



Board/13/3

Fifty-first Session of the Board
15 March 2013 • Geneva

Progress Report by the Director

For the reporting period of
January through December 2012

March 2013 • Geneva

CONTENTS

Introduction and Highlights.....	1
Programme of Research: Social Development in an Uncertain World	7
Social Policy for Inclusive Development.....	7
<i>Towards Universal Social Security in Emerging Economies.....</i>	7
<i>Politics of Domestic Resource Mobilization for Social Development</i>	10
<i>Making International Development Cooperation Effective: Lessons from the Korean Experience</i>	14
<i>Regional Governance of Migration and the Protection of Socio-Political Rights: Institutions, Actors and Processes.....</i>	18
<i>Migration and Health in China</i>	21
<i>Health in All Policies</i>	24
<i>Employment-Centred Poverty Reduction and Social Policy in Rural Tanzania.....</i>	26
<i>New Directions in Social Policy: Alternatives in and for the Global South.....</i>	28
Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development.....	29
<i>Social Dimensions of Green Economy</i>	30
<i>Social and Solidarity Economy.....</i>	33
<i>Eco-Social Policy for Sustainable Development.....</i>	34
Gender and Development	35
<i>Women's Organizations in the Asia Region and the Post-2015 Development Agenda</i>	39
<i>Understanding Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change for a Post-2015 Development Agenda: A Perspective from Asia</i>	42
<i>Gender and Agriculture after Neoliberalism?</i>	44
Evidence of Influence and Impact	49
Shaping Africa's Social Policy Framework and Training Programme.....	49
Influencing the Post-2015 Agenda for Reducing Poverty and Inequality	50
Political and Social Economy of Care: Evidence for a South African Supreme Court Judgement	51
Planning for Social Development in Brazil.....	51
Towards a Socially Sustainable Development Agenda.....	52
Tracking influence and impact	52
Communications and Outreach.....	55
Design Refresh	55
Digital Media to Promote the Institute and Its Research.....	56
<i>Analysis of digital properties and user engagement.....</i>	56
<i>Continued importance of email outreach.....</i>	57
<i>Inviting research participation: Using communications to expand the research network</i>	57
<i>Digital synergy, sharing and engagement.....</i>	57
Research Communications	58
<i>Policy Briefs</i>	58
<i>New Project Briefs</i>	59
<i>French and Spanish translations</i>	59
Website Innovation	59
Events in 2012	60
Maintaining "Traditional" Publication and Dissemination Channels.....	61
<i>Depository libraries.....</i>	61
<i>Bibliographic citations.....</i>	62
<i>Course use</i>	62

Institutional Issues.....	63
Mid-Term Review.....	63
Financial Security and Fundraising.....	64
Staffing.....	65
Current and Future Challenges.....	65
Concluding Remarks.....	66
Annex 1 2012 at a Glance: Key Indicators	67
Annex 2 Publications.....	71
Copublications	71
<i>Books (peer-reviewed)</i>	<i>71</i>
<i>Chapters in books (peer-reviewed).....</i>	<i>71</i>
<i>Journals: Special issues (peer-reviewed).....</i>	<i>80</i>
<i>Journals: Articles in special issues (peer-reviewed).....</i>	<i>80</i>
In-House Publications.....	81
<i>Policy Briefs</i>	<i>81</i>
<i>Other Briefs</i>	<i>81</i>
<i>Papers (peer-reviewed)</i>	<i>81</i>
<i>Reports.....</i>	<i>82</i>
<i>Newsletters.....</i>	<i>82</i>
<i>CDs & DVDs</i>	<i>82</i>
<i>Op-Eds/Think pieces/Viewpoints.....</i>	<i>82</i>
<i>Videos.....</i>	<i>83</i>
<i>Podcasts.....</i>	<i>84</i>
External Publications by UNRISD staff.....	84
<i>Chapters in books.....</i>	<i>84</i>
<i>Journal articles and Papers.....</i>	<i>85</i>
<i>Other (non-journal articles, reports, op-eds, etc.).....</i>	<i>85</i>
Annex 3 Consultative and Advisory Activities	87
<i>Consultative and advisory work in the academic sector</i>	<i>87</i>
<i>Consultative and advisory work within the UN system.....</i>	<i>87</i>
<i>Consultative and advisory work to governments and other international organizations.....</i>	<i>87</i>
<i>Consultative and advisory work to civil society, non-governmental organizations and foundations</i>	<i>88</i>
Consultative and Advisory Activities, Including Event Participation.....	89
<i>Consultative and advisory activities, by sector.....</i>	<i>89</i>
<i>Event participation, by sector.....</i>	<i>92</i>

INTRODUCTION AND HIGHLIGHTS

1. This report presents the Institute's activities for the period January through December 2012, including research, consultative and advisory work, communications and outreach activities and events. It is supplemented by an Administrative and Financial Report.

2. The current reporting period marks the mid-point of UNRISD's institutional strategy, with the year seeing the consolidation and implementation of activities initiated within a results-based management framework. Significant progress can be observed particularly in relation to communications and outreach activities, with enhanced visibility of UNRISD work through various media. A Mid-Term Review, undertaken in the final quarter of 2012, complimented UNRISD for progress in this area, as well as noting achievements in relation to tracking results, and to maintaining the level and quality of research outputs despite a continued challenging financial situation.

3. The Institute's research in 2012 continued to deepen the analysis of policies, politics and institutions that support inclusive development, with a particular focus on the role of social policy. Steps were taken to consolidate research projects in three key programmatic areas: *Social Policy for Inclusive Development*; *Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development*; and *Gender*. Across all projects, UNRISD research addresses two central questions articulated in the 2010–2014 agenda: How can social policies contribute to inclusive and sustainable development, particularly given a context of ongoing uncertainty; and what political and institutional arrangements foster transformative social change and deliver improved and equitable welfare outcomes? Research activities and findings provide a basis for active engagement in various processes, within and outside the UN system, shaping the post-2015 development agenda.

4. The project *Making International Development Cooperation Effective: Lessons from the Korean Experience* highlighted the role of social policies, whether explicit or implicit, that supported inclusive development in the Republic of Korea. Findings contribute to a reinterpretation of elements of the Korean development experience from a social perspective, and have been influential in discussions within Korea in shaping their role as a donor. A new project, *Towards Universal Social Security in Emerging Economies*, examines how and why a number of emerging economies are moving towards universalism in their social security coverage in the neoliberal era.

5. With regard to the politics of inclusive development, good progress was made on the project *Politics of Domestic Resource Mobilization for Social Development*. This project seeks to contribute to global debates on the political and institutional contexts that enable poor countries to mobilize domestic resources for social development, and the processes that connect resource mobilization efforts with demands for and delivery of social provisions. Empirical country-level research will start in 2013.

6. Work continued on various aspects of migration, social policy and development. Preparations were made for a workshop (in January 2013) on *Regional Governance of Migration and Socio-Political Rights: Institutions, Actors and Processes*, bringing together scholars from different fields—migration, social policy and regional governance—to engage in a discussion about the potential role of regional or sub-

regional institutions in the governance of regional migration and in protecting the rights of migrants. The project on *Migration and Health in China* moved forward with draft papers generating significant academic and policy interest through presentations at a project workshop in Guangzhou and a global health conference in Beijing.

