



# International Panel on Social Progress



2014 - 2017

# Executive Summary

The interactions of humans as social beings are being impacted profoundly in this middle part of the twenty first century through a number of interconnected forces: the weakening of the traditional nation state and the rise of transnational issues; powerful forces of technical change; profound and unequal transformations in health and education outcomes, rising inequalities of wealth and income within countries, contestations between the religious and the secular; post cold war conflicts and insecurities within and between nations; etc.

Policy makers and actors from civil society, particularly those concerned about social justice, need to understand how the impact of their actions are conditioned by these trends and how they in turn shape and are shaped by the social and group interactions of human beings. Concepts and tools for a better society are in great demand.

The purpose of an International Panel on Social Progress (IPSP) is to harness the competence of academics of all relevant disciplines, perspectives, and regions of the world to assess and synthesize the state-of-the-art knowledge on the principles, possibilities, and methods for improving the main institutions of the modern societies. The Panel will discuss desirable reforms and structural changes, and examine their feasibility. Consensual conclusions and persisting controversies will be laid out by an interdisciplinary team of social scientists each of whom is willing and able to engage across disciplines to inform scholars, policy makers and social actors on what the best social science can, and cannot, say.

The Panel will produce a Report in three years (autumn 2014 - autumn 2017), with a group of a few hundred authors selected by an international and multidisciplinary Scientific Council co-chaired by Prof. Nancy Fraser, Prof. Helga Nowotny and Prof. Ravi Kanbur, and the drafting process will include collecting comments from a global network of scholars, civil society, activists, governments, and international organizations. The IPSP Report will not cover all social issues and all social policies, but will focus on the most important issues involving substantial changes and bearing on the long run perspective. It will deliver a Synthesis report addressed to all social actors, movements, organizations, politicians and decision-makers, in order to provide them with the best expertise on questions that bear on social change.

The overall IPSP initiative benefits from the support of internationally recognized figures led by Prof. Amartya Sen and is placed under the guidance of a high-level international Steering Committee. The funding of IPSP will come primarily from large independent foundations and research institutions.

# Context

The recent decades have seen a decline in world poverty and an extension of democracy in many countries around the world. Nevertheless, many people in rich countries have the feeling that this has also been a period of social setbacks, and there is a general atmosphere of skepticism regarding the possibility of long-term substantial social progress, not to mention a deeper transformation overturning the prevailing social injustices. Most intellectuals shy away not only from utopian thinking, but from any long-term prospective analysis of social structures. We have not reached the end of history, but many behave as if we had. The crisis of social-democracy after the collapse of the Soviet empire seems, in the West, to have generated a decline of hope for a just society, even though the conditions of life of hundreds of millions of people in emerging economies have dramatically improved. These countries, however, have also abandoned the search for a different path to development: the trend is now to mimic the developed countries, rather than inventing a new model, and social hardships reminiscent of the early phase of Western capitalism are widespread in these countries.

Yet neither the collapse of utopian illusions nor booming capitalism in developing countries should mean the end of the quest for justice. Given their special competence, social scientists ought to think about the evolution of society. If hope for progress is possible, they should provide it. If hope is not possible, they should explain why – but hope is surely possible. As Craig Calhoun and Michel Wieviorka proclaim in their *Manifesto for Social Sciences* (*Socio*, n° 1, 2013), “if social sciences exist, is it not, precisely, because analyzing action, institutions, social relations, structures, can help to build a better world?”. Scholars of the humanities (philosophy, history, cultural studies...) will be closely associated to the interdisciplinary effort as many topics will require their unique contribution.

Paradoxically, social scientists have never been so well equipped to assume such a responsibility, thanks to the development of all the relevant disciplines since WWII. But the expansion of disciplines, growing specialization, and globalization of academic production have made it hard for even the brightest minds to grasp the complexity of social mechanisms and make serious proposals for changes in institutions and social structures. Such a task must now be collective, in the same way that big projects in the natural sciences are collective (which does not mean that the methodology of natural sciences can be adopted by social sciences or the humanities).

# Aim

The International Panel on Social Progress (IPSP) will have the task of gathering the state-of-the-art knowledge about the desirability and possibility of all relevant forms of structural social change. This knowledge takes the form of consensus on some issues, but is still controversial and debated on others. The Panel will seek consensus whenever possible but will not hide controversies and will honestly present up-to-date arguments and analyses, and debates about them, in an accessible way. It will deliver a report addressed to all social actors, movements, organizations, politicians and decision-makers, in order to provide them with the best expertise on questions that bear on social change.

