INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL

Activities Report 2008-2009
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Our Mission

The ISSC’s mission is to advance the social sciences – their quality, novelty, and utility – in all parts of the world, and to ensure their effective global representation.

Our Role and Goals

The Council works as a catalyst, facilitator, and coordinator, bringing together researchers, scholars, funders, and decision-makers from all parts of the world in order to promote global social science’s presence and authority, capacities, and connectivity. This involves:

Promoting presence and authority

• promoting innovative, interdisciplinary and crossdisciplinary, comparative social science research and knowledge exchange
• determining priorities for the future of international social science
• providing global platforms to articulate and strengthen social science expertise on the most urgent questions of the day.

Developing capacities

• strengthening social sciences in developing and transitioning societies
• fostering international collaboration on the basis of equal partnerships
• collecting, analyzing, and disseminating data on social science systems and resources, their availability and impact in different parts of the world.

Promoting connectivity

• broadening interdisciplinary collaboration among the social sciences
• expanding exchange and joint work between the social sciences, the humanities, the natural and other sciences
• effectively linking social science knowledge to public policies and local needs
• advancing the social science literacy of citizens.
A Message from the ISSC President

In its role of representing and promoting the social sciences globally, the ISSC depends heavily on the voluntary contribution of its members, on their freely given time and energy. This commitment is most strongly evidenced in the ISSC governance structures: in the General Assembly which meets every two years, and in the Executive Committee, which meets twice a year and demands of its members a constant willingness to support the ongoing work of the Secretariat with strategic and practical advice.

In my period of office as ISSC President, since November 2006, I have witnessed a revitalization of the organization in terms of a revised and clarified Mission, and a clear Action Agenda for the period 2007-2010. In the period under review in this Report, 2008-2009, the practical implementation of this Agenda has begun, most notably and visibly with the successful World Social Science Forum (WSSF) in Norway in May 2009. I am delighted to report that we have secured the sequels to this event: first in Shanghai in 2012 and then in South Africa in 2015.

There is good reason to conclude that the ISSC is on a steady growth trajectory in terms of global leadership, reach, and influence, and for this I have to thank the hard work of my fellow Executive and General Assembly colleagues, and in particular of our Secretary General, Heide Hackmann, and her secretariat team.

And this progress is timely. The challenges faced by the social sciences have been well set out in our discussions at the WSSF and in the scientific contributions to the forthcoming 2010 World Social Science Report. To confront these challenges squarely, we need a strong, widely representative, and lively ISSC. Maintaining our current momentum will demand of us all a re-dedication and a renewed effort – and the next ISSC General Assembly in Japan in December 2010 will provide the perfect focus. But the rewards of the work done over the recent period are already being felt: there is an unprecedented surge of interest in and demand for the ISSC and its mission. Encouraged by this, we can go forward with confidence.

Gudmund Hernes,

April 2010
ISSC Officers and Executive Committee Members

During the period 2008-2009, the ISSC has worked under the guidance and leadership of the following Officers and Executive Committee members:

President
Gudmund Hernes (2006-2010)
Fafo Institute for Labour and Social Research, Norway

Vice-Presidents
Katsuya Kodama (2006-2010)
Mie University, Japan
Luk Van Langenhove (2006-2010)
United Nations University, Belgium
Huang Ping (2006-2008)
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China
David Thorns (2008-2010)
University of Canterbury, New Zealand

Past President
Lourdes Arizpe (2006-2008)
National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico

Ordinary Members
Atilio Boron (2006-2008)
The Latin American Program of Distance Education in the Social Sciences, Argentina
Glyn Davies (2006-2010)
Economic and Social Research Council, United Kingdom
Barbara Göbel (2006-2010)
Ibero-American Institute, Germany
Alberto Martinelli (2006-2010)
University of Milan, Italy
Adebayo Olukoshi (2006-2010)
UN African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, Senegal
Michel Sabourin (2008-2010)
University of Montreal, Canada
Lourdes Sola (2008-2010)
University of Sao Paolo, Brazil
Olive Shisana (2006-2008)
Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa

Ex Officio Member
Heide Hackmann (2007-2010)
Secretary General: International Social Science Council
The ISSC General Assembly

To realize its mission of representing the social sciences on the world stage, the ISSC depends on active involvement by its members in the Council’s policy-making and decision-making processes. At ISSC General Assembly meetings, the Council’s members gather to review, debate and influence the ISSC’s role, focus, and impact.

The ISSC General Assembly is the Council’s highest governance body, and meets biennially. The Assembly meeting held during the period under review was hosted by South Africa’s Human Sciences Research Council and convened near Cape Town in November 2008. The General Assembly’s executive arm is the ISSC’s Executive Committee, which meets twice a year.

The General Assembly 2008 Symposium

Knowledge and Transformation: Social and Human Sciences in Africa

The ISSC’s 2008 General Assembly Symposium was held at the Spier Conference Centre outside Cape Town, South Africa, on 27 and 28 November 2008. The event was organized by the Human Sciences Research Council of South Africa, jointly with the ISSC and the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (CIPSH). Attendance at the Symposium was by invitation only.

The Symposium’s focus was:
- The production of knowledge by Africans and the production of knowledge on Africa.
- The contributions of human and social science to innovation and development in Africa.
- The scientific rigor, originality, vitality, and contribution of social and human sciences in Africa.

Participants were drawn from delegates of the ISSC and CIPSH General Assemblies, including the heads of over 30 international professional associations in the social and human sciences, representatives of the International Union of Academies, various regional social science bodies, national Research Councils and Scientific Academies as well as invited scholars and guests from Africa and elsewhere.

Papers were solicited and circulated prior to the Symposium. The event itself consisted of 10 to 15 keynote presentations and parallel sessions organized around groups of papers.
The ISSC’s Action Agenda 2007-2010

The ISSC’s 2006 General Assembly, and subsequent mandated Executive Committee meetings, drew up a four-year Action Agenda to implement a revitalization and renewal of the ISSC. This Agenda has guided the Secretariat’s activities during the period covered by this Activities Report (2008-2009).

Key Priorities and Actions

Demonstrating social science presence and authority

- Launching a World Social Science Forum Series
- Launching a new World Social Science Report Series
- Engaging and advising international decision-makers.

Promoting the development of the social sciences in developing and transition economies

- Mapping social science training and development needs and enhancing the impact of funding for social science research capacity development
- Networking social science research centers to encourage collaboration
- Promoting the better understanding and use of variety in the frameworks and priorities of social science knowledge production.