7. Work continued on the development of a set of projects on *Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development*, building on the highly successful 2011 conference *Green Economy and Sustainable Development: Bringing Back the Social Dimension*. UNRISD's significant presence at Rio+20—including academic conferences, activities at the People's Summit and engagements at the official venue—was welcomed in terms of the challenges offered to the dominant green economy discourse, highlighting contestation and introducing a stronger focus on the social dimensions. During the reporting period, UNRISD commenced work on a proposal for further research related to “eco-social policy”, and extended networks with other institutions and potential partners in this field.

8. The marked visibility of “social and solidarity economy” actors at Rio led UNRISD to push forward with a new area of work (already discussed by the Board at its 2012 meeting) on this theme. A call for papers generated an unprecedented response (380 proposals from 70 countries) and forms the basis for an UNRISD conference on *Potential and Limits of Social and Solidarity Economy* to be held in May 2013. In collaboration with the ILO and the University of Geneva, UNRISD also began work on developing a proposal for a multi-year research project on the potential of social economy from the perspective of more and better work.

9. The *Gender Programme* at UNRISD continued its critical engagement with contemporary policy debates, highlighting the importance of gender analysis in a context where multiple crises generate problematic impacts for women and gender equality in many parts of the world. In collaboration with WIEGO, UNRISD published two research papers and a policy brief on the linkages between work and welfare from a gender perspective. Papers examining the links between globalization, women's work and access to social protection have been among the top downloads from the UNRISD website in 2012.

10. Based on the proposal *Understanding Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change: When and Why Do States Respond to Women's Claims-Making?*, UNRISD obtained support from the Ford Foundation for comparative research on China, India and Indonesia to answer two key research questions: How does policy change that strengthens women's rights occur? What are the factors and conditions under which non-state actors, particularly advocates of gender equality, can be effective in triggering and influencing policy change and policy implementation? Based on an initial study on women's organizations in the region and their interactions with global processes and agendas, further funding has been obtained to continue field work in 2013–2014 focused on the implications for a post-2015 development agenda.

11. Other activities during the year included a workshop on *Gender and Agriculture after Neoliberalism?* organized in partnership with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva. Participants from a range of countries and disciplines provided inputs that will help to shape a proposal for new research on the topic. UNRISD also co-hosted a workshop with UN Women on *Gender-Related Research within the United Nations System*.

12. The Institute's gender programme was in transition during the second half of the reporting period, given that the research coordinator, Shahra Razavi, was on sabbatical leave (September to December 2012) and will take up a new position as Chief, Research and Data Division, for UN Women as of 1 January 2013. New staffing arrangements will need to be put in place during 2013 to reshape and consolidate the programme and to move forward on new activities.

13. Other research activities undertaken by UNRISD during 2012 included contributions to an edited volume on *Health in All Policies* as part of our institutional funding agreement with the Finnish Ministry of Social Affairs and Health; and the completion of work with the FAO and REPOA on *Employment-Centred Poverty Reduction and Social Policy in Tanzania*.

14. In 2012 UNRISD continued to produce a high volume of publications from earlier and current research. This period saw the publication of the country studies on Botswana, India and Malaysia based on the major research programme on *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes*; the publication and a well-attended launch of the volume *Mineral Rents and the Financing of Social Policy*; and the edited volume based on the Institute's 2009 conference *The Global Crisis and Transformative Social Change*. The series on *Social Policies in Small States* in collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat saw publication of additional monographs on Samoa, and Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Other edited volumes from recent work included: *Non-State Actors and Business Regulation: Whose Standards? Whose Development?*; *Global Justice Activism and Policy Change in Europe: Understanding When Change Happens*; and *The Politics of Resource Extraction: Indigenous Peoples, Multinational Corporations and the State*. From the gender programme publications included *Religion et Politique: Les Femmes Prises au Piège*, and three titles from research on the *Political and Social Economy of Care*.

15. Efforts to ensure quality through peer reviewed publications and to reach a wide audience through shorter publications and policy briefs saw results—14 edited volumes and books, one special issue of a journal, 11 peer reviewed journal articles, and six policy briefs were published, in addition to a remarkable expansion of web-based and digital media products including videos and podcasts.

16. The influence and impact of UNRISD research was visible in 2012 through multiple channels. Within the United Nations, engagement with key system-wide processes included active participation in activities leading to Rio+20, with inputs into key documents including the Secretary-General's report *Realizing the Future We Want for All*, and involvement in thematic discussions and expert groups related to the post-2015 development agenda.

17. UNRISD staff members continued to act in a wide range of advisory and consultative roles for United Nations agencies as well as for other international organizations, governments, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions, with nearly 100 such instances in 2012. These activities, undertaken in addition to the regular programme of work, strengthen collaboration, disseminate research findings, share knowledge with stakeholders, and contribute to new thinking and policy debate on development issues. The number of invitations received far exceeds our current capacities to respond.

18. The durability of UNRISD research and its increasing relevance and influence over time is particularly well illustrated in the current period by the use of the work on *Social Policy in a Development Context* to shape social policy across Africa. The notion of transformative social policy has been integrated into the African Union's Social Policy Framework and is now the basis for an annual training programme of African government officials. Another significant example of impact occurring in unexpected ways was the citation of evidence from research under the UNRISD project on *Political and Social Economy of Care* in a South African Supreme Court judgement.

19. The visibility of UNRISD research has been markedly enhanced over the past year through the work of the Communications and Outreach Unit. In addition to the high level of publications mentioned earlier, a number of innovations have increased the reach of UNRISD research and raised its profile among key stakeholders in the global community. During the reporting period, UNRISD updated and refreshed its brand and visual identity; expanded interactions with stakeholders through virtual and face-to-face forums—including five events in the seminar series; enhanced the use of digital products (including 17 podcasts and 13 videos); increased the use of social media (surpassing 12,000 Twitter followers and 2,200 Facebook “likes”); upgraded website functions to add new features and improve functionality; and produced five issues of the eBulletin.

20. The significant level of activity, outputs and influence has been achieved in an environment of constrained financial and reduced human resources. In terms of research staff, UNRISD had only three research coordinators following the retirement of Yusuf Bangura in April. Research coordinators were assisted by nine research analysts and nine interns. As of the end of 2012, UNRISD had 10 staff members, with consultants and interns bringing the number to approximately 20 people.

21. In terms of funding, UNRISD saw its institutional (non-earmarked) funding decline by approximately USD 500,000 from 2011 levels. Total institutional and new project funding amounted to USD 2,816,195. This places UNRISD in a precarious situation where long-term commitments to staffing cannot be sustained with short-term project funding. Following the recommendations of the fundraising consultancy and strategy (discussed in the 2011 Progress Report), and reiterated in the Mid-Term Review of November 2012, significant efforts are being made to engage with current and former institutional donors, to build relationships with potential new donors, and to reorient fundraising towards programmatic support.

