Advancing social science knowledge for global priority problems
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Our Mission

The ISSC’s mission is to represent and advance the social sciences – their quality, novelty, and utility – in all parts of the world; to bring the best social sciences to bear on the biggest challenges of our time.

Our Main Objectives

The ISSC works as a coordinator, catalyst, and instigator to increase the production and use of social science knowledge in all parts of the world in order to contribute to solving global priority problems. We bring together researchers, scholars, funders, decision and policy makers all across the globe to impact the world we live in.

Scoping, agenda-setting, policy development and resource mobilisation

Identifying social science priorities and bringing social science framings into international, integrated science visioning and agenda-setting processes.

Shaping international science policy; drawing the attention of national, regional and international science policy makers and funders to social science needs and opportunities.

Advocacy, promotion, information brokerage and dissemination

Securing the voice and visibility of the social sciences in other fields of science, amongst policy makers and in society; and spotlighting social science results and contributions to global priority problems.

Providing information about and access to social science knowledge systems and resources around the world.

Capacity development

Strengthening capacity for international collaboration on the basis of equality, inclusiveness and mutual respect, and building a new generation of globally connected world social science leaders.

Global Networking

Connecting a global membership base and fostering communities of practice comprising researchers, funders, policy makers, practitioners and civil society actors.
A Message from the President

Dr. Olive Shisana, President of the ISSC

I accepted nomination to become ISSC President at the ISSC’s General Assembly in December 2010, at a time when Dr. Gudmund Hernes, my predecessor, had successfully led the ISSC through a period of significantly intensified and expanded activity. My first message is therefore to Gudmund, on behalf of our whole ISSC social science community: Thank you, Gudmund, for your inspiring leadership, your pioneer spirit, and for a job of work well done.

With an ISSC embarked on new Flagship initiatives such as the World Social Science Forum (May 2009), and the World Social Science Report (June 2010), and with a dynamic ISSC Secretariat in place in Paris, I felt honoured to be elected as the ISSC President for 2010-2013. My enthusiasm was enhanced by the very clear direction taken by the ISSC’s General Assembly, in confirming four key focus areas, which I personally support strongly:

- the ISSC must become ever more clearly the Voice, in the public domain, of global social science;
- the theme “One Planet, Worlds Apart” (as adopted for the 1st World Social Science Forum) correctly stresses the imperative for global social science to recognize both the opportunities and threats for humanity which are presented by the current forms of globalization;
- the “Knowledge Divides” theme of the 1st World Social Science Report captures well the deep dilemma and daunting challenge for social science – and the other sciences - in our current polarizing world, where access to knowledge and related resources has become so unequal;
- the ISSC should expand further its focus on global environmental change, and should utilize this focus for pursuing the integration of sciences around this common challenge for humanity.
In my acceptance address to the 2010 General Assembly after my election, I therefore stressed my personal commitment to a dynamic ISSC focused on these areas.

To give this commitment a practical expression, and taking inspiration from my own background in “the global south”, I emphasised the need to ensure the fuller presence of that “south” within the ISSC. We have to accelerate the ISSC’s membership growth in all global regions, so we can truly say we are the global voice of social science.

Two scientific concerns I have highlighted relate to this “south” dimension: One is to link the ISSC to the current Open Access initiatives in science publishing, so that access to scientific knowledge is not blocked by poverty. The second is to scope the possibilities of a new ISSC Programme focused on HIV/AIDS, a pandemic whose pernicious persistence, despite the best efforts of medical science, highlights the need for socio-economic and cultural responses to human problems that are proving impossible to solve by bio-technical means alone.
Writing this message now, at the beginning of 2012, and reviewing the ISSC’s development over the last biennium, we can note an increasing global recognition, particularly in the world of natural science, that good social science is not only important, but necessary towards future human wellbeing. Beyond the HIV/AIDS example, we have only to remember the Fukushima disaster to grasp forcefully the interconnection and interdependency between the human and the natural world. This means we have to see collaboration across all the sciences and their sub-disciplines – natural, social, economic, human, medical, – as a necessary condition for human survival and progress. We cannot hope to address our global problems meaningfully if we operate in silos.

The ISSC’s key challenge is therefore to facilitate the cross-disciplinary and cross-science linkages which will allow social science to play its proper and essential global role.

Olive Shisana, President of the International Social Science Council
From the Executive Director

2010 – 2011: A period of consolidation and expansion

Readers of this Activities Report will quickly see that the period 2010-2011 has been one of significant consolidation and expansion for the ISSC. We are proud of our achievements and grateful to our members, partners and funders for their continued support.

Expansion of ISSC Flagship Programmes: From 1 to 3, and counting…

Our last bi-annual report announced the successful rollout of our 1st Flagship Programme event, the 2009 World Social Science Forum in Bergen, Norway. June 2010 saw the first product of our 2nd Flagship Programme, the World Social Science Report, on the theme “Knowledge Divides”, co-published with UNESCO (page 16). Then in 2011 we secured the necessary resources to initiate our 3rd Flagship Programme, the World Social Science Fellows Programme (page 19), which is the coming-to-fruition of the CoDate working group’s efforts over 2008-2010. We expect this new capacity development programme, with a strong “Global South” emphasis, to move forward rapidly with plans for a series of innovative global seminars, starting in 2012.

Also under development during 2011 was yet another potential ISSC Flagship Programme, this one focusing on the role of the social sciences in taking the lead in
transformative and integrated climate change and global environmental change research. Our GEC Design Project (page 31), supported by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), which has already resulted in an agenda-setting paper on the “Transformative Cornerstones of Social Science for Global Change”, will culminate in mid-2012 with a proposal for a new 10 year funding programme for the social sciences.

**Representation and Partnerships: A growing social science profile on the world stage**

Our leadership and representational role in global social science has continued to take us to a very wide range of meetings and events, where we have articulated those daunting global challenges that necessitate our cross-disciplinary, trans-science, and internationally comparative approach, and where we have argued the case for the social science contributions, conditions, and capacities that these challenges demand. The fruit of speaking out consistently for the social sciences has been the ISSC’s ever-increasing inclusion in discussions about the presence and role of science organisations on the global stage.