The Panel will have no partisan political agenda, but will aim at restoring hope in social progress and stimulating intellectual and public debates. Different political and philosophical views may conceive of social progress in different ways, emphasizing values such as freedom, dignity, or equality. The Panel's report will be explicit about values and normative issues, identifying the main views and perspectives, critically discussing them, providing them with the perspective of social sciences and of the humanities on their goals and institutional projects, and delivering evidence recommendations on issues where a consensus among different specialists can be reached. The Panel may also be unable to settle disagreements about the desirability or feasibility of certain institutional transformations or about the likely consequences of such transformations, and will then report the arguments of the main prevailing views.

The approach is nevertheless not bland or superficially neutral because, when relevant, it must highlight the impracticality of certain changes or the contradiction between certain platforms and relevant ethical principles. But the purpose of the Panel is only to present the perspective of academic social scientists, and it will retain full independence from political parties, governments, and organizations with a partisan agenda.

The report will not cover all social issues and all social policies, but will focus on the most important issues involving substantial changes and bearing on the long run perspective. Some important social problems and injustices may require structural transformations –for instance liberalization or prohibition of certain social interactions or certain social roles– while others may not. The question of whether important social changes (e.g., a substantial reduction in world poverty or in social exclusion in contemporary societies) can occur without structural transformation will also fall within the Panel's scope. The Panel will examine the internal viability of alternative social forms (including “utopias”), but will also scrutinize the (technical, social, economic, political) possibilities and constraints for transitioning toward these forms. The Panel will study historical trends and their likely extensions into the future.

While the Panel will primarily work for the dissemination of academic knowledge outside academia, it will also foster research on the topics it will study and help to revive interest for research in social long-term prospective analysis.

# Issues and Topics

This exercise is underpinned by the precept that human beings are social beings. They act as individuals but also as groups, and their actions have meaning and are explained by a multitude of intersecting identities—gender, family, household, community, race, ethnicity, religion, buyer or seller in a market, class, corporation, nation state, global citizen... These interactions display power relations and attempts to overcome them. The identities have historical roots and have long term trajectories, but can be impacted by short term shocks. Further, for humans as social beings, social justice is a deep seated and ongoing, albeit contested, discourse. Social justice encompasses a range of concerns including individual wellbeing, disparities in wellbeing, resources and power, expression and exercise of human agency and voice as individuals and as groups.

The interactions of humans as social beings are being impacted profoundly in this middle part of the twenty first century through a number of interconnected forces. These include: the weakening of the traditional nation state and the rise of transnational issues through the easier and greater flows of capital, finance and labour; powerful forces of technical change which are altering the world of work and the power relations between capital and labour, and between different types of labour; profound and unequal transformations in health and education outcomes, and falls in income poverty in many emerging economies, but rising inequalities of wealth and income within countries, and the leaving behind of groups within countries and entire groups of countries; contestations between the religious and the secular, and conflicts between religious identities; post cold war conflicts and insecurities within and between nations; etc.

Policy makers and actors from civil society, particularly those concerned about social justice, need to understand how the impact of their actions are conditioned by these trends and how they in turn shape and are shaped by the social and group interactions of human beings. Economic policy, including such seemingly socially neutral interventions as exchange rate or tariff policy, is not immune from social conflict, and may indeed cause it. The impact of social policy, even policy formulated in the name of social justice, also requires an understanding of the fabric of social interaction and trends. Similarly, social movements and pressure groups usually seek to situate their efforts in the broader context of the evolution of the social fabric and the search for a better society.

The deep and complex nature of humans as social beings means that no single social science discipline can provide a complete account of human behaviour and interaction, and that no single social science discipline can provide a definitive guide to action in the pursuit of social justice or a comprehensive outlook of possible future institutions and societies. Rather, a range of expertise and perspective needs to be brought together in the appropriate combination to address specific though interconnected issues.

These issues are wide ranging, but at a minimum they include:

- Democracy and Citizenship
- Poverty, Inequality and Well-Being
- Global Risks, Resources
- Markets, Finance and Corporations

- Private and Public Governance
- The Future of Work
- Violence, Peace and Security
- Global Health
- Religions and Secularisms
- Gender-Family-Reproduction-Sexuality
- Urban Issues, Urban-Rural Relations
- Education, Communication and Media.