22. UNRISD remains funded entirely by voluntary contributions, and is grateful to the following donors which contributed institutional funding to the Institute during the reporting period: Denmark, Finland (Ministry of Social Affairs and Health), Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency / Sida) and the United Kingdom (Department for International Development / DFID). UNRISD also gratefully acknowledges project funding from the donors mentioned in this report.

23. Since July 2012 UNRISD has been engaged in discussions led by the Change Implementation Team of the United Nations Secretary-General, which is proposing the creation of a unified “knowledge entity” under the Secretariat through the merger of several research institutes (UNRISD, UNIDIR, UNICRI) with training

institutes (UNITAR and the Staff College) and the libraries in New York and Geneva. This process will continue in 2013 with discussions with Member States and a proposal to the General Assembly. If implemented, such changes will have profound effects for the future of UNRISD.

24. UNRISD thus marks its 50th year with celebration of its sustained contributions to global debates and policy processes, but operating within severe financial and human resource constraints. A number of activities are planned to take place throughout the coming year—including publications, seminars and larger events, highlighting UNRISD's contribution to social development thinking and practice, and exploring the critical gaps and new directions in which research and policy must move to address contemporary global challenges.

PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN AN UNCERTAIN WORLD

25. The Institute's work in 2012 focused on deepening the analysis of policies, politics and institutions that can support inclusive development. Steps were taken to consolidate research projects in three key programmatic areas: *Social Policy for Inclusive Development*; *Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development*; and *Gender*. Across all projects, UNRISD research addresses two central questions articulated in the 2010–2014 agenda: How can social policies contribute to inclusive and sustainable development, particularly given a context of ongoing uncertainty; and what political and institutional arrangements foster transformative social change and deliver improved and equitable welfare outcomes? Research activities and findings provide a basis for active engagement in various processes, within and outside the UN system, shaping the post-2015 development agenda.

Social Policy for Inclusive Development

Towards Universal Social Security in Emerging Economies

Background, context and objectives

26. Across the world, many countries are cutting social security spending and rolling back commitments to universal coverage by restricting benefits, narrowly targeting policies and means-testing claimants. But some are bucking this trend. Despite decades of pressure for social policies to be used only as residual, palliative measures to protect those in dire need, many emerging economies are successfully extending social security coverage towards universal levels. What drives these universalizing forces? Are these moves towards universal coverage sustainable? Why have some countries had more success than others in implementing socially inclusive, economically viable social security programmes?

27. Initiated in 2012, this project examines the efforts of selected countries—Brazil, China, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa, Thailand and Venezuela—to move towards universal provision of social security, with a focus on health care and income support programmes. The research aims to contribute to a better understanding of the diverse political, social, economic and institutional arrangements that enhance the availability, affordability and accessibility of social security schemes.

28. The project will draw out policy lessons that might be transferable to lower income countries, while giving sufficient attention to local contexts and the historical foundations of local institutions. The analysis and interim research findings are a key input shaping the agenda of the Second World Conference on the Development of Universal Social Security Systems being convened by the government of Brazil and civil society partners in 2014.

29. Several observations motivate this research. First, targeting by income is widely advocated as the best way to reach the most vulnerable, while multi- and bilateral

donors support conditional cash transfers and means-tested benefits as appropriate social protection schemes. With global economic crisis and continuing uncertainty, however, policy agendas that include the universal entitlement to or universal coverage of social protection, such as the global social protection floor, are gaining currency and in December 2012 the UN General Assembly passed a resolution in support of universal health coverage for people everywhere. Second, emerging economies, and particularly large ones such as the BRICS, are exerting growing influence on global economics and politics. Their development experiences are attracting the attention of international development actors as they outperform other developing countries in terms of economic growth and improvement in basic social indicators. In some cases, their health and income support schemes have served as models for other developing countries. Third, despite a growing literature on the emerging economies there is little research on how they are forging links between economic and social policy for better development outcomes.

30. To begin filling this research gap and identify lessons that might be applicable to other developing countries, the project entails case studies on nine countries showing rapid economic growth and/or improvement of social indicators over the past decade and half. The case countries can be considered third- or fourth-generation “late industrializers” and reflect diverse patterns of growth and structural change. What they have in common, however, are economic and social development strategies that entail an active role for the state, and therefore diverge from the mainstream development paradigm that downplays and limits this role.

31. The countries examined in the research project together account for almost half the world’s population and approximately one fifth of global GDP. While their political contexts, growth trajectories, and level of social security vary greatly, they share a growing consensus about the values and benefits of social security which is accessible, available and affordable to the entire population. This is particularly evident in commitments to the provision of basic infrastructure, services and social protection for all, including water and sanitation, education and health care, and income security.

32. In Brazil, China and Thailand there has been a successful extension of health care—with coverage approaching universal levels, constitutional recognition of the right to health, or a legislated mandate for universal health coverage. But countries are still struggling with lack of health resources including medical staff, declining quality of service, and increasing out-of-pocket payments to cover a whole range of treatments. These countries also face various challenges related to financing and managing the health sector due to pressures liberalize and commercialize the sector.

33. Various forms of cash transfers—unconditional, conditional and cash-for-work schemes—in some countries, such as Brazil, India and South Africa, have reached a substantial proportion of the poor, leading to improvement in social indicators such as school attendance and vaccination, and impressive results in terms of poverty reduction. In other countries, such as Indonesia, the number in receipt of unconditional and conditional cash transfers has increased dramatically. This has significantly reduced income poverty but has not improved school attendance rates or health among the young. The countries made different institutional arrangements in order to extend coverage and enhance the affordability, accessibility and availability of social security and social services, leading to differing results.

34. Key questions being addressed by the research include:
- Why have some countries succeeded in extending social security?
 - What drives processes of universalization?
 - What has been achieved in the process of universalization?
 - What determines the results of the system of provision?
 - What lessons can we draw from the emerging paths to universal social security?

35. In answering these questions, the project adopts an approach that emphasizes the interaction between social capability and individual capability (inspired by Amartya Sen's "realization-focused comparative approach"). It identifies key institutions and policies in the systems of health care or income support provision and examines how they affect both social capability for economic growth and individual capability indicated by direct outcomes such as the under-5 mortality rate and absolute poverty rate. Given the varying degrees of "democratic deepening" among case countries, the specific role of democratic institutions in moving towards universal social security is a focus of the case studies for two of the countries in particular: Thailand and Brazil.

Progress and activities

36. Two major events related to this project were held in September and November 2012.

37. A two-day methodological workshop was held in Bangkok in September, bringing together 25 experts including prospective authors. Based on the discussions at the workshop, 13 papers were commissioned with first drafts due in June 2013.