The major challenges of our time demand high quality science to underpin effective, equitable responses. And good science – this is a rapidly widening realisation – demands good social science. This greater acceptance of the social sciences amongst scientific peers and partners is a very clear step in the right direction for the ISSC.

**Professionalisation and responsible governance**

As the activity output of the ISSC has expanded, so has the number of staff in the Secretariat. From a staff of 3 in 2008, we have grown to 12 at the start of 2012, if we count our part-time staff, 2 seconded staff and our intern. This expansion of the Secretariat’s capacity has been made possible by successful fundraising for our programmatic work.

The Secretariat’s work continues to be monitored and supported by our Executive Committee, meeting every half-year, and our General Assembly (GA) meeting every 3 years. The 2010 GA in Japan (page 11) backed the ISSC expansion, mandating new activities, and enabling the professionalization of our secretariat (so that I am now Executive Director, and no longer Secretary General). The GA also approved the establishment of a new membership category (Member Institutions), allowing a broader range of bodies to join in the ISSC’s important work, and supported a plan for greater self-reliance by 2014, with a membership fees increase which was strongly backed by our members during 2011, boosting membership income by 40% between 2010 and 2011.

Perhaps of greatest importance, is the ISSC’s growing relevance to a wide range of social science organisations, as the benefits of the Council’s new activities become more visible. This will ensure the continuing commitment of our current membership, and position the ISSC to welcome many new members.

**Heide Hackmann**, Executive Director, International Social Science Council
Governance

Executive Committee 2010-2013

Elected by the 2010 General Assembly, the members of the 2010-2013 ISSC Executive Committee are:

President:
Olive Shisana, Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), South Africa

Vice-presidents:
Alberto Martinelli, Vice-President for Scientific Activities
Professor Emeritus of Political Science and Sociology
University of Milan, Italy
David Thorns, Vice-President for Information and Communications Outreach
Emeritus Professor of Sociology, School of Social and Political Sciences
College of Arts, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand

Treasurer:
Michel Sabourin, International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS), Department of Psychology, University of Montreal, Canada

Ordinary members:
John Mark Beaton, Secretary General, Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (AASSREC), Executive Director, Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia
Ruth Fincher, International Geographical Union (IGU), Professor of Geography and Vice President of the Academic Board, University of Melbourne, Australia
Chad Gaffield, President, Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC)
Li Hanlin, Director-General of the Institute for Social Development, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), Beijing, China
Katsuya Kadama, International Peace Research Association (IPRA), Vice President of Mie University, Japan
Helen Milner, International Political Science Association (IPSA), Chair, Department of Politics, Princeton University, United States

Manfred Niessen, Head of Humanities and Social Sciences Unit, Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG – German Research Foundation), Germany

Elisa Reis, International Sociological Association (ISA), Instituto de Filosofia e Ciencias Sociais, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Yasuhiko Saito, International Union for the Scientific Study of Populations (IUSSP), Professor, Advanced Research Institute for the Sciences and Humanities, Nihon University, Japan

Ranjit Sinha, Member Secretary, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), India

Ex Officio Members

Gudmund Hernes, former ISSC President (2008-2010), Fafo Institute for Labour and Social Research, Norway

Heide Hackmann, Executive Director, International Social Science Council

Meeting with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) on the occasion of the May 2011 Executive Committee meeting.
General Assembly

In realization of its mission of representing the social sciences on the world stage, the ISSC depends on active involvement of its members in the Council’s policy- and decision-making process. The General Assembly (GA) is the primary opportunity for representatives of ISSC members to gather and review, debate and influence the role, focus and impact of the Council.

The General Assembly meeting for the period under review took place on **10-12 December 2010 in Nagoya, Japan**. The strategic areas of work, and corresponding activities discussed and endorsed there were the very ones presented in this Report – the World Social Science Reports, World Social Science Fora, the (proposed) World Social Science Fellows Programme, ISSC-sponsored programmes as well as ISSC’s various new projects in the field of global environmental change.

The GA also adopted a series of **constitutional amendments**, the key of which included:

- A revision of the ISSC’s membership fees (to increase fees for the first time in 20 years)
- A new membership category, ‘Member Institutions’ (covering bodies such as foundations, and universities with a strong social science orientation)
- A revision of the GA voting process and seasonality (to change from every 2 to every 3 years)
- An enlargement of the ISSC Executive Committee to 10 “ordinary” members, i.e. to total 16 members in future
- A change of name and appointment modality of the ISSC Secretary General position, to become an appointed (rather than elected) Executive Director.

A new feature of the GA 2010 was the introduction of **preparatory meetings of the different ISSC Membership Groups**: on this occasion, of the member associations and member organisations. Both meetings addressed common institutional issues and concerns, the benefits of ISSC membership, as well as ways to strengthen and improve the collaboration between ISSC and its members. This innovation met with strong approval, and will become a regular feature of ISSC General Assemblies.

The GA was followed by a **two-day joint symposium** of the ISSC and the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (CIPSH) on the topic of “Changing Nature – Changing Sciences? The challenges of global environmental change research for the social sciences and humanities”.

Secretariat

With a growing portfolio of flagship activities (World Social Science Fora, World Social Science Reports, Climate Change Design Project and the new World Social Science Fellows Programme) and with a corresponding track record of delivery, the ISSC has assumed a clear global leadership role within its unique focus area. The scope of the secretariat therefore has grown also, expanding the ISSC’s role as a consolidator, promoter, organizer, and network developer.

The challenge has therefore been to capitalise on the growing interest and mobilise effectively to meet the demands, and to build a secretariat fit-for-purpose: by developing the ISSC institutional networks, necessary ICT systems, and by the appropriate professionalization of its operations. In 2010 and 2011, concrete steps in this direction have included:

- Change of title and appointment mode of the head of the secretariat, to an appointed Executive Director, to make her role, responsibilities and accountability more concrete. Heide Hackmann, ISSC Secretary General since 2007, was appointed ISSC Executive Director at the General Assembly in 2010.
- Undergoing of a financial management systems audit, to meet external funders’ criteria. The ISSC now follows and implements guidelines of an external expert on how to upgrade its systems of financial management and reporting – a process which is still ongoing.
- To manage the growing body of work, the ISSC hired new staff. From 3 members in 2008, the secretariat has grown to a 12-member team in 2012, including one part-time, an intern, and two secondeees – a major capacity enhancement to ensure the delivery and further progress of all its functions and activities. This expansion has depended on successful fundraising from external sources.