Promoting research, training, and knowledge exchange

- Establishing an ISSC Programme Support and Conference Fund
- Awarding research prizes
- Developing the ISSC-UNESCO Summer School Series.

Supporting the development and wider usage of new technologies and methodologies

- Supporting the establishment of the International Data Forum
- Harnessing the benefits of cyber-science and e-social sciences
- Disseminating new conceptual tools and methodologies.

Developing membership networks and promoting partnerships

- Engaging member associations and organizations in ISSC activities
- Developing and strengthening strategic partnerships.

Transforming the ISSC into a professional organization

- Establishing a review and assessment tradition within the Council
- Developing a new information and communication strategy.
The Secretary General’s Report

Giving effect to the ISSC’s ambitious four-year Action Agenda, adopted in 2007, has been both an exciting challenge, and very hard work.

In the period under review in this report (2008-2009), we have seen significant progress in the rollout of this Agenda via the successful first World Social Science Forum (WSSF) in Bergen, Norway, in 2009. The high visibility follow-up to this will be our launch of the World Social Science Report (WSSR), published in partnership with UNESCO, in mid-2010.

Behind such high-profile, flagship activities there has been less visible but equally intensive and important work; most notably:

- The facilitation of ISSC governance has continued, with four Executive Committee meetings and the 2008 General Assembly in Cape Town developing further our sense of strong collaboration and common purpose among our members and leadership.
- Our leadership and representational role in global social science has taken us to a very wide range of meetings and events, where we have articulated those global challenges that necessitate our cross-disciplinary, cross-sciences, and internationally comparative approach, and where we have argued the case for the social science contributions, conditions, and capacities that these challenges demand.
- Translating these principles into practice has entailed the development of a much more proactive role for the ISSC in strengthening strategic partnerships with a wide range of organizations; particularly with UNESCO, the International Council for Science (ICSU), and the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (CIPSH).
- In the case of ISSC-ICSU relations, an important focus has been our joint sponsorship of a new international scientific programme on Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR). In the broader field of global environmental change (GEC) research, we have also been cooperating closely with ICSU in a new visioning process underway for GEC research, and have become engaged in a range of other regional and international initiatives aimed at developing future GEC strategies and funding policies. Towards the end of 2009 the ISSC Executive agreed that the Council should lead on an initiative to define and strengthen social science contributions to GEC research; this will involve, to begin with, a scoping exercise among ISSC member associations and the facilitation of collaborative links between two of the Council’s programmes: the one on human dimensions of global environmental change (IHDP) and the other on poverty (CROP).
- Strengthening our scientific programmes by supporting their strategic renewal and development has been ongoing work, undertaken in close collaboration with those organizations co-sponsoring these international research and networking initiatives. Our own efforts in this regard have been guided by the outcomes of an internal review, conducted in 2008, of the Council’s international research programming and related sponsorship role.
- We have been acting on our mandate towards promoting the development of the social sciences in developing and transition economies, most notably by mapping out, for further discussion and implementation in 2010, an innovative new scheme – the World Social Science Fellows and Scholars Programme – for building a future generation of globally networked world social science leaders. The ISSC-UNESCO Summer School Series has also continued, and we have strived to ensure that equal access to and partnership in global social science initiatives is a cornerstone of these and all other ISSC activities.
• We continue to promote research in our scientific niche area via the awarding of prizes. The Stein Rokkan Prize for Comparative Social Science Research is now awarded on an annual basis, and both the 2008 and 2009 winners were celebrated at the 2009 WSSF. A new agreement has been reached to award the Foundation Mattei Dogan and ISSC Prize for Excellence in Interdisciplinary Research at each future WSSF.

• Policy support and advice to policy-makers was a key discussion point at the WSSF, and is taken up again in the WSSR. We have also started discussions about giving further practical expression to this concern by setting up a Global Social Science Leaders Group. A further dimension of our policy support and advice is expressed through our continued involvement in the International Forum of Funding Agencies supporting the social sciences (IFFA), as well as the International Data Forum (IDF). The ISSC has assisted in the organization of meetings of both groups and stands ready to contribute further to their work.

• The inner workings of the ISSC Secretariat have also been under overhaul, and have included the launch of a new ISSC website, allowing for improved membership contact and interaction.

While all the above has been in process, we have worked at diversifying the ISSC’s resource base and expanding our membership via active recruitment as well as opening for discussion in our governance structures ideas about new types of members, including research foundations, universities and other organizations that share our vision and contribute to our outcomes.

**Heide Hackmann**

April 2010
The World Social Science Forum (WSSF)

The ISSC’s WSSF series will regularly convene major stakeholders in international social science cooperation to discuss the most pressing issues of world relevance, and the priorities for the future of international social science. It will stimulate much-needed dialogue across disciplines and scientific fields, connect research and practice, and – in this context – provide a platform for debate as well as the exchange of experiences, innovative ideas, and emergent good practices.

The rationale for the first-ever WSSF, held in Bergen, Norway, in May 2009, was as follows:

One Planet – Worlds Apart?

The peoples of the world are increasingly integrated into a global economy. New linking technologies such as satellites, the Internet and GPS grid the planet, and the content of new media has homogenizing impacts on world culture. People are also connected by a growing number of institutions (both public and private) – including the International Social Science Council. Global travel has increased dramatically – in 2007 there were 900 million international tourist arrivals. Science and research are two of the best examples of human collaboration: ideas are developed and concepts exchanged across all borders. Students and scholars studying and working abroad now count many millions, and their number grows every year. But, in spite of all the unifying forces, our world is also one of great divides: there are enormous gulfs in wealth, health, life expectancies, and education, both within countries and across regions.

The changing dynamics of a shrinking world

The planet is becoming more crowded and humanity is becoming more intermingled. The planet is also becoming more polluted: climate change will affect everybody, but its impacts will vary greatly in both geographic and social terms, which sets the stage for increased geopolitical competition. The planet is becoming more unequal as well as more juxtaposed. In modern societies, different epochs co-exist – but not without tensions and not always peacefully. The planet is also shrinking. Due to modern communication, even in the most abject quarters, the poor can see what they do not have and hence sense more acutely their deprivation.