Commissioned authors, paper titles, affiliations

- Santosh Mehrotra (General Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, Government of India), *The Fragmented Social Protection "System" in India: Five Key Rights, But Two Missing*
- Julia Buxton (Bradford University, United Kingdom), *Social Policy in Venezuela: Bucking Neo-Liberalism or Unsustainable Clientelism?*
- Linda Cook (Brown University, United States), *Constraints on Universal Health Care in the Russian Federation: Inequality, Informality and the Failures of Mandatory Medical Insurance*
- Marcus Barreto Campelo de Melo (Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil), *Institutional and Political Drivers of Social Security Universalization in Brazil*
- Michael Samson (Economic Policy Research Institute, South Africa), *Methods of Measuring the Impacts of Social Policy in Political, Economic and Social Dimensions*
- Thitinan Pongsudhirak (Chulalongkorn University, Thailand) and Phornchanok Souvannaseng (London School of Economics, United Kingdom), *The Politics of Thailand's Universal Health Care: Origins, Dynamics and Implications*
- Rebecca Surrender (Oxford University, United Kingdom) and Robert Van Nierkerk (Rhodes University, South Africa), *The Drivers of Universal Health Care in South Africa: Role of Ideas, Actors and Institutions*

- Sebastian Mantilla (Latin American Center for Political Studies, Ecuador), *Constraints on Universal Social Security in Ecuador*
- Asep Suryahadi and Athia Yumna (SMERU Research Institute, Indonesia), *Social Security Reform in Indonesia: Current Process and Challenges*
- Supon Limwattananon (Khoen Kaen University, Thailand) and Viroj Tangcharoensathien (International Health Programme, Government of Thailand), *The Impacts of Universalization: Case Study on Thailand*
- Susanne MacGregor (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, United Kingdom), *Neoliberalism: Social Policy Consequences and Emerging Alternatives*
- Thandika Mkandawire (London School of Economics, United Kingdom), *Universal Social Security in the Northern Welfare States*
- Shufang Zhang (UNRISD) and William Hsiao (Harvard University, United States), *China's Health Care Financing Schemes: Evolution, Challenges and Beyond*

38. The Brazilian government invited three of the project's collaborating researchers to a workshop on *Planning and Development: International Experiences and Brazilian Cases* (Brasilia, 22 November 2012) organized by the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management, and CEPAL, to present the research and provide a briefing on discussions at the Bangkok workshop, with a focus on the implications for the planning strategies of the Brazilian and other Latin American governments.

39. Draft papers from the project will be presented at the Brazilian National Conference on Universal Social Security in the fall of 2013. Project participants will also participate, on the same occasion, in a separate workshop to provide inputs on the agenda of the Second World Conference on the Development of Universal Social Security Systems (2014).

40. UNRISD continues to explore opportunities and sources of funding for publication outputs, such as a special issue of a peer reviewed journal or an edited volume, and other communications activities around this project.

41. *This project is coordinated by Ilcheong Yi. In 2012, assistance was provided by Olive Cocoman (research analyst), and Emma Malcolm and Claire Petersen (research interns).*

42. *The General Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, Government of India; SMERU Research Institute, Indonesia; and the Economic Policy Research Institute, South Africa, are collaborating partners on this project.*

43. *Funding for this project is provided by the Ministry of Health / Hospital do Coração, Brazil, with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds.*

Politics of Domestic Resource Mobilization for Social Development

Background and context

44. Countries across the globe are suffering declines in national income, investment, employment, worsening fiscal accounts and balance of payments, increasing debt and financial sector distress. Although this may seem like a bleak

scenario for increasing social investments, the current situation has reinforced the interest of policy makers in questions of financing and fiscal space, with growing attention to revenue policies and potential resources for social development. It is increasingly clear that developing countries cannot rely on aid alone to transform their economies and meet the needs of their citizens: they will have to increase efforts to mobilize domestic resources.

45. This research, initiated in 2012, examines the processes and mechanisms that connect the politics of resource mobilization and demands for social provision; changes in state-citizen and donor-recipient relations associated with resource mobilization and allocation; and governance reforms that can lead to sustainable revenue yields and improved provision of services. It builds on previous UNRISD work on *Financing Social Policy* and *Social Policy in Mineral-Rich Countries*, which argued that financing issues had to be conceived as an integral part of social policies if development strategies were to be sustainable, equitable and inclusive.

46. The project aims to contribute to global debates about how to: bridge the funding gaps for meeting key global development targets and social programmes in poor countries; enhance national ownership of development programmes and policy space; improve understanding of the politics of revenue and social expenditure bargains; and enhance effective accountability of governments to citizens. (For a detailed project overview see paragraphs 131-141 of the 2011 Progress Report.)

Progress and activities

47. The first phase of project activities took place during the current reporting period.

48. In terms of project management, Katja Hujo took over coordination of the project upon the retirement of Yusuf Bangura in April 2012, and a research analyst was hired in September 2012 to assist with project implementation. In the context of the UNRISD institutional strategy framed around a results-based management plan, a project logframe was developed. This was done in close collaboration with the Communications and Outreach Unit and the fundraising consultant in order to ensure early and timely communication activities for this project, and maximize coherence with the institutional strategy, project visibility and policy impact.

49. In this context, one of the first communication outputs was a Project Brief published in July and widely disseminated through email alerts, e-newsletters, the UNRISD website and targeted outreach to experts in the field. The positive response to the brief—evidenced by correspondence received from academics and NGOs working on this topic—proved the usefulness of this new instrument for informing UNRISD target audiences about new research and creating new project-related networks.

50. The following research activities were carried out during the reporting period:

- conducted background research based on which a number of thematic papers and potential country case studies have been selected;
- launched an open call for expressions of interest to identify research teams for country-level research in four countries in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa;
- started commissioning thematic papers;
- started drafting in-house background papers;

- started to build up a network of individuals and organizations (including UN) working on issues of domestic resource mobilization, taxation and financing;
- commenced preparations for the general methodology workshop to be held in March/April 2013;
- held conversations with different UN agencies and donors with regard to collaboration and funding of additional case studies.

51. These activities will continue in 2013.

Case selection

52. Four countries have been selected for in-depth multidisciplinary research, two in Latin America—Bolivia and Guatemala—and two in sub-Saharan Africa—Zimbabwe and Uganda. Following the methodology described in paragraph 138 of the 2011 Progress Report, these countries comprise low-income economies (Zimbabwe and Uganda) and lower middle-income countries (Bolivia and Guatemala), and represent different types of economies, as the structures of economies and development paths may have a bearing on tax strategies and resource yields.

53. In terms of economic structure, Bolivia follows a mineral-dependent growth path, with hydrocarbons and minerals driving growth rates and constituting the main revenue source for the state, while the low-productivity agricultural and service sectors still account for the bulk of employment. Guatemala has diversified away from agriculture and is predominantly a service-led economy, but with agriculture and manufacturing (*maquila* industry) important in terms of exports and employment. Migrant remittances and foreign aid also constitute important foreign exchange inflows. Zimbabwe's crisis-ridden economy is built on agriculture and mining, with strong dependence on migrant remittances and aid (in particular emergency and food aid), whereas growth in Uganda, one of the biggest aid recipients in sub-Saharan Africa, is largely driven by the service sector, with industry and agriculture remaining important, the latter in particular in terms of exports and employment. Mineral rents are likely to play an increasingly important role in both countries following the recent discovery of oil in Uganda and the partly unexploited mineral potential of Zimbabwe (diamonds).