Looking ahead to the future the ISSC Secretariat’s main focus will be to extend and deepen ISSC’s activities in line with the organization’s main mission to further expand the reach and impact of the social sciences world wide.
The ISSC’s World
Flagship Activities and Programme Highlights
World Social Science Forum

The ISSC’s World Social Science Fora bring together social scientists, as well as natural scientists and humanities scholars. Together with major stakeholders from across the world they debate ideas and best practices in addressing topics of world significance, and to help determine future priorities for international social science. The Fora are a regular series, taking place approximately every 3 years, and are strategically linked, to one another and to the World Social Science Report, to ensure continuity and cross-fertilisation of themes.

The first WSSF took place in 2009 in Bergen, Norway, on the theme of ‘One planet, worlds apart’. Over 2010-2011 the ISSC has been negotiating bids for the organisation and hosting of the next two Fora, in 2013 and 2015.

Following a bid in November 2011, Montreal, Canada was approved by the ISSC Executive Committee in January 2012 to host the 2013 WSSF (13-15 October). The ISSC will convene the 2013 Forum in partnership with a Canadian consortium led by the Montreal secretariat of the International Political Science Association, formally supported by a wide range of national, provincial and city leaders, and local universities.

Under the topic of ‘Social transformation and the digital age’ the forum will explore the evolving digital world, its opportunities, challenges and impacts on society, industry, individuals and the environment – drawing on past Fora, the state of social science today, as well as looking forward towards future Fora themes. The intention is to build continuity from one forum to the next and foster an evolving dialogue on our sciences.

The 2015 WSSF will take place in Durban, South Africa, exploring issues of global justice, with the HSRC and CODESRIA leading a consortium of local hosts and partners.
World Social Science Report

Commissioned and co-published by UNESCO, the World Social Science Reports (WSSR) to be produced in series by the ISSC, address key challenges presented to the social sciences by fast-changing global realities, evaluating social science contributions and capacities to respond to them, and making recommendations for future research practice and policy.

The successful completion of the first ISSC-led Report in 2010, was a major milestone of the Council’s activity for the period under review. Published in print and online, it was officially launched by the Director-General of UNESCO, Ms Irina Bokova, and the then President of ISSC, Prof. Gudmund Hernes, on 25th June 2010.

In brief

WSSR 2010, on the topic of knowledge divides, presents a unique collection of information and insights on the institutional and organisational aspects of social sciences in different parts of the world. It notes a number of positive developments, namely social sciences’ mounting growth and impact. The Report nevertheless underscores the various divides which characterise their production, dissemination and use, which include:

- A geographical divide
- A capacity divide
- Unequal internationalisation
- Divides between disciplines
- Divides between mainstream research and alternative approaches
- Competition impacts resulting from new managerial practices
- Sometimes tense relations between academics and society and between academics and policy-makers.

All of these obstruct the potential and capacity of social sciences to respond to today’s global challenges.

The Report concludes by identifying gaps for future research to build the self-knowledge base of the social sciences, and makes concrete recommendations for action, including: the need to attend to the various levels of capacity constraints simultaneously; the need to support regional networks, and to link them with their scholars in the diaspora; the need to support open access to journals for those currently excluded structurally; the need to recognise the ongoing importance of core research funding, and to maintain or increase it, alongside project funding.

Dissemination

To ensure the visibility, global reach and highest impact of the Report, the ISSC employed a number of strategies to promote it, each targeted at different audiences. For
the purpose, it called and drew on the support and active engagement of its member organisations.

- Distribution of the Report to all ISSC members, to agencies and institutions that sponsored the Report, to members of the Report’s Editorial Board and to a selection of prominent social scientists in different countries.
- Distribution of the Report’s executive summary to national, publicly-funded social science research councils (or divisions of national councils responsible for the social sciences), to key ISSC partners – such as the International Council for Science (ICSU), donor agencies and major foundations.
- Online publication of the Report, available in full or by chapter, together with a selection of longer versions of articles appearing in the Report.
- Presentation and discussion of the report at a very large number of events around the world, where different themes covered in the report were highlighted, to match the countries’ or institutions’ key priorities and concerns.

Translation
In addition to the English version, a French translation of the WSSR 2010 was completed in late 2011, and published by a private publisher early 2012. Translations into Spanish and Chinese were arranged in 2011. All three versions will be made available by the end of 2012.

Reception
The interest generated by the Report, a testimony to its relevance and value, is well represented by the downloads and external coverage that followed its publication:
- 33,504 downloads between 25th June 2010 and 30th December 2011
- Links to the Report on the websites of twenty institutions and social science associations.
- Several reviews including a long review of the Report by the University World News, a global window on higher education: universityworldnews.com

Impact
The purpose of the WSSR is not solely to review the role and state of the social sciences, but to be a call to action, highlighting lines of work for future research and policy. Three outcomes of the 2010 Report are illustrative of its success in reaching this objective, namely:

- The Report contributed to the establishment of a network of institutions, including the European Social Science Foundation, OECD, EUROSTAT, and UNESCO UIS, interested in collecting more and better data on social science production.
The Report, having been discussed within the SHS division in UNESCO and at a meeting of the UNESCO Management of Social Transformations Programme (MOST) Committee in 2010, contributed to influencing the UNESCO definition of and the priorities attached to building social science capacity.

The Report, following its presentation at an ISSC/Belmont Forum workshop in June 2011, influenced the way capacity building and social science capacity needs are being discussed and incorporated in programming design activities of the ISSC and others.

**The 2013 report**

The ISSC General Assembly in 2010 decided that the next WSSR, scheduled to come out in 2013, will be on the topic of ‘Climate and Global Environmental Change’.
World Social Science Fellows Programme

The World Social Science Fellows Programme, a new ISSC capacity development initiative, is the culmination of the work and recommendations of the ISSC’s Committee on Developing and Transition Economies (CoDATE), set up in 2008.

