on childhood, adolescence and youth, transparency, participation of civil society in debate with public institutions, human rights, peace, rights of afro-descendents, women, gay, lesbian, bisexuals and transgender rights, disabled, religious discrimination and anti-Semitism, HIV-AIDS and corruption. The meeting, which was part of a series of dialogues, held separately between OAS and CSO representatives also marked the 10th anniversary of the institutionalisation of the participation of civil society in OAS activities. The Vice-Minister of Foreign Relations of Honduras, who moderated the debate, said to the civil society organisations that governments would like “to adopt all proposals”, and encouraged them, particularly the youth, to keep submitting their ideas¹⁹⁶.

African Ministers of Agriculture, Land and Livestock under the auspices of the African Union, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank, met in Addis Ababa on 24 April 2009. The meeting recommended the endorsement of a [Draft Framework and Guidelines for Land Policy in Africa](#), emphasizing the need to tackle agricultural governance issues especially in countries with poor market access, identify vulnerable populations and include them

in agricultural growth strategies and increase budget allocations to livestock production from the current less than one percent to three percent¹⁹⁷.

- 1 [UN Conference: World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development](#)
- 2 http://www.un.org/ga/president/63/interactive/financialcrisis/GA_EconomicCrisis_Backgrounder.pdf
- 3 <http://www.actionaid.org/main.aspx?PageID=1352>
- 4 http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/doc/ITUC_Statement_to_UN_June09_ConfFINAL.doc
- 5 http://www.fdnngo.org/sites/default/files/GSEG_JUNE_26_PRESS_RELEASE_FINAL.pdf
- 6 <http://www.unctad.org/Templates/webflyer.asp?docid=11666&intItemID=1528&lang=1>
- 7 <http://www.cepr.net/index.php/op-eds-&-columns/op-eds-&-columns/imf-shouldnt-get-money-without-reform/>
- 8 http://www.eurodad.org/uploadedFiles/Whats_New/Reports/Bail-out%20or%20blow-out.pdf
- 9 <http://www.brettonwoodsproject.org/art-564828>
- 10 <http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/changing.htm>
- 11 http://www.erlassjahr.de/dev/cms/upload/2009/koeln/FES_Dialogue.pdf
- 12 http://www.oecd.org/document/22/0,3343,en_2649_33721_42851542_1_1_1_1,00.html
- 13 <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/5/49/42867232.pdf>
- 14 http://www.oecd.org/document/51/0,3343,en_2649_34621_42883379_1_1_1_1,00.html
- 15 <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/amfm/?lang=en>
- 16 <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/58/29/42903202.pdf>
- 17 <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/7/41/42448739.pdf>
- 18 http://www.oecd.org/document/56/0,3343,en_2649_34665_42835064_1_1_1_1,00.html
- 19 <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/39/23/43184560.pdf>
- 20 http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news09_e/a4t_28may09_e.htm
- 21 http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news09_e/aid_06apr09_e.htm
- 22 http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres09_e/pr560_e.htm
- 23 http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_108456.pdf
- 24 <http://www.odi.org.uk/projects/details.asp?id=1041&title=global-financial-crisis-developing-countries>
- 25 <http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/3064.pdf>
- 26 http://www.global-unions.org/IMG/pdf/Getting_the_World_to_Work.pdf
- 27 http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1110315015165/%5Be-book%5DIInnovative_Financing_for_Development.pdf
- 28 http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTGDF2009/Resources/gdf_combined_web.pdf
- 29 [http://rethinkingfinance.org/sites/default/files/articles/DNG%20Statement%20to%20the%20ECOSOC%20HLM%2027%2004%2009\(1\).doc](http://rethinkingfinance.org/sites/default/files/articles/DNG%20Statement%20to%20the%20ECOSOC%20HLM%2027%2004%2009(1).doc)
- 30 <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG%20Report%202009%20ENG.pdf>
- 31 <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/whitepaper/building-our-common-future.pdf>
- 32 <http://www.odi.org.uk/odi-on/details.asp?id=1894&title=uk-department-international-development-dfid-2009-white-paper>
- 33 <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n08/09-061-eng.asp>
- 34 http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/portal/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1288&Itemid=368
- 35 http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/CONF.214/3&Lang=E
- 36 <http://www.choike.org/2009/eng/informes/7579.html>
- 37 <http://www.un.org/ecosoc/julyhls/2009newsroom.shtml>
- 38 <http://fmq.lse.ac.uk/news/newspage.php?newsid=231>
- 39 <http://www.eu2009.cz/en/news-and-documents/press-releases/eu-experts-discuss-the-future-regulatory-framework-of-financial-markets-in-prague-25265/>
- 40 <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/38/14/42497950.pdf>
- 41 http://www.oecdobserver.org/news/fullstory.php/aid/2943/Why_tax_matters_for_development.html
- 42 http://www.oecd.org/document/41/0,3343,en_2649_37427_42912873_1_1_1_1,00.html
- 43 <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/29/12/42885057.pdf>
- 44 <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications/research/oxford-tax-evasion-report.pdf>
- 45 <http://taxjustice.blogspot.com/2009/07/time-to-bury-oxford-report.html>
- 46 <http://www.taxresearch.org.uk/Blog/2009/04/29/world-bank-changes-its-tune-on-tax-and-regulation/>
- 47 http://www.doingbusiness.org/Documents/FullReport/2009/DB_2009_English.pdf
- 48 http://www.solidar.org/Page_Generale.asp?DocID=13958&thebloc=21397
- 49 http://www.oecd.org/document/6/0,3343,en_2649_37467_43268358_1_1_1_1,00.html
- 50 http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_G5_Joint_Declaration.pdf