54. Concerning the political context, the selected countries comprise left-wing (Bolivia) to right-wing (Guatemala) democracies, as well as a political regime characterized by a dominant party (Uganda) and one considered "politically open authoritarian" (Zimbabwe). Post-conflict transitions play a role in Guatemala, Uganda and in particular Zimbabwe. Regimes are sufficiently open in all four countries to allow for contestation and bargaining around revenue and expenditure policies. Domestic resource mobilization is high on political agendas in all countries.

Call for expressions of interest

55. An open call for expressions of interest to participate in the research project was released in October in order to identify potential country-level researchers and to extend the research network for this project. The call for expressions of interest was highly successful, with 54 full applications submitted encompassing the research proposals of over 120 scholars. Applications came not only from sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, the areas of interest, but also from North Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Eastern Europe. Although only four teams will be selected from the applications, the call for expressions of interest has been an opportunity to broaden the UNRISD research network on the theme of domestic resource mobilization. It is

envisaged to engage with these scholars via e-dialogues, invitations to contribute short think pieces or opinions to the UNRISD website, and conferences as the project progresses. While the number of case studies to be commissioned initially is limited by funding constraints, additional studies are envisaged if additional resources are secured.

56. Conversations were under way at the end of the reporting period with teams in the four selected countries. The aim is to hold the general methodology workshop in the first quarter of 2013, and subsequent national workshops in the four countries in the second quarter of 2013.

Thematic papers

57. The call for expressions of interest helped identify a number of researchers to prepare thematic papers that will contribute to the theoretical foundations of the project. UNRISD is further approaching several leading experts on specific themes to contribute papers. Commissioned work will be complemented by in-house papers authored by Katja Hujo and Ciara McCorley.

Research network

58. The project team has established links with several UN agencies that conduct research on domestic resource mobilization and financing issues, in particular the ILO, UNCTAD, UNDESA, UNDP, UNICEF and the World Bank. Stronger links will be also established with relevant regional commissions (ECA and ECLAC) and regional development banks (IADB and African Development Bank).

59. With regard to civil society organizations and academic institutions, contacts have been established with AFRODAD, EURODAD, ActionAid, Oxfam, Social Justice in Global Development, International Tax Dialogue, Overseas Development Institute, North-South Institute, International Centre for Tax and Development (IDS), as well as a considerable number of individual researchers that joined the project network through the call for expressions of interest.

Methodology workshop

60. A methodology workshop planned for March/April 2013 will bring together the team leaders and at least one additional researcher from the respective country teams plus a small number of international experts. Participants will discuss the conceptual-analytical framework and agree on a comparative methodology, and country teams will present detailed research proposals for their empirical work. The workshop will also offer the opportunity to discuss overall project organization, potential country-specific risks and related strategies, publication and communication activities, and engagement with key stakeholders at the country level to maximize the visibility and policy impact of the project.

61. *This project is coordinated by Katja Hujo. In 2012, assistance was provided by Ciara McCorley (research analyst) and Harald Braumann (research consultant).*

62. *Funding for this project is provided by the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds.*

Making International Development Cooperation Effective: Lessons from the Korean Experience

Background and context

63. In 2011–2012, UNRISD and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) collaborated on a joint research project, *Making International Development Cooperation Effective: Lessons from Korean Experience*, to shed new light on the development experience of the Republic of Korea; to consider the insights and policy lessons of the Korean experience for countries facing development challenges in the early twenty-first century; and to share the knowledge generated by the research (knowledge sharing being a pillar of development cooperation promoted by OECD, G20 and the United Nations).

64. The background, objectives and initial findings of the project were discussed in paragraphs 67–79 of the 2011 Progress Report.

Research wrap-up

65. The project paid special attention to the role of the state in coordinating policies across the economic, social, rural and environmental sectors. The transformative role of social policy—that is, its multiple roles in redistribution of economic and social resources and conditions, social protection, human capital accumulation, productive investment, and social reproduction and care—has also been highlighted throughout the project. The research findings challenge some mainstream development policy approaches, including the “growth first, redistribution later” view of social policy; the ideology of market fundamentalism and a minimal role for the state; and the definition and assessment of “good” institutions based on whether they enhance the functioning of markets. Because many such policy approaches continue to be pursued in spite of lacklustre results, the Korean experience should provide insights for aid donors and recipients alike in their efforts to ensure aid (and development) “effectiveness”.

66. The UNRISD project carved out a unique space in the already extensive research on the development trajectory of the Republic of Korea by: (i) taking a holistic and integrated approach to the social and economic aspects of development—that is, development not only as capital accumulation, but as capability enhancement; and (ii) going beyond the “myth” of the country’s development success and taking a balanced approach, highlighting specific context and contingencies, as well as shortcomings. The contribution is particularly important as the Republic of Korea strengthens its role as a donor, enhancing its influence on developing countries’ approaches and policies in its turn.

67. The following commissioned papers were completed in 2012.

- Thandika Mkandawire (London School of Economics), *Lessons from the Social Policy and Development of South Korea: An Interrogation*
- Peter Evans (University of California, Berkeley), *The Korean Experience and the 21st Century Transition to a Capability Enhancing Developmental State*
- Alice Amsden (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), *Securing the Home Market: A New Approach to Korean Development*
- Jooha Lee (Donguk University), *Institutional Linkages between Social Protection Measures and Industrialization in Korea*

- Moo-Kwon Chung (Yonsei University), *Development of Transformative Social Policy in Korea: Lessons from the Korean Experience*
- Mike Douglass (National University of Singapore), *The Saemaul Undong in Historical Perspective and in the Contemporary World*
- Ilcheong Yi (UNRISD), *How Could Enhancement of Education and Health Contribute to Economic Growth in South Korea?*
- Ilcheong Yi and Olive Cocoman (UNRISD), Youah Chung and Hyunjoo Rhee (KOICA), *The Korean Experience within the Context of Development Cooperation Effectiveness*
- Taekyoon Kim (Seoul National University), *Learning through Localizing International Transfers: South Korea's Development Experiences*
- Eun Mee Kim (Ewha Womens University), *The South Korean Developmental Alliance between Business, Labour and Government*
- Jae-jin Yang (Yonsei University), *Change and Continuity in Social Policy Responses to Economic Crises in South Korea: 1979–81 vs. 1997–98*
- Jinock Lee (Seogang University), *Effective but Uneven: Korean Development from a Gender Perspective*
- Taewook Huh (Seogang University) and Manohar Pawar (Charles Sturt University), *Korean Responses to Environmental Challenges: Origins, Drivers and Impacts of Green Growth on Development*

68. The research papers and findings can be grouped in two broad categories:

- the implications of the experience of the Republic of Korea for analytical frameworks (or new interpretations of its developmental success) and policy learning from good practice; and
- how foreign aid and non-aid policies interacted with domestic policies, processes, institutions and actors to achieve developmental outcomes across economic, political and social dimensions.