Moreover, four cross-cutting themes will be weaved through the report: (i) technology and innovation, (ii) globalization, (iii) social movements, (iv) identity/community. These themes function as transversal perspectives that, in the contemporary context, bear upon all twelve identified issues and hence should frame our approach to challenges and opportunities in those different areas of social life.

Each of these broad topics needs to be further specified and clarified and the debates assessed, and major policy implications drawn, all by an interdisciplinary team of social scientists each of whom has a deep knowledge their area and is willing and able to engage across disciplines to inform policy makers and social actors on what the best social science can, and cannot, say on the topic. For each of these topics, the report will examine the following three questions:

- What is the current situation and what are the historical and prospective trends?
- What direction of change can be inspired by the search for social justice?
- What are the drivers and barriers for such a change?

# International Panel on Social Progress

## Main Report

### **INTRODUCTORY CHAPTERS**

#### 1 - SOCIAL TRENDS AND NEW GEOGRAPHIES

CLAs: Elisa Reis (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)  
Marcel van der Linden (International Institute for Social History, Netherlands)

#### 2 - SOCIAL PROGRESS: DO WE HAVE A COMPASS?

CLAs: Henry Richardson (Georgetown University, USA)  
Erik Schokkaert (Katholic University of Leuven, Belgium)

### **PART I - SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATIONS**

#### CHAPTER 3 - THE PARADOXES OF INEQUALITY

CLAs: Rebeca Grynspan (SEGIB, Spain)  
Stefan Klasen (University of Göttingen, Germany)

#### CHAPTER 4 - NEW GROWTH OR NO GROWTH?

CLAs: Hala Abou-Ali (University of Cairo, Egypt)  
Ottmar Edenhofer (PIK and MCC, Berlin, Germany)

#### CHAPTER 5 - TOWARD AN URBAN SOCIETY?

CLAs: Edgar Pieterse (University of Cape Town, South Africa)  
Saskia Sassen (Columbia University, USA)

#### CHAPTER 6. MARKETS, FINANCE AND CORPORATIONS: DOES CAPITALISM HAVE A FUTURE?

CLAs: Scott Stern (MIT Sloan Management)  
Simon Deakin (Cambridge, UK)

#### CHAPTER 7. MEANINGFUL WORK FOR ALL?

CLAs: Nadya Araujo-Guimaraes (University of São Paulo, Brazil)  
Werner Eichhorst (IZA, Germany)

#### CHAPTER 8. PERSPECTIVES FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND WELL-BEING

CLAs: Karl-Ove Moene (University of Oslo, Norway)  
David Schkade (University of California - San Diego, USA)

### **PART II - POLITICAL REGULATION, GOVERNANCE AND SOCIETAL TRANSFORMATIONS**

#### CHAPTER 9. THE PARADOXES OF DEMOCRACY AND THE RULE OF LAW

CLAs: Donatella DellaPorta (European University Institute, Florence, Italy)  
Michael Keating (University of Aberdeen, UK)

#### CHAPTER 10. VIOLENCE, WARS, PEACE, SECURITY

CLAs: Michel Wieviorka (FMSH/EHESS, France)  
Peter Wallensteen (University of Notre Dame, USA)

## CHAPTER 11. GLOBAL POLICY AND SUPRANATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

CLAs: Hilary Charlesworth (Australian National University, Australia)  
Sally Engle Merry (New York University, USA)

## CHAPTER 12. GLOBAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

CLAs: Gopalan Balachandran (Graduate Institute of Geneva, Switzerland)  
Grégoire Mallard (Graduate Institute of Geneva, Switzerland)

## CHAPTER 13. PERSPECTIVES FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY

CLAs: Ivan Krastev (Center for Liberal Strategies, Bulgaria)  
Richard Bellamy (European University Institute, Italy)

## **PART III -TRANSFORMATIONS IN VALUES, NORMS, CULTURES**

## CHAPTER 14. THE PARADOXES OF CULTURES, VALUES AND IDENTITIES

CLAs: Kwame Anthony Appiah (New York University, USA)  
Homi Bhabha (Harvard University, USA)

## CHAPTER 15. RELIGIONS, WORLDVIEWS AND SOCIETY

CLAs: Grace Davie (University of Exeter, UK)  
Nancy Ammerman (Boston University, USA)

## CHAPTER 16. PLURALIZING FAMILY, GENDER, SEXUALITY

CLAs: Merike Blofield (University of Miami, USA)  
Suad Joseph (University of California, Davis, USA)