http://www.oecdobserver.org/news/fullstory.php/aid/2931/Corporate_governance:_Lessons_from_the_financial_crisis.html

http://www.oecd.org/document/39/0,3343,en_2649_34889_42416807_1_1_1_1,00.html

http://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/news_events/9.1_news_archives/2009_06_17/US_Network_Final_Report.pdf

<http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/ud/Documents/Propositions-and-reports/Reports-to-the-Storting/2008-2009/report-no-10-2008-2009-to-the-storting.html?id=565907>

<http://transparency.org/content/download/43788/701097>

<http://transparency.org/content/download/44447/712572/>

<http://transparency.org/content/download/44358/710959>

http://www.unglobalcompact.org/NewsAndEvents/news_archives/2009_05_11.html

<http://www.oecd.org/bookshop?812009101p1&lang=en>

http://www.oecd.org/document/39/0,3343,en_2649_201185_43195111_1_1_1_1,00.html

<http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1422179/>

<http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1422146/>

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/home/162-general/47935-will-the-crisis-reverse-global-migration-.html>

<http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/en/index.cfm>

http://www.un.org/durbanreview2009/pdf/Durban_Review_outcome_document_En.pdf

http://www0.un.org/durbanreview2009/coverage/press/pr_24-04-09_pillay.shtml

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/05/14/opinion/14iht-edpillay.html?r=2>

<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/11session/A.HRC.11.13.pdf>

<http://survey09.ituc-csi.org/survey.php?IDContinent=0&Lang=EN>

<http://www.ilo.org/jpecinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=10291>

http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Media_and_public_information/Feature_stories/lang--en/WCMS_108335/index.htm#1

<http://www.ilo.org/jpecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=10290>

<http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/--->

[dcomm/documents/genericdocument/wcms_106200.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/genericdocument/wcms_106200.pdf)

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=31002&Cr=unhcr&Cr1=europe>

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=31002&Cr=unhcr&Cr1=europe>

<http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?id=1470>

<http://www.un.org/ga/president/63/interactive/financialcrisis/outcomedoc.pdf>

<http://www.un.org/ga/president/63/interactive/uneconference.shtml>

http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/CONF.214/3&referer=/english/&Lang=E

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/social-and-economic-policy/the-world-economic-crisis/general-analysis-2/47893.html>

