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# Gendered Impacts of Globalization

## *Employment and Social Protection*

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## Acronyms

<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
<b>CASE</b>	Community Agency for Social Enquiry
<b>CCT</b>	Conditional cash transfer
<b>CGT</b>	Confederación General del Trabajo ( <i>Trade union confederation</i> )
<b>CSG</b>	Child Support Grant
<b>CSR</b>	Corporate social responsibility
<b>CTA</b>	Congress of Argentine Workers
<b>Dfid</b>	UK Department for International Development
<b>ECD</b>	Early Childhood Development
<b>EPWP</b>	Expanded Public Works Programme
<b>ETI</b>	Ethical Trading Initiative
<b>FDI</b>	Foreign direct investment
<b>GDP</b>	Gross domestic product
<b>HBC</b>	Home-Based Care
<b>HCBC</b>	Home/Community-Based Care
<b>HIV</b>	Human immunodeficiency virus
<b>HVA</b>	High-value agricultural exports
<b>IDS</b>	Institute of Development Studies
<b>IFA</b>	International Framework Agreement
<b>IFPRI</b>	International Food Policy Research Institute
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Office
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>IUF</b>	International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations
<b>KWTU</b>	Korea Women's Trade Union
<b>KWWUA</b>	Korean Women Workers' Association United
<b>MBO</b>	Member-based organization
<b>MENA</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>MFA</b>	Multi-Fibre Agreement
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>NPO</b>	Non-profit organizations
<b>NREGP</b>	National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme
<b>NTAE</b>	Non-traditional agricultural export crops
<b>OAP</b>	Old Age Pension
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>PERI</b>	Political Economy Research Institute
<b>PME</b>	Monthly Employment Survey
<b>R</b>	South African Rand
<b>SAR</b>	Special Administrative Region (China)
<b>SEWA</b>	Self-Employed Women's Association
<b>SNA</b>	System of national accounts
<b>SOE</b>	State-owned enterprise
<b>TLA</b>	Textile Labour Association
<b>TNC</b>	Transnational corporation
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>UNCTAD</b>	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>UNIFEM</b>	United Nations Development Fund for Women
<b>UNRISD</b>	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

<b>UPEU</b>	Uganda Public Employees Union
<b>US</b>	United States
<b>UWEA</b>	Uganda Workers' Education Association
<b>WIEGO</b>	Women in the Informal Economy Globalizing and Organizing
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organization
<b>WWW</b>	Women Working Worldwide

## **Preface and Acknowledgements**

This paper was commissioned by the UK Department for International Development (Dfid) as an independent piece of research with the aim of feeding into the *2012 World Development Report* on gender equality, and informing Dfid's own programming.

It examines how globalization affects gendered access to employment and social protection, with a particular focus on informal employment, and the implications of these connections for policy and practice. For its evidence base, the paper draws on an extensive body of literature, including some of UNRISD's own commissioned research. In addition, two review papers were specifically commissioned as inputs, one on macroeconomic policies and their implications for gender equality (Braunstein 2012) and the other on the gender implications of pension reform in Latin America (Arza 2012). Two shorter literature reviews, on public employment programmes and on informal workers' organizations, were prepared in-house (Goulding 2011a, 2011b). We are grateful to Megan Gerecke (independent consultant) for bringing together data sources and compiling many of the figures and tables, and to Peroline Ainsworth (independent consultant) for her work on the overview.

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