Social science: Providing blueprints for the modern world

While the technologies we use in our everyday lives are, to a large extent, the spinoffs of natural science, the arrangements within which national and global development have taken place have to a large extent been the spinoffs of ideas taken from the social sciences. Social theories have had enormous impacts on the construction of the modern world – on how nations have been built, institutions cast, citizens empowered, alliances constructed, currencies based, trade organized, education provided, and identities
forged. Social change has, of course, also been strongly influenced by other notions than those of the social sciences – for example, by popular beliefs, ideological doctrines, political myths, and common sense. Taken together, all these strains of thought – some well considered, some badly misconceived – have resulted in vast changes that have not been intended and social consequences that have not been anticipated. Furthermore, as UNESCO notes in the very first sentence of the preamble to its constitution: “Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed.”

In the 21st century the world will confront and will have to cope with and manage multiple, simultaneous, and intertwined crises, understanding how to:

• reduce the gap between rich and poor – and at the same time address climate change;
• promote economic growth – and at the same time bring about sustainable development;
• raise life expectancies – and at the same time manage growing populations;
• expand international exchange – and at the same time counter the threat of pandemics;
• promote universal values – and at the same time maintain cultural diversity;
• ensure secular concord – and at the same time respect the return of religion as a global force.

Challenges to the social sciences

The social sciences develop and test models and interpretations of individuals and society in order to explain how humans behave and change in interaction with one another and with the natural world. In many ways the social sciences themselves are fragmented: if there is one planet with worlds apart, there is also the problem of the social sciences not being on the same map. In order to make social science relevant, pertinent and potent, social scientists have to scrutinize their own concepts about how society works, and engage in vigorous self-examination of their approaches, in order to define common tasks and set a shared agenda.
The ISSC launched its series of WSSFs in May 2009 in Bergen, Norway, under the overall theme *One Planet – Worlds Apart?*. This was the ISSC’s headline event of the period under review, and it was widely viewed by participants surveyed as an outstanding success. Registrations closed at 800 participants from almost 80 countries. Of these, some 200 played an active role as speakers, respondents, or moderators, and some 30 young scholarship awardees presented their research on posters amidst the general networking during session breaks.

The 2009 WSSF was convened by the ISSC and co-organized by the University of Bergen and the Stein Rokkan Centre for Social Studies.

The thinking behind the ISSC’s launch of the WSSF series, audio recordings of proceedings, PowerPoint presentations, and a pictorial record of the Bergen event have been made available on the ISSC website [www.worldsocialscience.org](http://www.worldsocialscience.org).
2009 WSSF Programme Highlights

- An opening ceremony hosted by the ISSC Executive featured numerous UNESCO and Norwegian dignitaries, with an opening address by ISSC’s President, Gudmund Hernes, while Helga Nowotny of the European Research Council spoke on Out of Science? Out of Sync? Is the science we need for rational policymaking available and accessible?
- Plenary sessions featuring a range of leading thinkers, including Jon Elster and Rainer Silbereisen (One Social Science – or Many?); Rajendra Pachauri and Roberta Balstad (Can Science Save Us? Challenges for Social Science from Climate Change); Saskia Sassen and Yan Ming (Towards Novel Assemblages of Territory, Authority and Rights); and Peter Piot and Adebayo Olukoshi (Knowing Better – Doing Worse? What Social Science can provide for Policymakers).
- A concluding ceremony panel – comprising Emir Sader, Michel Wieviorka, Berit Olsson, and Adam Habib – that reflected on the global challenges identified during the WSSF proceedings and discussed social science’s capacity to meet the pressing demands it confronts.
The ISSC’s World Social Science Forum Series

The 2009 WSSF was hosted by the University of Bergen and co-organized by its Stein Rokkan Centre for Social Studies. The ISSC’s Programme Committee was chaired by ISSC President, Gudmund Hernes. He as well as the Council’s Secretary-General served on the Bergen Organizing Committee, which was chaired by Prof. Anne Lise Fimreite of the Rokkan Centre.

Following the success of the first WSSF in 2009, the ISSC issued a call via its members for bids from prospective hosts for 2012 and beyond. In November 2009, the ISSC Executive Committee adjudicated the bids, and negotiated with the approved hosts for the 2nd (2012) and 3rd (2015) events in the Council’s WSSF Series. The selection criteria used in respect of applicants bidding to host the Forums were:

- Organizational capacity
- Funding ability
- Intellectual attraction
- Fit with the ISSC’s vision, strategic planning, and direction.

2012 in Shanghai, China

The Fudan Institute for Advanced Study in Social Sciences (IAS-Fudan), based at Fudan University in Shanghai, China, will host the next in the ISSC’s WSSF Series.

2015 in South Africa

In 2015, the WSSF will move to Africa, where it is the intention of a consortium of scientific organizations to support and co-organize the event. The consortium consists of South Africa’s Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) and the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), working in conjunction with the Universities of Johannesburg and Fort Hare in South Africa.
ISSC Scientific Prizes

The ISSC awards two prestigious international prizes, in collaboration with institutional partners:
• The ISSC Stein Rokkan Prize for Comparative Social Science Research, in collaboration with the University of Bergen and the European Consortium for Political Research.
• The Foundation Mattei Dogan and ISSC Prize for Excellence in Interdisciplinary Research.

The ISSC Stein Rokkan Prize for Comparative Social Science Research

The Stein Rokkan 2008 and 2009 awards were presented at the 2009 World Social Science Forum in Bergen, Norway.

The 2008 prize went to Prof. Cas Mudde (University of Antwerp, Belgium) for his book *Populist Radical Right Parties in Europe*.

The 2009 prize was awarded to a group of collaborating authors: Robert E. Goodin (Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, Australia), James Mahmud Rice (Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, Australia), Antti Parpo (Somero Social and Health Services, Finland) and Lina Eriksson (Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, Australia) for their book *Discretionary Time. A New Measure of Freedom*.

The next Stein Rokkan Prize will be awarded in December 2010 at the ISSC’s 2010 General Assembly meeting in Japan.

The Foundation Mattei Dogan and ISSC Prize for Excellence in Interdisciplinary Research

The terms for this award were re-negotiated during 2009 between the ISSC and the Foundation Mattei Dogan, and it was agreed that future awards will always be presented in parallel with WSSF series events. The next award will therefore be in 2012, and nominations will open in 2011.
The 2010 World Social Science Report

Work on the 2010 World Social Science Report (WSSR), which UNESCO commissioned the ISSC to produce, began in early 2008 with the appointment of an ISSC-WSSR Managing Editor, Francoise Caillods, and the convening of an ISSC-WSSR Editorial Board. In mid-2008, a WSSR editorial team was convened, and the commissioning of contributions from colleagues all over the world began.