In 2011, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) made available a four-year grant for the initial running of the programme. 2011 also saw the recruitment of two new ISSC staff members to work on the development and implementation of the programme. In 2012 the programme will be officially launched and the first of a series of seminars in cooperation with CROP (page 27) and IHDP (page 25) will be held.

With the World Social Science (WSS) Fellows programme, the ISSC sets out to contribute towards building new generations of social science leaders who can bring creative solutions to global problems. Starting from cutting edge social science research, a network of competitively-selected, early-career social scientists will work together with senior scientists, policy makers and others to ask the questions that matter - and to develop answers for them.

Its concrete objectives include:

- To strengthen the capacities of outstanding early career scientists – for research, teaching and policy input
- To build capacity for international social science collaboration
To enhance the development of new, emerging fields of study of particular relevance for developing countries

At the core of the programme is a series of two-week WSS seminars, during each of which up to twenty early career scientists will join forces with leading social science thinkers, policy makers and practitioners, funding agencies, NGO’s and community activists to develop state-of-the-art knowledge reviews and future research agendas in specific areas of research. And the work does not stop there: each seminar is expected to generate concrete research ideas, outlines for research proposals and a set of teaching resources (to be made available via an online ISSC repository).

The ISSC will select World Social Science Fellows on a competitive basis, and at least half will be based in the global South. World Social Science Seminar topics will also have particular relevance for developing countries, and will always focus on global priority problems.

Furthering the capacity of young scientists

Capacity building is an essential part of everything the ISSC does, and not just of these specific initiatives. In addition to the Fellows Programme, in 2011 the ISSC became a partner in another capacity-building initiative specifically targeted at young scientists: the DFG-ISSC-ICSU Young Scientist International Networking Conferences on Integrated Science. Co-organised by ISSC and ICSU, and financed by the DFG, these conferences, to take place once a year for a period of three years starting in 2012, will concentrate on different aspects of global sustainability research.
Scientific Prizes

1981 saw the inaugural award for Comparative Social Science Research, in honour of Stein Rokkan, the Norwegian political scientist and sociologist who was Professor in Comparative Politics at the University of Bergen, Norway and served as President of the ISSC from 1973 to 1977.

Each year, the ISSC, in collaboration with the University of Bergen and the European Consortium for Political Research, awards the Stein Rokkan Prize for Comparative Social Science Research. The prize is given for substantial and original contributions in the field of social science research.

The 2010 prize went to Beth Simmons, for her book on ‘Mobilising for Human Rights. International Law in Domestic Politics’: a publication that fuses international relations and comparative politics in a major contribution to the debate on the interaction of domestic and international politics and legal dispensations, and on the likely effects of international organisations and norms in domestic reality. Prof. Simmons gave the Rokkan lecture about her book at the 2010 ISSC General Assembly in Nagoya, Japan, and was formally awarded with the prize by the then ISSC president, Prof. Gudmund Hernes.

In 2011, the prize was awarded to James W. McGuire, Professor and Chair in the Department of Government at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, USA, author of ‘Wealth, Health, and Democracy in East Asia and Latin America’, and recipient of Wesleyan's Binswanger Prize for Excellence in Teaching.

In this book, the outcome of a major long-term research effort, Prof. McGuire demonstrates that the provision of comparatively low cost social services is a more effective way to lower premature mortality than to rely on economic growth. Furthermore, he shows that democratic socio-political frameworks favour the provision and utilisation of these services. McGuire’s monograph is a milestone, not only because of a very sophisticated methodology, but because it simultaneously speaks to four literatures: demography, social policy, democratisation studies and development studies.

Prof. McGuire will deliver the Rokkan lecture and be formally presented with his award in a public event during the ISSC Executive Committee meeting in Montreal, Canada, in May 2012.
Sponsored Programmes and Networks

Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR)

The IRDR Programme is a decade-long integrated research programme, initiated in 2008 by ISSC, ICSU and UNISDR. It is a global, multi-disciplinary approach to dealing with the challenges brought by natural disasters, mitigating their impacts, and improving related policy mechanisms.

With a mission to generate new information and data, creating coordinated and integrated global data and information sets across hazards and disciplines the programme operates with three research objectives:

- The characterization of hazards, vulnerabilities and risk
- Understanding decision-making in complex and changing risk contexts
- Reducing risk and curbing losses through knowledge-based actions

The IRDR International Programme Office, hosted by the Center for Earth Observation and Digital Earth (CEODE), and funded by the Chinese Association of Science and Technology (CAST), officially opened its doors in the Haidian District of Beijing on 18th November 2010.

Since opening its doors the IRDR has undertaken a large number of activities, a highlight of which was the 2011 conference on ‘Disaster Risk: Integrating Science and Practice’, which took place on 31 October – 2 November, in Beijing and brought together over 300 attendees. A successful conference resulted in its outcomes being incorporated in to the 2011 Beijing Declaration on Integrated Research on Disaster Risk, which calls for
commitments in key areas of work, including integration, global standards, research, awareness raising, education and increasing funding.

Further activities

- The establishment of IRDR National Committees in Canada, China, France, Germany, Japan and New Zealand; dedicated to supporting IRDR’s research initiatives, addressing local and regional concerns in the IRDR context, and establishing and developing links between national disaster risk reduction programmes and activities within an international framework.

- The establishment of the IRDR International Centre of Excellence (ICoE) in 2010, at the Academy of Sciences in Taipei, China.

- The establishment of the Forensic Investigations of Disasters Working Group (FORIN WG) in 2010. The FORIN Report, which was prepared by an ad-hoc Working Group and launched during the IRDR Conference 2011, sets out the objectives, concepts and methodological guidelines and suggestions for the design and conduct of a set of internationally organised case studies of disasters. It was designed to shape and guide the case studies.

- The establishment of the Risk Interpretation and Action Working Group (RIA WG) in 2010. The RIA Report, which was launched during the IRDR Conference 2011, focuses on contributions that can be made to integrated risk analysis and risk reduction through the study of human behavior and decision-making.