69. With regard to the findings of the first category, the project challenges the implicit and explicit assumptions and premises of other analyses of the development experience of the Republic of Korea, and provides alternative explanatory frameworks.

70. Mkandawire shows how key elements of the capital accumulation process were related intentionally and unintentionally, by commission and by omission, to both initial conditions and to specific policy decisions. Exploring the various mechanisms that create policy synergies across sectors, he argues that developing countries wishing to learn from Korea's successful experience cannot simply transfer lessons directly. Instead, the process must involve deconstruction and rearranging, adding and discarding the pieces in a normatively and politically acceptable manner in different contexts.

71. Peter Evans argues that the developmental state laid solid intellectual, empirical and analytical foundations in the twentieth century—the Republic of Korea exemplified a particular kind of “embeddedness” or “state-society synergy” related, in particular, to industrial transformation. In the twenty-first century, state capacity and effectiveness will require a shift to a “capability-enhancing developmental state”—one grounded in the state's relations with a much broader cross-section of civil society groups on the one hand and with capital on the other. The Republic of Korea, he suggests, illustrates the successful management of the shift in the direction of capability expansion.

72. Alice Amsden's paper provides evidence of the importance of protecting and promoting nationally owned enterprises (both public and private). Well designed and implemented policies for small-and-medium enterprises—in particular the kind protecting and promoting nationally owned firms which generate employment, productive skills, managerial capabilities and technical expertise and reduce brain drain—were a key element of Korea's successful development strategy, and can be so for other developing countries.

73. Papers in the second category explored institutions and policies in the areas of (i) social and economic development; (ii) aid, foreign capital and technology; and (iii) political democracy, gender and the environment.

74. The first set of findings relates to “social policy by other means” in the development process of the Republic of Korea—land reform, measures to maximize the progressive redistributive functions of private providers of education and health, price subsidies and measures for productivity increase in rural areas, and measures to generate job security in labour markets. Four papers dealing with social and economic development focused on institutions and policies connecting social development and economic growth. They emphasize the strong role of the state in both leveraging initial economic and social conditions, and forging new links between economic growth and social development (Mookwon Chung, Jooha Lee and Ilcheong Yi). Redistributive policies shifting resources from urban to rural areas, and investing and mobilizing resources in the rural areas, contributed to achieving growth with equity (Mike Douglass).

75. The second set of findings focuses on the policies dealing with aid, foreign capital and technology transfer. Aid effectiveness is explained as a sequence of links—between external donors and the recipient country's policy makers, policy makers and policies, policies and policy outcomes (Yi et al.). The findings highlight the importance of the institutions and policies of both donor and recipient in contributing to wealth distribution, investment promotion, and economic planning. In the Republic of Korea a substantial degree of (state-led) coordination across policy sectors, and between the public and private sectors, was key to making the inputs from aid, foreign capital and technology developmentally effective (Yi et al.; Taekyoon Kim). Finally, the concept of “developmental alliance” is revisited and, it is argued, should be expanded beyond national borders to make development cooperation effective (Eun Mee Kim).

76. The third set of findings relates to the deficits or downsides of the Republic of Korea's development trajectory—authoritarian rule, gender inequality and environmental degradation. Comparing the authoritarian and democratic governments' social policy responses to economic crises in the 1980s and 1990s, for example, Jaejin Yang identifies a stabilization-centred residual social welfare approach under authoritarian government, and a pro-welfare and rights-based approach under democratic government. Criticizing the tendency to analyse the gendered features of development in isolation, Jinock Lee focuses on how women were integrated into the productive and reproductive realms. The male-biased industrialization strategy combined with cultural norms of women as “reproducers” rather than “producers”, and other factors, played a key role in shaping women's roles and continue to underpin high gender inequality in the country. Huh and Pawar focus on the environmental impacts of industrialization. They argue that under authoritarian regimes, policies driving structural change and economic growth were not matched by effective environmental protection measures. Only in the

1990s did public preference shift towards environmental protection over economic growth, and begin influencing policy. The period since the 2000s has been one of “environmental governance” based on democratic principles—participatory decision making, cooperation and partnership among multiple stakeholders.

Results and impacts

77. The joint research project has been used by the government of the Republic of Korea as it seeks to strengthen its role as an emerging international actor in the context of the OECD-DAC, G20 and other international forums. The publication of two policy briefs has been particularly important in this connection. A brief issued by KOICA highlighting research findings and policy implications was a key resource for the 5th Seoul ODA International Conference (of which UNRISD was an organizing partner) in October 2011, and informed the Korean government’s preparations in advance of the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan in November 2011 (as discussed in paragraphs 80–82 of the 2011 Progress Report).

78. An extended UNRISD Research and Policy Brief was distributed at the 6th Seoul ODA International Conference in October 2012, and in multiple copies to all KOICA country offices. It provided the basis for a presentation to and discussion with 40 high-level participants in the UNDP Policy Dialogue, *Mitigating Vulnerabilities and Promoting Resilient Growth*, held in partnership with the Korea Development Institute in Seoul in November 2012. UNRISD researchers had previously helped shape the agenda for this event.

“Your ability to facilitate productive discussion and to share the wide knowledge and experience of UNRISD made a significant contribution to the dialogue. Your thought-provoking presentation and original ideas were highly appreciated by all participants and gave them food for thought. Our primary objective was, in the spirit of South-South cooperation, to facilitate knowledge exchange across regions, let participants offer solutions based on their unique experience and facilitate the networking among practitioners.”
— Anne Isabelle Degryse-Blateau, Director, UNDP Policy Centre

79. Finally, the joint project has contributed to building strong relationships with members of the Korean government, civil society and research institutes. It has cemented UNRISD’s reputation as a source of high-quality, policy-relevant research and led to requests for consultative inputs to a range of high-level audiences. In addition to those mentioned above, these included the Korea Eximbank and the Korea Civil Society Forum on International Development Cooperation (KoFID).

80. Selected project papers are being processed for publication as UNRISD Research Papers. The full research results will be published in edited volumes in English (in the UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan *Social Policy in a Development Context* series) and in Korean (in partnership with KOICA). Both volumes are expected in autumn 2013. KOICA will disseminate both editions throughout its country offices. UNRISD is exploring options for book launch event, and the possibility of reworking some of the studies for inclusion in a journal special issue is also under consideration.

81. *This project was coordinated by Ilcheong Yi. In 2012, assistance was provided by Olive Cocoman (research analyst), and Emma Malcolm and Claire Petersen (research interns).*

82. *The Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) was the collaborating partner.*

83. Funding for this project was provided by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds.

Regional Governance of Migration and the Protection of Socio-Political Rights: Institutions, Actors and Processes

Background, context and objectives

84. This project is part of a broader inquiry on *South-South Migration and Development: What Role for Social Policy and Regional Governance?* (paragraphs 230-237 of the 2010 Progress Report), which continues previous UNRISD research on *South-South Migration and Social Policy* (see research wrap-up in paragraphs 113-136 of the 2009 Progress Report).