81

http://therealnews.com/t/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=31&Itemid=74&jumival=4004

<http://blogs.cgdev.org/non-commission/about/>

<http://blogs.cgdev.org/non-commission/2009/05/07/progress-on-the-global-deal-international-cooperation-works/>

<http://www.eurodad.org/whatsnew/articles.aspx?id=3603>

<http://www.brettonwoodsproject.org/art-564366>

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/sppl_e/sppl132_e.htm

http://www.un.org/ga/econcrisissummit/docs/CEB_Paper_final_web.pdf

<http://reformtheun.org/index.php?module=uploads&func=download&fileId=3774>

<http://reformtheun.org/index.php/eupdate/4823>

<http://www.reformtheun.org/index.php/eupdate/4948>

<http://reformtheun.org/index.php?module=uploads&func=download&fileId=3638>

<http://reformtheun.org/index.php?module=uploads&func=download&fileId=3711>

<http://reformtheun.org/index.php?module=uploads&func=download&fileId=3752>

http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Media_and_public_information/events/jobssummit/lang--en/index.htm

http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/gdsmisc20091_en.pdf

<http://ifis.choike.org/informes/1062.html>

http://www.oecd.org/site/0,3407,en_21571361_41723666_1_1_1_1_1,00.html

98 http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Declaration_08_07_09_final,1.pdf

99 <http://www.actionaid.org/main.aspx?PageID=1354>

100 <http://www.eurodad.org/whatsnew/articles.aspx?id=3787>

101 <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2009laquila/2009performance090713.html>

102 http://apps.who.int/gb/e/e_amtsp3.html

103 <http://www.un.org/ecosoc/newfunct/amr2009.shtml>

104 http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/EN_WHS09_Part1.pdf

105 <http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat/2009/en/index.html>

106 [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/HEALTHNUTRITIONANDPOPULATION/Resources/ProtectingProP
oorFC.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/HEALTHNUTRITIONANDPOPULATION/Resources/ProtectingProP
oorFC.pdf)

107 [http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/IW3P/IB/2009/04/20/000158349_2009042011
2159/Rendered/PDF/WPS4907.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/IW3P/IB/2009/04/20/000158349_2009042011
2159/Rendered/PDF/WPS4907.pdf)

108 http://www.g8italia2009.it/G8/Home/G8-G8_Layout_locale-1199882116809_Summit.htm

109 http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Health_Experts_Report_and_Accountability_0.pdf

110 <http://blog4globalhealth.wordpress.com/>

111 <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/63/18/43305158.pdf>

112 [http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Media_and_public_information/Feature_stories/lang--
en/WCMS_105129/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Media_and_public_information/Feature_stories/lang--
en/WCMS_105129/index.htm)

113 [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---
relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_108262.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---
relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_108262.pdf)

114 [http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Media_and_public_information/Feature_stories/lang--
en/WCMS_107534/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Media_and_public_information/Feature_stories/lang--
en/WCMS_107534/index.htm)

115 http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2009/jc1721_publicprivatepartnerships_en.pdf

116 http://www.who.int/healthsystems/VeniceDRAFTconcluding_statement_June23.pdf

117 <http://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/en/home>

118 http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTWBASSHEANUTPOP/Resources/hnp_full_eval.pdf

119 <http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/che.nsf/Content/DF9C6F8D058224F0852573FD0062F404?OpenDocument>

120 <http://www.ifc.org/che>

121 <http://www.brettonwoodsproject.org/art-564820>

122 http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/A62/A62_2-en.pdf

123 http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/terg/TERG_Synthesis_Report.pdf

124 http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/publications/progressreports/ProgressReport2008_en.pdf

125 <http://www.globalhealth.org/news/article/11029/newsletter>

126 http://www.cgdev.org/files/1421429_file_CGD_GEG_UNAIDS_FINAL.pdf

127 http://www.healthmetricsandevaluation.org/resources/news/2009/Jun_18_2009.html

128 <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPAH/Resources/Publications/YazbeckAttackingInequality.pdf>