- The establishment of the Disaster Loss Data Working Group (DATA WG) and the Assessment of Integrated Research on Disaster Risk Working Group (AIRDR WG) in 2011, both of which are expected to begin work in 2012.

- The organisation of an ‘Integrated Research on Disaster Risk Workshop’ at the 22nd Pacific Science Congress in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (14-18 June 2011), funded through a grant from the ICSU.
An ongoing problem: the Molasses Disaster site in 1919, Boston, USA

Governance

In 2011, Sálvano Briceño was appointed as the new Chair of the IRDR Scientific Committee, succeeding Gordon McBean. Three new Scientific Committees members were also appointed.

Furthermore, during the same year, the IRDR secretariat, headed by Dr. Jane Rovins, was joined by two new staff members and now includes Lang Lang as Administrative Officer, Anna Rudashko as Communications Officer and Yaoying Cheng as Science Officer. Upon the request of the IRDR Scientific Committee, the team was responsible for the launch of a re-designed and improved IRDR website.

IRDRI
Integrated Research on Disaster Risk

irdrinternational.org
International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP)

The International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP) provides leadership in framing, developing and integrating world wide social science research on global environmental change (GEC) through fostering active participation of the broader social sciences community.

Now well established, the programme aims to understand and address the drivers and impacts of potential responses to global environmental change through three clusters of action: mobilising and integrating social science research into the largely natural sciences-dominated GEC debate; strengthening the capacities of research and policy communities; and facilitating dialogue between science and policy. In 2010 and 2011, highlight activities from each action area included:

- The completion of two projects: The Global Environmental Change and Human Security Project (GECHS) and the Industrial Transformation Project (IT)
- The launch of two new projects: The Integrated Risk Governance Project (IRG) and the Knowledge, Learning and Societal Change Alliance (KLSC)
- Joined activities to foster the improved integration with other scientific communities in the course of the more advanced IHDP projects
• The international conferences of the Global Land Project (GLP) and the Urbanisation and Global Environmental Change Project (UGEC)

• A workshop exploring the linkage between urbanisation, land and landscapes, and climate change, organised by the IHDP National Committee – Academy of Science located in Taipei, where the National Committee, the IHDP Secretariat and the four core projects UGEC, GLP, GECHS and IT presented their findings

• The establishment of the first Inclusive Wealth Report (IWR), to be launched at the Rio+20 Conference in June 2012, which explores an alternative indicator of societies' overall well-being that goes beyond conventional production indicators such as GDP

• An online survey in cooperation with the ISSC and UNESCO, “Researching the Human Dimensions of GEC”, of the readiness of social science and the humanities for engaging with the GEC challenge

• A training workshop on “Asian Development Pathways in the context of transitions towards a ‘Green Economy’”

• Providing social science input to UNEP’s fifth Global Environmental Outlook (GEO-5), which led to the establishment of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). IHDP has also actively advised and participated in the further development of IPBES.

**Governance**

In 2010, Dr Anantha Duraiappah was appointed Executive Director of the IHDP Secretariat. The following year, Sir Prof. Partha Dasgupta succeeded Prof. Oran Young as chair of the IHDP scientific committee, the governing body of the programme. The IHDP’s work is guided by an International Scientific Committee jointly appointed by 3 programme sponsors: ISSC, ICSU, and the United Nations University (UNU).
Comparative Research Programme on Poverty (CROP)

CROP (The Comparative Research Programme on Poverty), hosted by the University of Bergen, aims to build independent, alternative and critical knowledge and education which can inform policy, with the goal to understand, eradicate and prevent poverty.

Its main objectives are to:

- promote international, multi-disciplinary, integrative, critical and comparative research
- produce knowledge with policy relevance apt to create opportunities for dialogue with policy makers
- build capacity in the global academic community with particular attention to capacity building in the South
- promote and enable pedagogical activities through graduate courses, summer institutes and innovative forms of graduate education (mainly virtual)
- publish and disseminate critical and innovative knowledge on poverty and poverty related issues

Having undergone a major process of restructuring in 2009, to strengthen its governance structures and strategic orientation, in 2010 and 2011 CROP’s activities focused on the complex relationships between poverty and health, water and universal social policies.
This included the organisation of a wide number and range of seminars and workshops, in strategic partnership with like-minded organisations. A few examples include:

- A public conference on the ‘Health Impact Fund’, co-organised by CROP, Universities Allied for Essential Medicines (UAEM) and the Student Welfare Organisation in Bergen (SiB) in Bergen on 30 August 2011.
- A workshop on ‘Protecting the health of the poor: social movements in the South in October 2011, in New Delhi, India, in partnership with the Academics Stand Against Poverty (ASAP) and the University of Delhi. The event brought together scholars and representatives of social movements from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, to discuss feasible ways to promote health in the South.
- A workshop on ‘Poverty and universal social protection’ in Mexico City on 7-9 December 2011, organised by the CLACSO-CROP Programme on Poverty Studies and the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM).
- A workshop on “Poverty, water and social development” in November 2011 in Uganda, organised by the CLACSO-CROP Programme, Makerere University, the Nile Basin Research Programme (NBRP) and the Nordic Africa Institute (NAI), where scholars from Africa and Latin America discussed approaches and realities surrounding water allocation practices.

In 2011 CROP also formed part of an initiative to link different research units at the University of Bergen in order to create a consortium aimed at improving knowledge about the complex relationships between health and poverty.

**Governance**

In 2011, Prof. Thomas Pogge was elected chairperson of the CROP Scientific Committee, succeeding Prof. Atilio Boron. In the same year, Prof. Alberto Cimadamore succeeded Prof. Asuncion St Clair as CROP’s Scientific Director.
Gender, Globalization and Democratization (GGD)

Gender, Globalisation and Democratisation (GGD) is an international, interdisciplinary ISSC programme that focuses on six special areas of concern. GGD members conduct research, hold international conferences, produce books and articles and seek to encourage and expand the participation of younger researchers, as well as researchers from all parts of the world.