A public call was made to all ISSC members, and also more broadly, for material for the WSSR. This generated some 80 contributions, which will appear in the Report as well as on the ISSC website, under the Open Access rubric.

The WSSR is strategically linked to the ISSC’s World Social Science Forum, thus emphasizing the dynamic interaction between two processes: ongoing debate and innovative thinking on the one hand as well as reflection and analysis on the state of health of the social sciences on the other. Material first presented at the 2009 WSSF will now also appear in the 2010 WSSR.

Editorial Team
Françoise Caillods, Managing Editor
Laurent Jeanpierre, Senior Advisor, France

Researchers
Elise Demeulenaere, France
Mathieu Denis, Canada
Koen Jonkers, Netherlands
Edouard Morena, France

Editorial Board
The WSSR Editorial Board comprised senior scholars from different regions and disciplines, the ISSC Secretariat representative, and a representative from the UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Sector.

Craig Calhoun – Sociology, United States
Christopher Colclough – Economics, United Kingdom
Adam Habib – Political Science, South Africa
Laura Hernández-Guzman – Psychology, Mexico
Huang Ping – Sociology, China
Gudmund Hernes – Sociology, Norway (Chairman)
Sohelia Shahshahani – Anthropology, Iran
Hebe Vessuri – Social Anthropology, Science Studies, Venezuela
Peter Weingart – Science and Technology Studies, Germany
Polymnia Zagefka – Development Studies, France/Greece
Heide Hackmann – ISSC Secretary-General (Ex Officio)
John Crowley – UNESCO (Observer).

The main role of the Editorial Board was to advise the Managing Editor on the structure and content of the WSSR, to advise on the choice of authors, to provide comments on contributions, and to serve as a reference group.
The 2010 WSSR Theme and Content

**Knowledge Divides: Asymmetries in Social Science Knowledge Production in a Context of Globalization**

The WSSR (publication mid-2010) reviews the state of the social sciences in various parts of the world, noting their rapid expansion and globalization since the previous UNESCO Report (1999), and grapples with the problematic of the disparities and fragmentation in the social sciences which undermines their effectiveness in addressing global issues. The chapter headings highlight the WSSR focus:

**Chapter 1: Social sciences facing the world**
Today’s challenges and trends in human societies – for example, global environmental change, poverty and global inequalities – are at the same time challenges for social science disciplines, and are forcing them to adjust.

**Chapter 2: Institutional geography of social sciences**
Contrast is the word that describes best the state of different social science research systems across the world. This chapter compares the systems of North America, Latin America, China, South Asia, Russia, and sub-Saharan Africa.

**Chapter 3: Unequal capacities**
Disparities in the volume, quality, and visibility of social science research result in large part from disparities in research capacities. Factors affecting this include the capacities of individuals, organizations, and systems, and are influenced by regional networking strengths and the impact of brain drain/gain.

**Chapter 4: Uneven internationalization of research production**
Bibliometric tools allow us to see where social science journals and papers are produced and whether this production is equally spread across the world. Social sciences have become increasingly international in recent decades, but international databases exhibit continuing strong Western and English-language dominance, even though production is on the rise from other sources, notably Asia and Latin America.

**Chapter 5: Homogenizing or pluralizing**
The ever-increasing circulation of ideas and people lead to the homogenization of knowledge production. Social science’s challenge now is to construct interpretative frameworks and outcomes that are both scientific (therefore universal) and locally relevant, i.e. suitable for the study of the local context and the world from the local standpoints. This requires a balance between in-depth research drawn from local contexts and dialogue with global social sciences.

**Chapter 6: Disciplinary territories**
Knowledge divides in the social sciences are not only divides between national traditions and research systems. They also take the form of divisions between and within disciplines. Institutional and intellectual constraints prevent social sciences from contributing to the understanding of global challenges as much as they should. However, the disciplinary divisions still play a vital role for the renewal of knowledge.
Chapter 7: Competing in the knowledge society
Over the past decades, the growing importance of higher education and research as drivers of economic growth has led to an increase in international competition between countries, institutions and researchers. This chapter examines the impact of phenomena such as university rankings, increasingly quantitative evaluation, and competitive funding on the social sciences.

Chapter 8: Disseminating social sciences
Social scientists contribute in their different functions to widely disseminating social science concepts. Publishing new research is an important part of the dissemination process, but how can we maximize availability of books and articles in academic journals? What can be expected from different forms of open access?

Chapter 9: Social sciences and policy makers
Governments regularly state that they would like to use credible and relevant research results to inform their decisions, but the relationships between policy-makers and researchers is not simple. This chapter reviews the challenges raised by evidence-based decision-making as well as the role of think tanks in the war of ideas.
Strengthening Global Social Science Capacity through the ISSC

Assisting the positive and rigorous development of the social sciences in developing and transition economies is a key priority for the ISSC, and is integrated into all of the Council’s activities. Our emphasis here falls on:

- Promoting the full integration of social scientists from societies with less well-resourced research systems into the worldwide knowledge system
- Building capacity for effective international social science cooperation on the basis of excellence, equality and mutual respect
- Encouraging, and supporting, the next generation of social scientists, making good use of the experience of our current senior social scientists.

The 2007-2010 Action Agenda mandated the ISSC Secretariat to convene a Committee on Developing and Transition Economies (CoDATE), which met four times during the period 2008-2009 to advise on and develop a capacity strengthening profile of activities for the ISSC.

Progress towards a new ISSC Programme for World Social Science Fellows

Based on consultations with the ISSC Executive and General Assembly; discussions with representatives of regional social science councils in Latin America (Consejo Latino-Americano de Ciencias Sociales), Asia (Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils and Asian Political and International Studies Association), and Africa (Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa); as well as a survey of social science funding agencies, CoDATE has developed a proposal for the establishment of an ISSC World Social Science Fellows and Scholars Programme.