129 [http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/IW3P/IB/2009/04/20/000158349_2009042011
2159/Rendered/PDF/WPS4907.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/IW3P/IB/2009/04/20/000158349_2009042011
2159/Rendered/PDF/WPS4907.pdf)

130 <http://go.worldbank.org/LFEEE5EF80>

131 <http://go.worldbank.org/RA6M9NCD00>

132 <http://www.oecdbookshop.org/oecd/display.asp?sf1=identifiers&st1=812009063C1&LANG=EN>

133 <http://www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/gess/ShowTheme.do?tid=1321>

134 <http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/igo/2009/433767.pdf>

135 [http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/WBI/WBIPROGRAMS/SPLP/0,,contentMDK:22208570~
pagePK:64156158~piPK:64152884~theSitePK:461654,00.html](http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/WBI/WBIPROGRAMS/SPLP/0,,contentMDK:22208570~
pagePK:64156158~piPK:64152884~theSitePK:461654,00.html)

136 [http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/0,,contentMDK:22158366~
pagePK:64165401~piPK:64165026~theSitePK:469382,00.html](http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/0,,contentMDK:22158366~
pagePK:64165401~piPK:64165026~theSitePK:469382,00.html)

137 [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPENSIONS/Resources/395443-1121194657824/PRPNote-
Financial_Crisis_12-10-2008.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPENSIONS/Resources/395443-1121194657824/PRPNote-
Financial_Crisis_12-10-2008.pdf)

138 <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2009/wp09151.pdf>

139 <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/30/50/43136337.pdf>

140 http://www.slettgjelda.no/filestore/SPUrapport_final_liten.pdf

141 [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---
relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_106162.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---
relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_106162.pdf)

¹⁴² http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_108456.pdf

¹⁴³ http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Media_and_public_information/Feature_stories/lang-en/WCMS_107652/index.htm

¹⁴⁴ http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_106162.pdf

¹⁴⁵ http://www.undp.org/publications/pdf/undp_ilo.pdf

¹⁴⁶ http://www.ilo.org/global/About_the_ILO/Media_and_public_information/I-News/lang-en/WCMS_106218/index.htm

¹⁴⁷ <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Events/2009/Poverty-Social-Development/default.asp>

¹⁴⁸ <http://www.iprcc.org.cn/index.php/en/>

¹⁴⁹ http://www.unesco.org/en/education/single-view/news/education_ministers_of_latin_america_and_the_caribbean_to_study_education_development_trinidad_and_back/13333/

¹⁵⁰ http://www.unesco.org/en/education/single-view/news/unesco_launches_journal_on_education_in_africa/back/13333/

¹⁵¹ <http://www.iiep.unesco.org/summer-school-2009.html>

¹⁵² <http://go.worldbank.org/V76PLNI3Y0>

¹⁵³ <http://go.worldbank.org/0NJ4N7QE20>

¹⁵⁴ http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Education_Experts_0.pdf

¹⁵⁵ <http://blogs.cgdev.org/globaldevelopment/2009/04/accelerating-the-education-for-all%E2%80%94fast-track-initiative.php>

¹⁵⁶ <http://www.cgdev.org/content/article/detail/1422424/>

¹⁵⁷ <http://www.ei-ie.org/handsup/en/>

¹⁵⁸ <http://www.ei-ie.org/europe/en/calendarshow.php?id=218&theme=policy>

¹⁵⁹ <http://www.ei-ie.org/barometer/en/index.php>

¹⁶⁰ <https://community.oecd.org/community/educationtoday>

¹⁶¹ <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/20568/icode/>

¹⁶² <http://www.wfp.org/stories/world-struggles-meet-urgent-hunger-challenge>

¹⁶³ <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/29219/icode/>

¹⁶⁴ http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/newsroom/docs/Secretariat_Contribution_for_Summit%20.pdf

¹⁶⁵ http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/LAquila_Joint_Statement_on_Global_Food_Security%5B1%5D_0.pdf