- Offering a global organizational structure for scholars from different areas of the world and from different disciplines in the social sciences to perform collaborative research on the intersectionality of themes of gender, globalization and democratization.
- Developing joint research projects to generate knowledge that can be used as a foundation for policy initiatives to improve the lives of women.
- Providing an output of scholarly publications, workshop materials, syllabi, training manuals and course materials that can be shared globally on the internet or in other ways to address problems generated for women by globalization.
- Establishing an inclusive network of researchers working in the field of globalization and gender, one that reaches out to include young scholars and scholars from the majority world.
- Collaborating with international, national, and local organizations, including other ISSC member organizations, to foster a long term research and training programme on globalization, gender and democratization.
Scaled down due to issues of funding, much of GGD’s work in the 2010-11 period concentrated on only one of its priority areas; ‘Education, Outreach, Capacity Building’.

GGD organised two major conferences, one on ‘Human Trafficking Forum: Local Efforts in Los Angeles and Seattle’ on 30th March 2011, hosted by the California State University and another on ‘Teaching Gender and Politics’, on 31 August 2011, in Seattle, Washington; which brought together senior and younger gender and politics scholars to present and exchange ideas about approaches to teaching, bibliographies and teaching techniques and exercises.

A major outcome of the conference is a collection of syllabi from scholars around the world, which will be posted on the GGD website. The collection will be developed further in 2012, when syllabi from a follow-up conference will be added online.

A new initiative on the GGD programme is the Encuentro project, which through a series of conferences, will give scholars and activists indigenous to regions normally excluded from the global women’s social science scholars networks an opportunity to articulate their views of the state of gender studies and gender problems in their regions.

worldsocialscience.org/activities/scientific-programmes/gender-ggd
isscggd.org
Special Focus Activity: Global Environmental Change

During the 2010 – 2011 period, the ISSC has accelerated its involvement with “GEC” activities. This has ranged from targeted interventions such as convening debate around major science-related events (at COP17, Durban, November 2011), ensuring that the perspectives of social sciences are available to the many participants, to longer-term work towards re-structuring of global scientific efforts on this terrain, and towards the scoping of a potential multi-year funding programme to cover clear gap areas in the research being conducted currently.

Towards the end of 2009, the ISSC Executive Committee agreed to develop – in partnership with the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP, page 25) and other stakeholders – a focused strategy for mobilising a broader and stronger social science response to the priority issue of global environmental change (GEC), including the engagement and mobilisation of mainstream social sciences. This decision was endorsed by the 2010 ISSC General Assembly, building on the ISSC’s active involvement in a series of international initiatives that have been launched to map GEC research challenges, establish the necessary organisational, governance and funding arrangements, and mobilise international scientific communities.


A scientific symposium on “Changing Nature – Changes Sciences? The challenges of global environmental change for the social sciences and humanities” was organised by the ISSC in collaboration with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (CIPSH), on 13-14 December 2010, in Nagoya, Japan in the context of the General Assemblies of both Councils. The focus of the symposium was to further stimulate and advance debate about social science and humanities contributions, challenges, and capacities to advance GEC, giving special attention to the views and need of Africa, Asia and Latin America. The ISSC and CIPSH issued a joint statement of outcomes of the Symposium, highlighting, amongst other key messages, that GEC is not something external to the social sciences and humanities; on the contrary, it is ‘a domain par excellence of our disciplines’.

Climate and Global Environmental Change Design Project

As a response to the increased demand for social science research on climate change and GEC, and the lack of adequate research funding at the global level to meet that demand, the ISSC began work on a Climate and Global Environmental Change Design Project in January 2011. This project is supported by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), and undertaken in partnership with UNESCO, UNRISD,
IHDP, and regional social science councils in Africa (CODESRIA) and Latin America (CLACSO). The project has drawn on the ISSC’s GEC activities described here, as well as initiating a broad consultation of ISSC members, programmes, partners and the wider international social science research, funding and policy communities in order to:

- develop a consolidated, global social science research agenda on climate and global environmental change that will contribute to crafting more effective, equitable, sustainable responses to these challenges;
- identify innovative and effective policy and wider societal interfaces for social science work on climate and global environmental change;
- brainstorm innovative mechanisms for funding international, inter- and transdisciplinary social science research in this field of work.

The key result of the project will be a proposal for a 10-year global research funding and coordination programme on climate and global environmental change research for the social sciences, to be submitted to Sida and other leading development aid and funding agencies around the world by June 2012.

**Earth System Science Visioning Process**

The international Earth System Visioning Process was led by the International Council for Science (ICSU) in collaboration with the ISSC. This process, which concluded in 2011, aimed to develop options for a holistic international strategy for integrated, policy relevant earth system research for global sustainability. It led to the identification of five Grand Challenges that must be addressed if society is to manage with current global environmental changes and cope with those changes that cannot be managed. It also highlighted the need for a single, new overarching structure, which would bring together researchers, funders, service providers and users, and allow for more integration of existing GEC programmes. A report on the Grand Challenges framework is available to download from the ICSU website (icsu.org/publications/reports-and-reviews/grand-challenges), and a Policy Forum editorial on the Challenges was published in the 12 November 2010 issue of Science.

**ISSC-Belmont Forum Agenda Setting Workshop**

The Belmont Forum is a high-level group of major funders of global environmental change research, working together to align international resources to address the Belmont Challenge: *“To deliver knowledge needed for action to avoid and adapt to deleterious environmental change including extreme hazardous events.”* In January 2010, the Belmont Forum invited the ISSC to represent the international social science community as a member of the Forum, and to organise an agenda-setting workshop aiming to ‘increase the extent to which social scientists from all parts of the world are aware of the Belmont Forum and fully involved in shaping and contributing to its initiative’; and to ‘bring critical social science perspectives to bear on the Belmont Challenge’.
The ISSC-Belmont Forum Social Science Agenda Setting Workshop took place on 8-9 June 2011 in Paris, France, and brought together an international and interdisciplinary group of over 60 social sciences scholars representing academia, non-governmental organisations, intergovernmental institutions, science policy makers and social science funding agencies from 25 countries. They were given the opportunity to explore what they consider to be the most relevant, compelling, urgent, and useful research questions to be asked in relation to this Challenge, at global and regional scales. The workshop’s synthesis report and resource document, available to download from the ISSC website, summarises the discussions at this consultative event, as well as drawing on written submissions from participants received in advance of and subsequent to the workshop.
Future Earth

Based on the strategic convergence of their priorities and the work already undertaken in relation to the Belmont Challenge and the Earth System Visioning Process, ICSU, the Belmont Forum and the ISSC formed a Global Alliance in October 2010, aiming to jointly establish a new 10-year Earth system sustainability initiative. The Alliance now includes UNEP, UNU and UNESCO, as well as WMO as an observer.