Young scholars at the Bergen WSSF
The CoDATE proposal, which was endorsed by the ISSC Executive Committee at its November 2009 meeting, is designed to strengthen the research and teaching capacities of future generations of global social science leaders from all parts of the world. Participating early career social scientists – to be called World Social Science (WSS) Fellows – will be competitively selected to take part in seminars focusing on new or emerging fields of study that require interdisciplinary, interregional, comparative perspectives and approaches. Each seminar will comprise up to 20 young scholars, balancing North/South participation, gender, and disciplinary diversity. Seminars will be convened and led by senior scholars – leaders in their field – and will include the participation of two world-renowned scholars – one from the North and one from the South.

Seminars will provide WSS Fellows and Scholars with state of the art reviews of work in particular fields of study, an inventory of the most compelling research questions to be addressed in this field, concrete ideas for research projects on these questions, new networks for developing such projects in international research consortia, and resources (including lectures by research giants and other senior scholars, critical reading lists, case studies, and ideas for assignments) for developing PhD-level teaching courses. In addition, all WSS Fellows will be supported to attend the next World Social Science Forum, where they will meet one another and get an opportunity to play a leading role in global social science agenda-setting discussions.

The World Social Science Fellows Programme is scheduled for further development, fundraising and implementation, in collaboration with ISSC programmes – the IHDP and CROP – during the period 2010-2011.

The ISSC’s Committee on Developing and Transition Economies (CoDATE)

Atilio Boron, Latin American Program of Distance Education in the Social Sciences, Argentina
Jo Duffy, Economic and Social Research Council, UK
Renee van Kessel-Hagesteijn, The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research
Khotso Mokhele, South Africa
Adebayo Olukoshi, past Executive Secretary of the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (Chair)
Seteney Shami, Social Science Research Council, USA
David Thorns, University of Canterbury, New Zealand
Wanda Ward, National Science Foundation, USA
Yang Yang, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China
Heide Hackmann, ISSC (Ex Officio)
Josh de Wind, Social Science Research Council, USA (Observer).

CoDATE work has been supported by Joe Gillett from the ISSC Secretariat. The establishment of the Committee and its proposal development work was supported by the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) and the National Science Foundation (NSF) in the USA.

The ideas comprising the CoDATE WSS Fellows Programme Proposal are those of the CoDATE Committee and do not necessarily reflect the views of committee members’ respective agencies or organizations.
The ISSC-UNESCO International Summer School on Comparative Research in the Social Sciences

The Fifth Session of the ISSC-UNESCO Summer School Series was held in Sofia, Bulgaria from 3-9 September, 2009. The focus of this event was on Comparative Research in the Social Sciences and Social Policies.

Participants numbered 36 and included pre-doctoral and post-doctoral researchers from Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Macedonia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Slovenia, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. The event was coordinated by Prof. Nikolai Genov of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, who also delivered the keynote address.

Capacity for international social science management: ISSC Interns

The ISSC welcomes suitably orientated Masters and PhD students to its Paris-based Secretariat to learn about the world of international social science management. Though participation in the various activities and programmes of the ISSC, our interns get to interact with eminent professionals in the social sciences, build on their knowledge and skills in the social sciences, science policy, research, and organizational management.

The ISSC hosts interns from all over the world. Over the period under review, we hosted:

- Maria Fatima Quiler from the Philippines (2008)
- Irene Dalla Vedova from Italy (2008)
- Sari Minjari Damayanti from Indonesia (2009)
- Joe Gillett from the United Kingdom (2009)
- Ting Ting Song from China (2009).

ISSC-UNESCO International Summer School 2009
International Scientific Programmes and Knowledge Networks

The ISSC has initiated and supported international research programmes and knowledge networks since the early 1990s. The objective is to foster innovative, comparative, interdisciplinary, and crossdisciplinary research on some of the most urgent questions of the day. Our programmes and networks are essential to the ISSC’s successful promotion of the global presence and authority of the social science and the development of their capacities and connectivity.

Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR)

Jointly sponsored with the International Council for Science (ICSU) and the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN-ISDR)

Addressing the knowledge gaps that prevent the effective application of science to averting disasters

The IRDR is a major new 10-year international research programme, launched by ICSU in 2008 to address the impacts of disasters on regional and global scales. In a break from past approaches, the programme combines diverse expertise and perspectives into one coordinated effort, bringing together natural, socioeconomic, health, and engineering sciences from around the world. IRDR will focus on natural and human-induced environmental hazards related to geophysical, oceanographic, climate, and weather trigger events, even space weather and impact by near-Earth objects.

Governance

The IRDR’s work is guided by an International Scientific Committee, jointly appointed by the programme sponsors and chaired by Prof. Gordon McBean (Canada). The International Programme Office (IPO) for IRDR will be located in Beijing at the Headquarters of the Center for Earth Observation and Digital Earth (CEODE) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. This is the first time that an international office of this type has been hosted in Asia. Beijing was selected by IRDR’s co-sponsors following an international call for offers in 2009. The Office will be funded by the China Association for Science and Technology (CAST) and directed by Dr. Jane Rovins.

For further information about the IRDR:
http://www.icsu.org/1_icsuinscience/ENVI_Hazards_1.html
International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP)

Jointly sponsored with the International Council for Science (ICSU) and the United Nations University (UNU)

Framing Worldwide Research on the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change

Human actions currently dominate the Earth’s great biophysical cycles and are, on aggregate, responsible for a variety of large-scale environmental changes – from climate change to loss of biodiversity and changes in land cover. There is no way to address such problems effectively without altering human behavior individually and collectively. It is no exaggeration to say that the Earth is moving into a new era appropriately named the Anthropocene. Through this understanding, it has become clear that addressing large-scale environmental issues and fostering sustainable development will require a concerted effort on the part of researchers focusing on human behavior.

The IHDP was developed to this end. It works toward understanding and addressing the effects of individuals and societies on global environmental change, and how such global changes, in turn, affect humans.

Activities

IHDP’s activities focus on three principal areas: developing and sustaining cutting-edge research on the human dimensions of global environmental change; developing world-wide capacity to understand and deal with these challenges; and promoting interaction between scientists and policy-makers on these topics.