¹⁶⁶ http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/factsheetsfood%20EN.pdf

¹⁶⁷ http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Report_Global_Food_Security_2.pdf

¹⁶⁸ <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=31492&Cr=food+security&Cr1=>

¹⁶⁹ <http://www.worldbank.org/foodprices/>

¹⁷⁰ <http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?cid=7007&catid=5&typeid=6&subMenuId=0>

¹⁷¹ <http://www.unhabitat.org/categories.asp?catid=588>

¹⁷² http://www.citiesalliance.org/publications/homepage-features/july-09/WHI_ThePlacesWeLive.html

¹⁷³ <http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/getPage.asp?page=periodView&period=2784>

¹⁷⁴ <http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/getPage.asp?page=bookView&book=2674>

¹⁷⁵ <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Sustainable-Infrastructure/default.asp>

¹⁷⁶ <http://www.megacity-conference2009.ufz.de/>

¹⁷⁷ <http://www.urs2009.net/papers.html>

¹⁷⁸ http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_G5_Joint_Declaration.pdf

¹⁷⁹ <http://ictsd.net/news/bridgesweekly/>

¹⁸⁰ <http://www.oxfam.org/en/policy/bp131-empty-promises>

¹⁸¹ http://www.bilaterals.org/article.php?id_article=15348

¹⁸² http://www.foeeurope.org/trade/statements/2009/NGO_letter_EU-Andeans_negotiations_IP_medicines_230409.pdf

¹⁸³ <http://www.unitaid.eu/en/Patent-pool-resources.html>

¹⁸⁴ <http://www.waronwant.org/attachments/Trading%20Away%20Our%20Jobs.pdf>

¹⁸⁵ http://www.solidar.org/Page_Generale.asp?DocID=13958&thebloc=21398

¹⁸⁶ http://www.solidar.org/Page_Generale.asp?DocID=13958&langue=EN&thebloc=21785

¹⁸⁷ http://www.southcentre.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1021&Itemid=1

188 <http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/press-releases/2009/june/ambassador-ron-kirk-announces-plan-move-forward-negot>

189 <http://ictsd.net/i/news/bridgesweekly/48330/>

190 <http://ictsd.net/downloads/2009/03/fink-correa-web.pdf>

191 <http://www.ase.tufts.edu/gdae/Pubs/wp/09-02PostTRIPSApril09.pdf>

192 http://www.southcentre.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=1553

193 <http://www.unctad.org/Templates/webflyer.asp?docid=11721&intItemID=2068&lang=1&mode=highlights>

194 http://thestar.com.my/news/story.asp?file=/2009/7/22/worldupdates/2009-07-22T182339Z_01_NOOTR_RTRMDNC_0_-412358-1&sec=Worldupdates

195 http://www.islandsbusiness.com/news/index_dynamic/containerNameToReplace=MiddleMiddle/focusModuleID=130/focusContentID=15961/tableName=mediaRelease/overrideSkinName=newsArticle-full.tpl

196 http://www.oas.org/OASpage/press_releases/press_release.asp?sCodigo=GA-09-09

197 http://www.uneca.org/eca_resources/Press_Releases/2009_pressreleases/pressrelease2209.htm

The GSP Digest is produced by the Globalism and Social Policy Programme (GASPP) in collaboration with the International Council for Social Welfare (ICSW) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). It has been compiled by Mike Chai, Bob Deacon, Anja Jakobi, Alexandra Kaasch, Meri Koivusalo, Sunil Kumar, and Albert Varela. Suggestions for content have also been made by students on the [*Masters in Global Social Policy Programme*](#) at the University of Sheffield. The digest has been funded by GASPP, the ILO, the ICSW from SIDA and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland resources, and the University of Bremen Centre for Social Policy. A longer pre-publication version of this Digest is available on <http://www.gaspp.org>, <http://www.ilo.org>, <http://www.icsw.org> and <http://www.crop.org>. All the web sites referenced were accessible in August 2009. This edition of the Digest covers the period mid April to July 2009.