## CHAPTER 17. THE BOUNDARIES OF LIFE

CLAs: Ama DeGraft-Aikins (University of Ghana, Ghana)  
Dan Wikler (Harvard School of Public Health, USA)

## CHAPTER 18. CAN EDUCATION PROMOTE EQUITY AND JUSTICE?

CLAs: Harry Brighouse (University of Wisconsin - Madison, USA)  
Christiane Spiel (University of Vienna, Austria)

## CHAPTER 19. MEDIA, COMMUNICATION AND LANGUAGES

CLAs: Nicholas Couldry (London School of Economics and Political Science, UK)  
Chua Beng Huat (National University, Singapore)

## CHAPTER 20. PERSPECTIVES FOR SOLIDARITY, BELONGING AND FLOURISHING

CLAs: Akeel Bilgrami (Columbia University, USA)  
Boaventura de Sousa Santos (University of Coimbra, Portugal)

## **CONCLUDING CHAPTERS**

## CHAPTER 21. THE MULTIPLE DIRECTIONS OF SOCIAL PROGRESS

CLAs: Eric Olin Wright (University of Wisconsin - Madison, USA)  
Nancy Folbre (University of Massachusetts - Amherst, USA)

## CHAPTER 22. THE CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES TO POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

CLAs: Matthew Adler (Duke University, USA)  
Helga Nowotny (ETHZ - Zürich, Switzerland)



# Comparison with other international initiatives

This initiative can be compared to other similar initiatives, such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The IPCC has been created by governments of the United Nations in order to provide policy-makers with the best available knowledge about the evolution of the climate and possible responses to it. It gathers hundreds of scientists and experts of all relevant disciplines. It aims at providing a consensual assessment of climate change, and a “policy relevant, not policy prescriptive” analysis of possible responses. The report is structured by the governments and is submitted for approval by the governments.

The IPSP will similarly gather scientists in as large a number as is needed to provide the best expertise, thereby assembling a mass of knowledge and information that is no longer accessible to any single scholar or intellectual, or even any single university. It will have the size of one of the three Working Groups of the IPCC (about 300 authors). But, unlike the IPCC, it will exclusively rely on academic researchers, will not be led by governments and will not write mainly for governments. The Panel will have the full control of the contents of its report.

Like the IPCC, however, the IPSP will benefit from collecting comments from the widest possible network, where anyone interested will be able to provide valuable information on perspectives, experiences, fieldwork and experiments by social actors of all sorts.

Other initiatives that go in a similar direction include the World Social Science Report, Future Earth, the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) program of the UNESCO, and the Copenhagen Consensus. The World Social Science Report is issued every three years on a specific topic and gathers a collection of short individual contributions. Future Earth is a starting 10-year international research initiative, under the umbrella of the International Council for Science, that will study how to respond effectively to the risks and opportunities of global environmental change and how to support transformation towards global sustainability in the coming decades. The MOST program seeks to build bridges between research, policy and practice, and produces policy papers and books on various topics relevant to policy-making. The Copenhagen Consensus is a small group that tackles current challenges and makes policy recommendations. Although all of these initiatives are important and useful, none of them combines the focus on long term social progress with the search for a consensus among wide academic communities.

One could also mention the Stern Review and the Mirrlees Review for the UK government, and the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission for the French government. They gathered eminent expertise on specific issues: climate policy, taxation policy, and indicators of social progress. The Modern Corporation Project gathers wide academic expertise on corporate governance for the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

# Governance

The Panel will have an Honorary Advisory Committee, a Steering Committee, a Scientific Council and a Secretariat.

The **Honorary Advisory Committee** is composed of distinguished moral and intellectual leaders who lend their support to the panel. The President of the Committee is Professor **Amartya Sen**, recipient of the Nobel Prize in economics, and renowned scholar and intellectual. This Committee already has about a dozen confirmed members (see the list in Appendix 1).

The **Steering Committee** makes the general strategic decisions, selects the co-chairs of the Scientific Council, and, with the co-chairs, selects the members of the Scientific Council. The Steering Committee is composed of a dozen scholars of diverse origins and disciplines, who combine first-rate scholarship and experience in research management (see the list in Appendix 2).