85. International labour migration continues to be one of the most pressing issues in most if not all regions of this world, and one on which national governments are continually encouraged to negotiate and collaborate in an attempt to establish viable regulatory mechanisms. Most academic and policy attention regarding migration governance in recent years has focused on global regulatory solutions to the neglect of regional-level developments. Apart from the European Union, the institutionalization and harmonization of regional policy is in its infancy. Many regionalization projects are decades old (MERCOSUR 1991, EAC 2000, ECOWAS 1975, SADC 1992, AU 1999, ASEAN 1967), but few have advanced beyond initial trade agreements towards free movement of people and integrated policy frameworks tackling issues such as social protection, redistribution and political participation.

86. This is surprising as intraregional migration is substantial—South-South migration is estimated to account for some 50 per cent of all migration and there is evidence that in Africa, some 70 per cent of migratory movement takes place between neighbouring countries. Geographical proximity, social networks, cultural similarities as well as ethnic or religious links across borders facilitate intraregional migration flows, whereas the main drivers are related to economic opportunities and human security.

87. Undocumented or irregular labour migration accounts for a high percentage of intraregional migration flows in the global South. This creates challenges for governments to accept this migration as part of national and regional realities, to implement appropriate regulatory measures, and to design policies that guarantee basic sociopolitical rights for migrants and their families. Alongside labour migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (“forced migrants”) constitute separate groups with specific legal treatments and regulations, despite overlaps between these groups as reflected by the notion of “mixed migration”. Although numbers of refugees are declining in many parts of the world, they remain a significant group in regions characterized by violent conflict and political instability such as sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East.

88. Whereas the governance and regulation of forced migration is developed and reflects a close relationship between global normative frameworks and national policy making, the same cannot be said for economic migration. Here policies are much more diverse in different country contexts, leading to the large-scale exclusion of irregular and undocumented migrants from access to social services, labour markets and political participation. At the same time, however, slowly institutionalizing

regulatory systems may bridge regional and global levels of migration policy making, involving supra-national actors such as UN agencies, as well as the regional bureaus of both international organizations and global unions. Civil society organizations also have an important role (both potential and actual) in influencing the policy direction and institutional make-up of emerging regulatory regimes.

89. This context raises questions about the extent to which two broad trends of migration policy at the global level—restrictive migration regulation versus migrants' rights—are reflected at the regional level; which specific forms they take; what spaces exist for civil society organizations to engage with policy processes; and their strategies for seeking such engagement.

90. Against a backdrop of regional economic integration, labour market restructuring and emerging international norms pertaining to labour rights as human rights, this research sheds light on the roles of multiple actors—governments, regional and international organizations, civil society—in the governance of labour migration between developing countries.

91. The research focuses on the potential and actual role of regional, or sub-regional, bodies in creating regional migration governance policies and in developing social policy initiatives that integrate cross-border and intraregional migration. The governance of labour migration between developing countries is of specific interest; it is a topic of increasing relevance and where lack of knowledge is most explicit.

92. The underlying normative questions relate to how legal and social protection for migrants and their families might be improved; how their participation (political, socioeconomic) in sending and host countries can be enhanced; and how the migration-development nexus might be optimized (in both sending and receiving countries).

Progress and activities

93. Activities related to this project during the reporting period include the organization of an international conference in collaboration with UNU-CRIS and the University of Freiburg (Germany), and a public policy forum co-hosted with the Friedrich-Ebert Stiftung (Geneva Office) and the Programme on Gender and Global Change at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies. Both activities will take place in January 2013 in Geneva.

94. The international conference, which brings together distinguished migration researchers from Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, Europe and Canada,¹ is organized in four sessions:

- Intraregional Perspectives on Migration Governance and Rights
- Interregional Perspectives on Migration Governance and Rights
- Regional Approaches to Migrant Workers' Rights
- Migration Governance and Civil Society Activism

95. In 2012 the following papers were prepared for the conference:

- Bob Deacon, *Regions, Migration and Social Policy: What Are and What Could Be the Linkages?*

¹ A first conference organized by UNU-CRIS on regional migration governance and social policy in April 2012 in Pretoria, South Africa, focused on sub-Saharan Africa and the EU, hence the focus of the present conference on Asia and Latin America.

- Sonja Nita, *A Comparative View on Regional Migration Policies*
- Belinda Dodson and Jonathan Crush, *Migration Governance and Migrant Rights in the Southern African Development Community (SADC): Attempts at Harmonization in a Disharmonious Region*
- Aniceto Orbeta, *Managing International Labour Migration in ASEAN: Perspective from Sending and Receiving Countries*
- Pablo Ceriani Cernadas, *Migration, Citizenship and Free Movement in South America: A Rights-Based Analysis of Regional Initiatives*
- Giles Mohan and Ben Lampert, *Chinese Migrants in Africa: Bilateral and Informal Governance of a Poorly Understood South-South Flow*
- Sandra Lavenex and Marion Panizzon, *Multilayered Migration Governance: The Partnership Approach in the EU and Beyond*
- Raúl Delgado Wise, *The Migration and Labour Question Today: Lessons from the Mexico-US Corridor*
- Helen Schwenken, *Speedy Latin America, Slow Europe: The Contested Implementation of the ILO Convention on Decent Work for Domestic Workers*
- Ronaldo Munck and Mary Hyland, *Migration, Regional Integration and Social Movements: Beyond Regulation Versus Rights?*
- Jenina Joy Chavez and Aya Fabros, *Regional Migration Governance in ASEAN: Lobbying ASEAN for Migrant Rights*
- Tamirace Fakhoury, *Transnationalizing Discursive Democracy through Protests: The Case of the Arab Transnational Networks in Occupy Oakland*
- Tamara Last, *Regional Governance of Migration and Socio-Political Rights: Definitions and Concepts* (Background paper)

96. A joint UNRISD/UNU-CRIS publication is envisaged, bringing selected papers together in an edited volume or special issue of a journal.

97. The public policy forum, *A Rights-Based, Gender-Equitable Approach to the Regional Governance of Migration: An Elusive or Achievable Prospect?*, will be moderated by Jens Tønnesmann (freelance journalist). The objective of the policy forum is to engage in a broad debate with the general public in Geneva, in particular with civil society organizations linked to migration and human rights issues, academics and others.

98. Key questions for debate are:

- What is the role of governments, international organizations, regional institutions, civil society, trade unions and private actors in shaping the regional governance of migration?
- What might future arrangements look like?
- What are the implications of different approaches for social protection, gender equity, labour rights and the political participation of migrants?
- How feasible is a rights-based, gender-equitable approach to the regional governance of migration?