In the 2008-2009 period, highlight activities have included:

- The 7th IHDP Open Meeting, held in Bonn, on Social Challenges of Global Change
- An international Human Dimensions training and networking workshop, held in Delhi, reaching out to 200 early career scientists
- Launch of the Earth Systems Governance project as an IHDP core activity
- The synthesis conference of the IHDP’s Global Environmental Change and Human Security project (GECHS)
- A World Social Science Forum 2009 Session on Land Use Conflicts, co-convened by the IHDP, the German National Global Change Committee, and the Earth System Science Partnership (ESSP)
- An event, co-sponsored by the ISSC, at the Copenhagen COP-15 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Input from a range of IHDP scholars into the 5th IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) Assessment Report.
Governance
The IHDP’s work is guided by an International Scientific Committee jointly appointed by the programme sponsors. The Committee is currently chaired by Prof. Oran Young (USA). The IHDP Secretariat is located on the UN Campus in Bonn and is headed by an Executive Director, Dr. Anantha Duraiappah, who was appointed to this post in 2009.
Comparative Research Programme on Poverty (CROP)

Jointly sponsored with the University of Bergen in Norway

Mobilizing critical research for preventing and eradicating poverty

Since 2009, and with the support of the ISSC and the University of Bergen, CROP has been in a process of restructuring and renewal. The ISSC’s 2008 General Assembly approved the appointment of a new Scientific Director, and in 2009 the Council’s Executive Committee approved the appointment of a new Scientific Committee. Based on an internal review of the programmes and consultations with key partners, the Committee developed a Strategic Plan to further strengthen CROP in the coming two years.

CROP seeks to:

- Promote critical interdisciplinary and comparative research on the nature, extent, depth, distribution, trends, causes and effects of poverty
- Produce knowledge with relevance to diverse policy communities and create spaces for dialogue with various policy actors at national, regional, and global levels
- Contribute to building and enhancing global comparative research capacities
- Undertake critical analyses and monitor national and international policy responses to poverty everywhere.

Thematic clusters

The key themes that will structure CROP activities in the coming period include:

- Climate change and the poor
- Rights, values, and global justice
- Social cohesion, welfare, and global dimensions
- Child poverty
- Feminization of poverty
- Methodological and integral research design tools.

CROP has a longstanding record of coordinating and facilitating publications on poverty and organizes workshops where emphasis is placed on facilitating the participation of researchers from the South. Most of the workshops are in collaboration with other institutions, such as local universities, research organisations or international organisations.
Governance
Members of CROP’s Scientific Committee are jointly appointed by the programme sponsors. The Committee is currently chaired by Prof. Atilio Boron (Argentina) (left). Prof. Asunción Lera St. Clair (Norway) (right) serves as CROP’s Scientific Director.

The CROP Secretariat is based at the University of Bergen, Norway.

For further information about CROP: http://www.crop.org/
Promoting knowledge exchange and networking in the areas of global social change, gender, peace, and conflict

International Global Social Change (IGSC)

The IGSC was initiated as an ISSC Standing Committee in 2004 to promote networks and develop activities focusing on a range of topics, including:

- Linear vs. polarizing trends in world social processes
- Global players in the 21st century
- Culture, sustainable development and migration
- Migration, labor, and human rights

- Social policy and global social change.

In 2009, the IGSC organized an international seminar on *Sharing Intangible Cultural Heritage: Narratives and Representations*. The event was co-sponsored by the Mexican Ministry of Culture and the National University of Mexico. The seminar’s main objective was to develop new concepts and methods of analysis on cultural diversity as reflected in intangible cultural heritage. The theme included a focus on how intangible cultural heritage is shared through migration, in diasporas, and – in particular – historical process, as well as a focus on how such heritage is shared by young creative artists who are also academic researchers. Participants included the President of the Assembly of State Parties to the Convention on Intangible Cultural Heritage, Mr. Cherif Khaznadar.

The IGSC is coordinated by Prof. Lourdes Arizpe of the National University of Mexico.
Gender, Globalization and Democratization (GGD)

GGD was established in order to provide sound and reliable knowledge gathered from all parts of the world that can be used to improve the social, economic, and political position of women in this era of globalization. The programme’s objectives are to:

- offer a global organizational structure to bring together scholars working in different academic disciplines and in different regions of the world to learn from one another
- develop joint research projects to develop knowledge that can be used as a foundation for policy initiatives that can improve the lives of women
- identify, compare, and explore the many facets of globalization and its impact on women
- provide an output of scholarly publications, workshop materials, syllabi, training manuals, and course materials that can be shared globally on the Internet and in other ways as a means of understanding and addressing problems generated for women by globalization
- establish an inclusive international scientific network of researchers working in the field of globalization and gender.

In the period 2008-2009, GGD has held a wide range of meetings and workshops, bringing together network members to lead debates on GGD issues – from human trafficking, to agriculture, migration, human insecurity, wartime violence, indebtedness and homeownership – within the contexts of global conferences of international professional associations including the International Political Science Association, Women’s Worlds International, International Studies Association and Mid-Atlantic Women’s Studies Association.

GGD is coordinated by Prof. Jane Bayes of California State University, USA.

Research on Ethnic Conflict: Approaches to Peace (RECAP)

RECAP was set up in order to take stock of the current state of research in the area of ethnic conflict and its resolution, to act as a clearing house for Internet resources in this area of study, and to bring the latter to the attention of a wider public, including policy-makers. The specific objectives of RECAP are to:

- take stock of existing research on the origins of ethnic conflict and on the range of approaches that are available to eliminate it
- reduce it in intensity or at least to mitigate its effects
- identify the principal gaps in current research in the areas of ethnic conflict and conflict resolution
- encourage further research in those areas in which obvious gaps have been identified
- ensure that research findings in the area of ethnic conflict and its resolution are readily available within the public policy sector, at the levels of national government and international bodies.

During the period covered by this report, RECAP organized a Roundtable Meeting on Recent Advances in Research on Ethnic Conflict Resolution. The primary objective was to launch a stock-taking exercise in the comparative analysis of ethnic conflict resolution. Some of the contributions appeared as a special issue of Nationalism and Ethnic Politics in December 2009 and are scheduled to be republished in book form by Routledge in June 2010.

RECAP is coordinated by Prof. John Coakley of University College, Dublin, Ireland.
ISSC Partnerships, Collaborations and Scientific Sponsorships

The ISSC actively enters into partnerships, collaborations, and sponsorships with both globally-focused and local partners, and consciously works with these towards promoting scientific excellence and relevance, as per the ISSC Mission. Initiating, developing, maintaining, and ensuring the ongoing efficacy of these vital linkages is a major function of the ISSC Secretariat.