The **Scientific Council** will have about 50 members and will determine the structure of the report and its main focus and outline. The selection of authors should be led by the two goals of obtaining the best expertise and gathering a balanced group with all the main disciplines, approaches, and regions of the world being well represented. Gender balance will also be sought. The disciplines involved include philosophy, sociology, economics, political science, law, anthropology, psychology, history, geography and the humanities. The Scientific Council will also advise on the editorial evaluation of the drafts of the report. The Scientific Council will be co-chaired by **Nancy Fraser**, Professor of Political Philosophy and Social Science, New School, New York; **Ravi Kanbur**, Professor of Economics, Cornell University; **Helga Nowotny**, Professor of Social Studies of Science, ETH Zurich (see the list in Appendix 3).

The composition of the Steering Committee, Honorary Advisory Committee and Scientific Council reflect the various disciplinary and regional components of global social research. Close links with various continents will be established.

The **Secretariat** will manage practical and logistical issues, organize meetings, and help with communication operations. The Foundation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (FMSH) in Paris will host the Secretariat.

# Process and diffusion

The preparation of the report will go through **five stages**:

In the **first stage**, the building up of the various committees ends up with the selection of authors.

The **second stage** is the writing of the first draft of the report, each chapter being collectively written by a team of about ten authors, led by one or two coordinating authors. Additional contributions by external authors can be requested for special points which are not directly in the field of competence of the chapter authors. Authors can in particular contribute to other chapters than their own.

The **third stage** is the collection of comments on the first draft. A media campaign and the activation of various networks will attract comments from scholars, civil society, activists, politicians, administrations, international organizations.

The comments will be processed and taken into account in the **fourth stage**, the preparation of the final draft of the report.

The **fifth stage** will be the drafting of the Synthesis Report, a general audience book written by a small team of members of the panel with the aim of conveying the main messages for actors and policy-makers.

Whenever possible, electronic communication will be used in order to save resources and to preserve the environment. Coordination across chapters of the report, and collective thinking within each chapter, would ideally require two general meetings of the authors (one for the launching of the writing process, at the beginning of the second stage, and one for the incorporation of the comments during the finalization phase, at the beginning of the fourth stage). A few meetings of the Steering Committee and the Scientific Council will be necessary, and teams of authors (e.g., by chapters) may also meet if this appears useful. Various institutions have already proposed to host such meetings.

The collection of comments is an essential part of the writing process, in order to better connect the report to the stakeholders' concerns and to make the report a synthesis not just of academic knowledge but also of a broader societal knowledge about social problems and ongoing efforts toward a better society. Comments will be widely collected via a forum on which chapters will be posted. This will be accompanied with a media campaign aimed at launching a large debate about the report topics and encouraging many stakeholders at various levels and in the widest set of regions to provide their comments. Young scholars will help with the analysis of the comments.

Contacts with several possible publishers are being established for the Main Report and for the Synthesis Report. In addition, the website will give wide access to the chapters, and will also be the depository of the comments received, thereby keeping a record of the global debate that will have accompanied the preparation of the report. Internet videos will also be prepared to propagate the main ideas in a lively and user-friendly form. A documentary movie featuring the report preparation and showcasing concrete examples of promising social experiences could also be envisioned. This idea is currently under study.

# Timeline

The International Panel is a platform that will develop its scientific activities over a three-and-a-half-year period. Constitution of the Scientific Council and fund-raising will take most of 2014, drafting the structure of the report and selecting the authors will take until Spring 2015. The first phase of the writing process, launched in the fall of 2015 with a first author meeting, will take place until spring 2016. Collecting comments around the summer of 2016 and finalizing the report, with a second author meeting in the fall of 2016, will lead to a final delivery of the report toward mid-2017.

The period 2014-2017 will be ideal for the production of the report, in the context of the revision of the Millenium Goals after 2015.

After delivery of the report, the International Panel will cease its activities as such and could be transformed into a virtual, pluridisciplinary and worldwide network of scholars and institutions on the global issue of social progress. A new panel can be created later when the need for a new report arises, and drawing on the experience of the work and organization of the first panel.