The new initiative, which is called “Future Earth – research for global sustainability”, will be launched by mid-2012 to coincide with the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). It is intended to deliver knowledge relevant to helping societies meet their sustainable development goals in the coming decades.

International Year of Global Understanding

In May 2010, the ISSC Executive Committee agreed to support to an initiative of ISSC member association the International Geographical Union (IGU) for a United Nations International Year of Global Understanding (IYGU). The UN-IYGU is a comprehensive, trans-disciplinary programme aimed at finding ways to sensitize the world’s citizens and policy makers to the global consequences of local human actions, through research, education, and information.
European Science Foundation RESCUE Forward Look

Responses to Environmental and Societal Challenges for our Unstable Earth (RESCUE) is a multidisciplinary, "frontiers of science" initiative of the European Science Foundation (ESF) and the Intergovernmental Framework for European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST). It 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 ISSC contributed to a Working Group on “Education and capacity”, and a Task Force on “Science Questions: Contributions from social sciences and humanities with regard to the challenges of the Anthropocene”. The synthesis report summarising the results of the RESCUE process was launched in Brussels on 16 February 2012, and is available to download on the ESF website.

Transformative Cornerstones of Social Science Research for Global Change

This key output of the ISSC’s GEC Design Project synthesizes and interprets the results of an international consultative process that included a survey of researchers from the social, behavioural and economic sciences, as well as historians and philosophers. It will form a basis for the proposed 10-year global research funding and coordination programme, and is further intended to inform social science work on global environmental change within the ISSC and beyond.

The six cornerstones are:

- Consequences
- Interpretations
- Complexity
- Change
- Responsibilities
- Decision Making

"GEC is not something external to the social sciences; on the contrary, it is a domain par excellence of our disciplines”

ISSC-OIPSH Nagoya Declaration, December 2010
The transformative cornerstones of social science research for global change comprise a set of fundamental social science questions that have to be addressed in order to forge more effective, sustainable and equitable responses to the many concrete problems calling for attention, be they about food or freshwater security, energy, land or forests, population dynamics, urbanization or coastal zone vulnerability, the green economy, education or conflict and security.

The cornerstones are:

- Lenses for understanding climate change and other processes of global environmental change as social processes embedded in specific social systems, past and present;
- Tools for critically questioning and rethinking the shape and course of those systems in the future
- Transformative because they work together to contest such processes and inform action for deliberate transformation towards equitable sustainability.

Across the six cornerstones lies a responsibility for social scientists to stimulate and support innovation and out-of-the-box thinking for solutions to climate and broader global environmental change.

The transformative social science cornerstones framework does more than outline a knowledge agenda for a future social science funding and coordination programme. The cornerstones serve as a new charter for the social sciences, one that:

- brings fundamental social science knowledge to bear on the many and urgent challenges posed by climate change and global environmental change
- puts the social sciences at the centre of a new vision for and practice of research for change
- challenges the social sciences to take the lead in developing a new integrated, transformative science of global change.

A paper on the Transformative Cornerstones, co-authored by Heide Hackmann, ISSC’s Executive Director, and Asunción Lera St. Clair, Research Director at the Center for International Climate and Environmental Research – Oslo (CICERO), was published in May 2012 and is available to download from the ISSC website.
Strategic 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

For the ISSC-Belmont Forum Agenda-Setting Workshop (2011)  
l’Agence Nationale de la Reserche (ANR-France), National Environmental Research Council (NERC-UK), Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC-UK)

For the ISSC’s Second World Social Science Forum (2013)  
A Canadian consortium led by the Montreal Secretariat of IPSA, the International Political Science Association

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

Joint Prize-Awarding Partners

The University of Bergen (administered by the ECPR, European Consortium for Political Research):  
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)  
IGFA (International Group of Funding Agencies for Global Change Research)
The Belmont Forum (the IGFA Council of Principals)

The ESF (European Science Foundation) and COST (Intergovernmental Framework for European Cooperation in Science and Technology) – RESCUE

GEC Alliance

**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).
Finances

The ISSC historically has had two sources of core support: Membership Fees (amounting to approximately €180 000 in 2010 and €250 000 in 2011), and support received from UNESCO. However, UNESCO support in recent years has been contractualised i.e. it is part of its Framework Agreement with the ISSC (approximately €157 000 per annum for the period 2010 -2011). This Agreement has, e.g., specified that, in return for UNESCO’s support, the Council will produce, on a regular basis, a World Social Science Report (WSSR).

The result currently is that membership fees have comprised the only “core” income while other income is to a large extent locked to programme or project delivery obligations. The increase in membership fees revenues in 2011 over 2010 reflects the decision to increase fee levels (for the first time in 20 years) by the ISSC General Assembly in December 2010.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ISSC Revenues and Expenditures, in Euros : 2010-2011 ¹</th>
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<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Total Expenditure</strong></td>
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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 (in the context of a significant decline in projected UNESCO support beyond 2011, this becomes increasingly important).

• 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.

The further development over 2010 and 2011 of ISSC’s 3 ongoing “Flagship” Programmes (the World Social Science Forum, the World Social Science Report, the World Social Science Fellows Programme) as major new mechanisms for coordinating, involving and benefitting ISSC members, has necessitated intensive fundraising activity to sustain them.

¹ The 2010 figures are audited, the 2011 figures are still to be audited.
² The 2011 income includes Programme-dedicated funds to be utilized in the 2012 Programme rollout.
This has been very successful to date. Looking ahead to the 2012-13 bi-ennium, the annualised revenues required by ISSC to cover core and flagship programmes costs can be estimated at € 1.5 million per annum. A review of progress with the “core” funding aspect – an essential underpinning for the ISSC’s programmatic activities – has been scheduled by the 2010 General Assembly for the ISSC’s next General Assembly in 2013.