Ongoing Core Partnerships

UNESCO – The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
ICSU – International Council for Science
CIPSH – International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies
ECOSOC – The United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Special Events-linked Partnerships

CODESRIA (Council for the Development of Social Science Research In Africa); and from South Africa the HSRC (Human Sciences Research Council), NRF (National Research Foundation), DST (Department of Science and Technology), DAC (Department of Arts and Culture), AISA (Africa Institute of South Africa), ASSAf (Academy of Science of South Africa) and BASA (Business and Arts South Africa) – 2008 ISSC-CIPSH General Assembly Symposium in Cape Town

University of Bergen, and the Rokkan Centre, Norway – ISSC’s First World Social Science Forum (2009)

IAS-Fudan (Fudan Institute for Advanced Study in Social Sciences), China – ISSC’s Second World Social Science Forum (2012)

CODESRIA and South Africa’s HSRC – ISSC’s Third World Social Science Forum (2015).

Joint Prize-Awarding Partners

ECPR (European Consortium for Political Research) and the University of Bergen – The Stein Rokkan Prize for Comparative Social Science Research

Mattei Dogan Foundation – Prize for Excellence in Interdisciplinary Research.

Collaborations around International Science Policy and Funding Initiatives

IFFA (International Forum of Funding Agencies) – A forum for national, publicly-funded social science research councils (or divisions of national councils responsible for the social sciences) to exchange information and best practice, discuss research policy issues of mutual interest, and develop collaborative actions aimed at promoting international social science.
IGFA (International Group of Funding Agencies for Global Change Research) – A forum through which national agencies that fund research on global change identify issues of mutual interest and ways to address these through national and, when appropriate, coordinated international actions.

The Belmont Forum (the IGFA Council of Principals) – A forum that seeks to strengthen linkages between research funding agencies as well as between these agencies and the international scientific community, in order to improve the coordination and alignment of global change research priorities and strategies. The Belmont challenge for future joint action and funding support focuses on delivering knowledge to support human action and adaptation to regional environmental change.

The FMSH (Fondation Maison des Science de l’Homme, Paris) – Partnering with the ISSC and ICSU in the establishment of an international, crossdisciplinary Forum of Foundations focused on environmental change, innovation (green technologies), and sustainable development.

The ESF (European Science Foundation) and COST (Intergovernmental Framework for European Cooperation in Science and Technology) – RESCUE: A frontiers of science initiative that seeks to address, at a European level, the societal and scientific challenges related to global environmental change, including its human dimensions, and to stimulate an integrated response to such challenges from natural, social, and human sciences.

The IDF (International Data Forum) – A forum to provide the mechanisms through which data needs for future cross-national collaborative research on social scientific issues can be identified and prioritized, and to coordinate efforts by national research funding agencies and statistical authorities to make data more widely available for research purposes.

**Joint Scientific Sponsorships**

ICSU and the UNU (United Nations University) – Co-sponsoring the IHDP (the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change)

The University of Bergen – Co-sponsoring CROP (the Comparative Research Programme on Poverty)

ICSU and the UN-ISDR (United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction) – Co-sponsoring the IRDR (the Integrated Research on Disaster Risk Programme).
ISSC Funding Sources 2008-2009

Core Funding

ISSC Members – Membership Fees
UNESCO Framework Agreement (in support of the World Social Science Report)
Others – Trade Union of Norwegian Teachers

Project/Activity Grants 1: World Social Science Report

Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), UK
European Science Foundation (ESF)
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)
Stiftelsen Riksbankens Jubileumsfond, Sweden
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

WSSR Partners in Publishing:

Norwegian School of Management
London School of Economics and Political Science, UK
University College London, UK
University of Edinburgh, UK
University of Essex, UK
University of Exeter, UK
University of Glasgow, UK
University of Leicester, UK
Institute of Education, University of London, UK
University of Manchester, UK
University of Nottingham, UK
Heriot-Watt University, UK
Freie Universität Berlin, Germany
Jacobs University Bremen, Germany
University of Stavanger, Norway

Project/Activity Grants 2: World Social Science Forum

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)
City of Bergen
Comparative Research Programme on Poverty (CROP)
Consejo Latino-Americano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO)
Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA)
Earth System Science Partnership (ESSP)
Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), UK
Equality, Social Organization, Performance (ESOP), University of Oslo, Norway
European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST)
European Science Foundation (ESF)
Human Sciences Research Council of South Africa (HSRC)
International Association of Universities (IAU)
International Council for Science (ICSU)
International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS)
National Research Foundation (NRF), South Africa
National Science Foundation (NSF), USA
NORFACE (New Opportunities for Research Funding Agency Cooperation in Europe)
Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training
Norwegian Institute of Public Health
Norwegian Ministry of Education and Research
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration
Research Council of Norway
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC)
Sparebanken Vest, Norway
Statkraft, Norway
The Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG), Germany
The Freedom of Expression Foundation
The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
University of Bergen, Norway
University of Maastricht, The Netherlands
University of Johannesburg, South Africa
World Health Organisation (WHO)

Project/Activity Grants 3: Other

Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), UK (CoDATE)
European Commission (SSH-Futures Project)
The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) (CoDATE)
UNESCO (Intangible Cultural Heritage Evaluation; Summer School)
University of Bergen (Stein Rokkan Prize Money)
ISSC Finances

With an ambitious new Action Agenda and profile of activities in place, the ISSC has had to give priority to diversifying and strengthening its resource base via external fundraising efforts. The table on the previous page, showing our funding sources during this reported period, is indicative of the Council’s success in this regard. It reflects the extent of fundraising that has been undertaken, particularly for the Council’s two key activities: the World Social Science Forum and the World Social Science Report.

**ISSC Revenues and Expenditures, in Euro: 2008-2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenue</td>
<td>517,990,00</td>
<td>796,986,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
<td>516,296,00</td>
<td>603,377,00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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¹ These figures reflect the budget managed by the ISSC Secretariat and exclude the World Social Science Forum budget, which was managed on behalf of the ISSC by the WSSF Bergen Committee.
² The 2009 figures are subject to external auditing.

The ISSC essentially has two sources of core support, which amount to an annual basic income of between €310,000 to €330,000 per annum. The two sources include ISSC Membership Fees (amounting to approximately €160,000 per annum) and support received from UNESCO as part of its Framework Agreement with the ISSC (US $225,000 per annum for the period 2008-2009). This Agreement specifies that, in return for UNESCO’s support, the Council will produce, on a regular basis, a World Social Science Report (WSSR).