July 2014	1 <sup>st</sup> meeting of Steering Committee and of co-chairs of the Scientific Council in Paris
September 2014	2 <sup>nd</sup> meeting of Steering Committee and of co-chairs of the Scientific Council in New York
January 2015	1 <sup>st</sup> meeting of Scientific Council in Paris
August 2015	1 <sup>st</sup> meeting of Authors in Istanbul
June 2016	Deadline for first draft
Summer 2016	Collection of comments on the first draft
December 2016	2 <sup>nd</sup> meeting of Authors (tba)
January - June 2017	Final comments/Revisions on Report and Synthesis
July 2017	Final meeting of Steering Committee and co-chairs of the Scientific Council - IPSP Policy Conference

# Institutional partners and funding

The overall IPSP initiative requires a €m1,9 budget over a three-year period (starting September 2014) to support the main scientific meetings as well as the operation of the Secretariat. Hundreds of authors and members of the Steering Committee and of the Scientific Council will contribute their time. Separate chapter meetings will be organized by the authors themselves with the support of partnering institutions (and co-funded by the IPSP budget if possible).

Sources of funding will primarily include large international foundations, in order to preserve the independence of the Panel from political influence. In addition to FMSH, several renowned European and North-American foundations have expressed interest. Key support will be requested from them to obtain the necessary economic stability for the IPSP initiative. Some other foundations have already agreed to host a few chapter meetings and/or to provide networking help for the collection of comments and the diffusion of the report (Russell Sage Foundation, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung...).

<b>Breakdown per Year</b>	
Year 1 : September 2014 - August 2015	125,000
Year 2 : September 2015 - August 2016	755,000
Year 3 : September 2016 - August 2017	880,000
Total	€ 1,900,000
<b>Breakdown per Item</b>	
Secretariat	200,000
Meetings of Steering Committee	65,000
Meetings of Scientific Council	95,000
Meetings of Authors	1,000,000
Buyouts	100,000
Communication, web, press	250,000
Overheads (10%)	190,000
Total	€ 1,900,000
<b>Breakdown per Revenue</b>	
Leading supporting foundations	700,000
Crowdfunding	100,000
Other supporting institutions (10 x 50.000)	500,000
Partnering institutions (20 x 15.000)	300,000
Host institutions of meeting of authors (2 x 75.000)	150,000
Home institution (FMSH)	150,000
Total	€ 1,900,000

Several scientific institutions have expressed their willingness to be associated to IPSP. The International Social Science Council (ISSC) will help with its network of scholars and also will help accessing potential donors. The European Network of Institutes for Advanced Studies will provide support via fellowships and meetings in a few institutes. The Institute of Global Governance (University College, London), the Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW, Mannheim) will help by hosting meetings and contributing expertise for the report. The UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) is a partner for relations with UN bodies and access to relevant audiences of decision-makers.

## Scientific Partners



Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme



Princeton University Center for Human Values



Woodrow Wilson School



Bilgiloğu 1 Bilgi University, Istanbul



Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW, Mannheim)



Mercator Research Institute on Global Commons and Climate Change (MCC)



International Social Science Council (ISSC)



Network of European Institutes for Advanced Study



Institute of Global Governance (University College, London)



UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)



Institute for Futures Studies



CIDE



Kiel Institute for the World Economy



University of Sussex Science Policy Research Unit



Scholars Strategy Network



Social Progress Imperative

## Foundations



Russell Sage Foundation



Friedrich Ebert Stiftung



Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation

# Appendix 1

## Honorary Advisory Committee

**President of the Committee: Amartya SEN**, Nobel Prize, Thomas W. Lamont University Professor, and Professor of Economics and Philosophy, Harvard University

**Kenneth ARROW**, Nobel Prize, Joan Kenney Professor of Economics and Professor of Operations Research, Stanford University

**Anthony ATKINSON**, FBA, former Warden of Nuffield College, Oxford, and Centennial Professor at the London School of Economics

**Manuel CASTELLS**, Holberg Prize, Professor of Sociology and Director of the Internet Interdisciplinary Institute at the Open University of Catalonia, Barcelona; University Professor and the Wallis Annenberg Chair Professor of Communication Technology and Society at the Annenberg School of Communication, University of Southern California, Los Angeles

**Kemal DERVIS**, Vice-President and Director of the Global Economy and Development program at the Brookings Institution, former Head of the United Nations Development Program

**James HECKMAN**, Nobel Prize, Henry Schultz Distinguished Service Professor of Economics at the University of Chicago

**Kumari JAYAWARDENA**, Director of the Social Scientists' Association of Sri Lanka and co-founder of the Women's Education and Research Centre

**Ira KATZNELSON**, Ruggles Professor of Political Science and History at Columbia University, and president of the Social Science Research Council