**ISSC Funding Sources 2010-2011**

**Core Funding**

**ISSC Members - Membership Fees**
UNESCO Framework Agreement – for ISSC producing the 2010 World Social Science Report
University of Bergen – surplus from the World Social Science Forum, 2009
University of Bergen – Stein Rokkan Prize Money

**Project/Activity Grants 1: Climate Change Design Project**
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)

**Project/Activity Grants 2: WSSFellows Programme, + associated Rio+20 workshop**
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)

**Project/Activity Grants 3: Other**
CODATE – Committee on Developing and Transitional Economies (scoping WSS Fellows)
Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), UK
Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO)

ISSC-Belmont Forum - Social Science Agenda-setting Workshop
Natural Environment Research Council (NERC - UK),
L’Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR - France),
The Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC - UK)
Our Members

The ISSC sees and positions itself as the primary international, membership-based, social science body linking the social science disciplines, research councils and academies, across all the global regions. It is on the basis of its membership that the ISSC can claim to be the global “voice of social science”.

At present the ISSC globally represents and links together a total of 57 organizations with a range of roles and interests in the social sciences, widely dispersed around the world. ISSC does not affiliate individual members.

Membership Categories

The ISSC Constitution was amended at the 2010 General Assembly to provide for a new (4th) category of members.

As currently defined, membership of the ISSC is grouped as follows:

Member Associations

These are essentially disciplinary or sub-disciplinary or “new disciplinary” bodies whose ambit is “international” i.e. broader-than-national. (Typically, these are the international umbrella bodies of the social science disciplines e.g. the anthropologists, economists, geographers, psychologists, sociologists, plus newer “special focus” international disciplinary bodies.)

Member Organizations

These are of 3 types

1. national social science research councils (or social science divisions of national science councils)
2. national academies of science (or social science sections of national academies of science)
3. regional social science bodies (e.g. for Africa, Latin America, etc)

Member Institutions

These are not-for-profit bodies performing, funding or contributing significantly to social science research, at a recognizable national, regional or international level. (Typically, at present, these are Foundations or Universities with a strong interest in social science).
Associate Members

This grouping includes a wide range of science-related national, regional and international governmental and non-governmental bodies. Their association with the ISSC offers mutual advantages for the development of the social sciences and the strengthening of the Council. Associate Members have a somewhat “looser” affiliation, in that they may not vote at ISSC General Assemblies.

Extending and Strengthening the ISSC’s Reach

The ISSC Constitution does not limit the number of associations per discipline or per country or per region. In practice, the ISSC accepts as members a range of such bodies and encourages their collaboration and structural rationalization, where this would serve the interests of world social science.

During the period under review, the ISSC has formally welcomed as new members (at the 2010 General Assembly)

- the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia (ASSA) and
- the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) as member organizations.

Applications received during the period under review, approved by the ISSC Executive Committee, and to be formally voted on at the next General Assembly (2013), are

1. The International Society of Ecological Economics (ISEE)
2. Academy of Social Sciences (UK)

The ISSC Secretariat, has been mandated by its 2010 General Assembly to actively recruit new members, and to address the knowledge and geographical divides across the social sciences as a strategic priority. The ISSC thus aims to secure broader representation in Asia, Africa, and Latin America especially.

Application for ISSC membership can be made by writing to:

**The ISSC Executive Director**
issc@worldsocialscience.org

A full listing of current ISSC members, with contact details, may be viewed on the ISSC Website: [worldsocialscience.org](http://worldsocialscience.org)
# ISSC Membership 2010-2011

## Member Associations

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<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Association Name</th>
<th>National Representatives</th>
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<td><strong>Group I</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>IEA</td>
<td>International Economic Association</td>
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<td>IGU</td>
<td>International Geographical Union</td>
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<td>IPSA</td>
<td>International Political Science Association</td>
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<td><strong>Group II</strong></td>
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<td>IALS</td>
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<td>IIAS</td>
<td>International Institute of Administrative Science</td>
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<td>IPRA</td>
<td>International Peace Research Association</td>
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<td>IUAES</td>
<td>International Union of Anthropological &amp; Ethnological Sciences</td>
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<td>International Union for the Scientific Study of Population</td>
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<td>Society for Social Studies of Science</td>
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<td>World Association for Public Opinion Research</td>
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<td>WFMH</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISEE</td>
<td>The International Society for Ecological Economics</td>
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## Member Organisations (National Representatives)

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Organisation Name</th>
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<td>AUSTRALIA</td>
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<td>CHINA</td>
<td>Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)</td>
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<td>CZECH REPUBLIC</td>
<td>Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic (ASCR)</td>
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<td>Consejo Mexicano de Ciencias Sociales (COMECSO)</td>
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<td>SWITZERLAND</td>
<td>Swiss Academy of Humanities and Social Sciences (SAHSS)</td>
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<td>Country</td>
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<td>TURKEY</td>
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<td>Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC)</td>
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<td>UNITED KINGDOM</td>
<td>British Academy</td>
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**Member Organisations (Regional Bodies)**

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<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASSREC</td>
<td>Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLACSO</td>
<td>Consejo Latino-Americano de Ciencias Sociales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLACSO</td>
<td>Facultad Latino Americana de Ciencias Sociales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFFSO</td>
<td>International Federation of Social Science Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUA</td>
<td>International Union of Academies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSSREA</td>
<td>Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa</td>
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**Associate Members**

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<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
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<tr>
<td>ACSS</td>
<td>Academy of Social Sciences, UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EADI</td>
<td>European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECPR</td>
<td>European Consortium for Political Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAAP</td>
<td>International Association of Applied Psychology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFDO</td>
<td>International Federation of Data Organisations</td>
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<td>ISIA</td>
<td>International Studies Association</td>
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<td>SSRC</td>
<td>Social Science Research Council, USA</td>
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**Member Institutions**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JRF</td>
<td>Joseph Rowntree Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NF</td>
<td>The Nuffield Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>UiB</td>
<td>University of Bergen</td>
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</table>

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