In order to ensure that the ISSC has the capacity to deliver on an expanded agenda of objectives and activities, and to carry out its essential secretarial activities effectively and professionally using own funds, it has become essential to also find ways of raising the Council’s core resources. On this front, the General Assembly of 2008 agreed to undertake a review of ISSC membership subscriptions; a proposal for a new fees structure has been developed and will be considered by the 2010 General Assembly.

The ISSC’s longer-term financial sustainability depends on:

- Retaining current membership and increasing it, to guarantee that the ISSC can meet its core costs, and
- Building on the successful delivery of new activities and using its broad representational base as well as the renown and expertise of its membership, to impress upon funding bodies the value of supporting ISSC developmental and programmatic activities.
ISSC Membership

ISSC Member Associations and Unions

International Association of Legal Science (IALS):
  http://aisj-ials.org
International Economic Association (IEA):
  http://www.iea-world.org
International Federation of Social Science Organizations (IFSSO):
  http://www.ifsso.org
International Geographical Union (IGU):
  http://www.igu-net.org
International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS):
  http://www.iias-iisa.org
International Peace Research Association (IPRA):
International Political Science Association (IPSA):
  http://www.ipsa.ca
International Sociological Association (ISA):
  http://www.isa-sociology.org
International Union of Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences (IUAES):
  http://www.leidenumiv.nl/fsw/iuaes
International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS):
  http://www.iupsys.org
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP):
  http://www.iussp.org
Society for Social Studies of Science (4S):
  http://www.4sonline.org
World Association for Public Opinion Research (WAPOR):
  http://www.unl.edu/wapor
World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH):
  http://www.wfmh.org

ISSC Member Organizations

Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (ASCR):
  http://www.cas.cz
Academy of Social Sciences (ACSS):
  http://www.acss.org.uk
Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia (ASSA):
  http://www.assa.edu.au/
Associação Nacional de Pós-Graduação e Pesquisa em Ciências Sociais (ANPOCS):
  http://www.anpocs.org.br
British Academy:
  http://www.britac.ac.uk/
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (BAS):
  http://www.bas.bg
Cameroon Academy of Sciences (CAS)  
http://www.casciences.org/

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS):  
http://www.cass.net.cn

Consejo Latino-Americano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO):  
http://www.clacso.org

Consejo Mexicano de Ciencias Sociales (COMECSO):  
http://www.economia.unam.mx/comecso/about.html

Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA):  
http://www.codesria.org

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG):  
http://www.dfg.de

Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC):  
http://www.esrc.ac.uk

Facultad Latino Americana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO):  
http://www.flacso.org

Human Sciences Research Council of South Africa (HSRC):  
http://www.hsrc.ac.za

Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS):  
http://www.mta.hu/english/index.html

Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR):  
http://www.icssr.org

International Institute of Social Sciences of Malta (IISS)

International Union of Academies (IUA):  
http://www.uai-iua.org

Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO):  
http://www.nwo.nl

Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters:  
http://www.dnva.no

Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA):  
http://www.ossrea.net

Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC):  
http://www.pssc.org.ph

Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN):  
http://www.pan.pl

Research Council of Norway (RCN):  
http://www.forskningsradet.no/english

Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW):  
http://www.knaw.nl

The Royal Society of New Zealand (RSNZ):  
http://www.royalsociety.org.nz

Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS):  
http://www.ras.ru

Slovak Academy of Sciences (SAS):  
http://www.sav.sk

Social Science Academy of Nigeria (SSAN):  
http://ssanigeria.org

Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC):  
http://www. sshrc-crsh.gc.ca
Swiss Academy of Humanities and Social Sciences (SAHSS):
http://www.sagw.ch/sagw.html
Turkish Academy of Science (TÜBA):
http://www.tuba.gov.tr

ISSC Associate Members

Association Internationale des Sociologues de Langue Française (AISLF):
http://www.univ-tlse2.fr/aislf
Association for Politics and the Life Sciences (APLS):
http://www.aplsnet.org
Centre for Intercultural Studies and Multicultural Education (CISME):
http://www.adelaide.edu.au/cisme
European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI):
http://www.eadi.org
European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR):
http://www.ecprnet.eu
International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP):
http://www.iaapsy.org
International Federation of Data Organizations (IFDO):
http://www.ifdo.org
International Federation of Scientific Editors (IFSE)
International Studies Association (ISA):
http://www.isanet.org
International Society of Criminology (ISC):
http://perso.wanadoo.fr/societe.internationale.de.criminologie
Joseph Rowntree Foundation:
http://www.jrf.org.uk
Nuffield Foundation:
http://www.nuffieldfoundation.org
Social Science Research Council (SSRC):
http://www.ssrc.org
Strengthening the ISSC’s Representative Reach

Our Membership Recruitment Drive

At present the ISSC links together, and represents globally, a total of 61 organizations with a range of roles and interests in the social sciences.

The ISSC General Assembly of November 2008 approved new members as follows:

- The Society for Social Studies of Science, as a new Member Association
- The British Academy of Sciences, as a new Member Organization
- The Norwegian Academy of Sciences and Letters, as a new Member Organization
- The Joseph Rowntree Foundation, as a new Associate Member
- The Nuffield Foundation, as a new Associate Member.

The following applications were recommended by the May 2009 Executive Committee and will be submitted to the ISSC’s 2010 General Assembly for endorsement:

- Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia
- The Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The ISSC Secretariat, supported by a number of Executive Committee members, actively recruits for new ISSC members. This is a regular facet of their networking and builds on ISSC headline activities such as the May 2009 World Social Science Forum, which have served to raise the visibility and arouse interest in the ISSC and its work.

The spread of ISSC membership remains geographically uneven, and addressing this gap remains a strategic priority. It is envisaged that forthcoming World Social Science Fora – in Asia (2012) and Africa (2015) will assist in securing stronger representation from these regions.

Existing ISSC Membership Categories

- **Member associations or unions**: international, non-governmental bodies representing subjects across the social sciences.
- **Member organizations**: national academies of social science (or social science sections of national academies of science), national social science research councils (or divisions of national science councils responsible for the social sciences), and representative regional social science organizations or councils.
- **Associate members**: include national, regional and international governmental and non-governmental agencies, foundations, and organizations with major interests in the social sciences. Their association with the ISSC offers mutual advantages for the development of the social sciences and the strengthening of the Council.

Application for ISSC membership can be made in writing to:

The ISSC Secretary General at
issc@worldsocialscience.org