**Inge KAUL**, Hertie School of Governance Berlin, former Director, Office of Development Studies, UNDP New York

**Edgar MORIN**, Emeritus Research Director, CNRS

**Mustapha NABLI**, former Minister of Tunisia, former Governor of the Bank of Tunisia, former Senior Advisor and regional Chief Economist at the World Bank

**Sunita NARAIN**, Director General of the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) and Director of the Society for Environmental Communications, New Delhi

**Julian NIDA-RÜMELIN**, former Minister of the Federal Government of Germany, Professor of Political Theory and Philosophy at the University of Munich

**Robert REICH**, Chancellor's Professor of Public Policy, University of Berkeley. He served in the administrations of Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter and was Secretary of Labor under President Bill Clinton

**Margot WALLSTRÖM**, Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) of the United Nations on Sexual Violence in Conflict

# Appendix 2

## Steering Committee

**Ernest ARYEETAY**, Professor of Economics and Vice-Chancellor, University of Ghana

**Olivier BOUIN**, Director of Collège d'Études Mondiales Paris, Secretary-General of the European Network of Institutes for Advanced Studies

**Mamadou DIOUF**, Leitner Professor of African Studies, Columbia University, New York, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Social Science Research Council

**Marie-Laure DJELIC**, Professor in Management, ESSEC Paris

**Marc FLEURBAEY**, Robert E. Kuenne Professor of Economics and Humanistic Studies, Princeton University

**Nancy FRASER**, Professor of Political Philosophy and Social Science, New School, New York (co-chair of the Scientific Council of the Panel)

**Katsuhito IWAI**, Visiting Professor at ICU, Distinguished Fellow of the Tokyo Foundation, and Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo

**Ravi KANBUR**, Professor of Economics, Cornell University (co-chair of the Scientific Council of the Panel)

**Cécile LABORDE**, Professor of Political Theory, University College London

**Vinh-Kim NGUYEN**, Professor, Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Montreal

**Helga NOWOTNY**, Professor of Social Studies of Science, ETH Zurich (co-chair of the Scientific Council of the Panel)

**Shalini RANDERIA**, Professor of Social Anthropology and Sociology, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva

**Elisa REIS**, Professor of Sociology and Political Science, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro

**Leela VISARIA**, Honorary Professor, Gujarat Institute of Development Research

**Elke WEBER**, Jerome A. Chazen Professor of International Business, Columbia Business School

**Michel WIEVIORKA**, Directeur d'Études EHESS, Administrator of Foundation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme

**Björn WITTROCK**, Professor, University of Uppsala, Director of Swedish Collegium of Advanced Study

**Xiaobo ZHANG**, 'National 1000-Talent Program' chair professor of economics and deputy dean, National School of Development, Peking University



# Appendix 3

## Scientific Council

### Chairs

<b>Nancy FRASER</b>	Professor of Political Philosophy and Social Science, New School, New York
<b>Ravi KANBUR</b>	Professor of Economics, Cornell University
<b>Helga NOWOTNY</b>	Professor of Social Studies of Science, ETH Zurich

### Members

<b>Veena DAS</b>	Krieger-Eisenhower Professor of Anthropology, Johns Hopkins University
<b>Aihwa ONG</b>	Professor of Sociocultural Anthropology, University of Berkeley
<b>Annelise RILES</b>	“Jack G. Clarke Professor of Far East Legal Studies and Professor of Anthropology, Cornell University”
<b>Seteney SHAMI</b>	Director General, Arab Council for the Social Sciences, Beirut
<b>Leela VISARIA</b>	Honorary Professor, Gujarat Institute of Development Research
<b>Petra SIJPESTEIJN</b>	Professor of Arabic Language and Culture, Director of the Leiden University Centre for the Study of Islam and Society
<b>Bina AGARWAL</b>	Professor of Development Economics and Environment, University of Manchester
<b>Ernest ARYEETEEY</b>	Professor of Economics and Vice-Chancellor, University of Ghana
<b>Tito BOERI</b>	Professor of Economics and Dean for Research, Bocconi University
<b>Ahmed GALAL</b>	Managing Director, Economic Research Forum (ERF), Cairo
<b>Katsuhito IWAI</b>	Professor Emeritus, University of Tokyo
<b>Nora LUSTIG</b>	Samuel Z. Stone Professor of Latin American Economics, Tulane University
<b>John ROEMER</b>	Elizabeth S. and A. Varick Stout Professor of Political Science and Economics, Yale University
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# International Panel on Social Progress

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