99. The panel will be composed of scholars, activists and representatives of UN organizations with expertise on migration, governance, human rights and gender:

- Bob Deacon, Emeritus Professor of International Social Policy, UNU-CRIS, Belgium; UNESCO-UNU Chair in Regional Integration, Migration and Free Movement of People

- Raúl Delgado Wise, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, Mexico; UNESCO Chair in Migration, Development and Human Rights; President of the International Network on Migration and Development.
- Karin Pape, Women in Informal Employment: Globalising and Organising (WIEGO), USA/UK; International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF), Switzerland
- Jakob Schneider, Secretary, Committee on Migrant Workers, United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Switzerland
- Christine Verschuur, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Switzerland
- Kristina Touzenis, Head, International Migration Law Unit, International Organization for Migration, Switzerland

100. *These activities are coordinated by Katja Hujo and Nicola Piper (University of Freiburg; University of Sydney). In 2012 assistance was provided by Ciara McCorley (research analyst) and Tamara Last (research intern).*

101. *Support for the conference, the public event, and publications and communications outputs is provided by the Fritz-Thyssen-Stiftung (Germany), the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Geneva Office) and UNU-CRIS, with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds.*

Migration and Health in China

Background and context

102. The last three decades have seen a huge population movement in China: approximately 230 million Chinese migrated from their registered residence in 2009, among whom 145.3 million were rural inhabitants who moved temporarily to cities in search of employment and better livelihoods. This movement has huge implications for the health of the Chinese population (migrants, those left behind and populations in receiving areas); for the patterns and transmission of disease; and for China's health care system and related social welfare policies. Despite the scale and significance of the issue, relatively little policy attention has been paid to the development of appropriate social policies and other institutional arrangements to ensure the welfare of this large group of citizens. In this respect, many of the debates and challenges have parallels with discussions of South-South migration (see previous project).

103. Within both domestic and cross-border contexts, one major but under-researched welfare issue concerns the links between health and migration. These links affect not just the health of migrants—an important issue of concern in its own right—but also how migration affects the pattern or burden of ill-health among different population groups in both rural and urban areas. Population mobility, particularly on the scale occurring within China, has huge implications for the transmission and burden of disease, for the health of both migrant and non-migrant populations, for public health and health care systems, as well as for other social welfare programmes and benefits. Understanding and addressing these challenges requires inputs across a range of disciplines, including epidemiology, public health, social science and social policy.

Objectives

104. This project on migration and health in China started in 2011 as a collaboration between UNRISD and the Center for Migrant Health Policy (CMHP) at Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China. The project aims to provide a comprehensive assessment of the neglected health challenges associated with internal migration in China drawing on evidence from a range of fields, to promote policy dialogue on migration and health issues, and on the extension of protection and services to migrants, and to lay the foundation for more in-depth empirical research.

105. The project also contributes to strengthening research capacity at the CMHP, and supports the development of a network of migration and health researchers in China. To date, it has brought together more than 70 Chinese and international experts from over 30 research institutes, as well as government agencies (China's Center for Disease Control and other central and local government agencies) and international organizations (IOM, WHO). Each paper commissioned as part of the project is authored by a team comprising both Chinese and international researchers.

Progress and activities

106. Collectively the research papers provide a comprehensive assessment of the health challenges associated with massive rural to urban population movement in China. Eighteen papers and several shorter commentaries provide conceptual and empirical analyses of selected topics from different disciplinary perspectives. These are planned as an edited volume structured as follows: an introduction and overview of health and migration in China; a set of papers analysing health issues from an epidemiological perspective (the burden of disease, infectious diseases, occupational health, mental health, reproductive and maternal health, and child health); a set of papers analysing access to and utilization of health services; and a section further examining the impact of migration on the health and welfare of migrants and their families. The final sections turn to the policies and institutions which affect the health challenges and disparities revealed by the earlier studies, showcase international experiences in addressing migrant health challenges, and discuss the policy implications for China.

107. Following the launch of the project in 2011, with an initial project workshop (in June) and presentations of some of the papers at the *International Conference on Health Systems Reform in Asia* in Hong Kong SAR in December (as discussed in the 2011 Progress Report), 2012 saw the revision of draft papers which are now in final review stages. A second project conference in July 2012 in Guangzhou was attended by over 80 collaborating scholars, government officials, health practitioners, local NGO and international organization representatives from eight countries and regions, representing 37 institutions and more than a dozen disciplines. The project also organized and presented two sessions at the *Second Global Symposium on Health System Research*, in Beijing in October 2012. These were the only sessions at the four-day symposium dedicated to the issue of migration and health.

108. In 2012 UNRISD produced two videos based on conference footage and interviews with participants. The videos capture participants' impressions of the workshop, and their reflections on how the UNRISD/CMHP project is helping to build knowledge and create a network on the topic in China and beyond. The project is also creating a literature and data repository from domestic and international sources, and sharing knowledge via a bilingual project website (hosted

by CMHP) with public access, as well as features for document sharing and networking among project participants.

109. The main outputs of this project will be a series of papers and commentaries, the Chinese version of which will be published as an edited volume while options being explored for publication in English include a special issue with a scholarly journal. As the first comprehensive publication on this topic, the project publication should provide a valuable reference for Chinese and international scholars. Empirical findings and policy messages are intended to inform government policy making and the agenda-setting of international organizations working to improve the health and social well-being of migrants. The Chinese experience may offer important lessons for operational agendas in China, across the Asian region and globally.

110. Feedback on the project has been extremely positive, with particularly valuable reflections from policy makers at both national and local levels—some of which are captured in the videos. Comments have recognized the importance of the issues raised and their significance for Chinese policy making in the coming years. They have also recognized the need for greater collaboration across a range of government agencies—including those responsible, for example, for disease control and public health, transport, employment and social welfare. Invitations have been received from other academic institutions in China for collaboration on this issue, while international organizations (including UNICEF China and the IOM) are keen to engage in further work on the issue.

111. The following papers and commentaries are being prepared.

Papers

- Sarah Cook, Li Ling, Kinglun Ngok, Shufang Zhang: *Migration and Health in China: Conceptual Framework and Overview*
- Alexander Kraemer, Florian Fischer, Dietrich Plass, Paulo Pinheiro, Li Ling, Yuanyuan Sang, Jianli Kan, Heiko J. Jahn: *Burden of Disease in China with Focus on the Impact of Migration on Disease Patterns*
- Joseph D. Tucker, Chun Hao, Xia Zou, Guiye Lv, Megan McLaughlin, Xiaoming Li, Li Ling: *The Influence of Migration on the Burden of and Response to Infectious Disease Threats in China: A Theoretically-Informed Review*
- Courtland Robinson, Lu Han, Jingrong Shi, Bernice Kuang, Xiaoge Zhang, Apo Leung, Bettina Gransow: *Occupational Health of Chinese Migrant Workers: A Systematic Literature Review*
- Bettina Gransow, Apo Leung, Guanghuai Zheng, Li Ling: *Occupational Safety, Work Injuries, Medical Costs and Access to Services for Migrant Workers in the Pearl River Delta*
- Danhua Lin, Xiaoming Li, Shaobing Su, Wen Ming, Peiyuan Qiu: *Effects of Rural-urban Migration on Mental Health of Adult Migrants and Migrant Children in the Urban Destinations*
- Zhenzhen Zheng, Ciyong Lu, Liming Lu: *Reproductive Health and Access to Service among Rural-to-urban Migrants in China*
- Gordon G. Liu, Xuezheng Qin, Jay Pan, Shufang Zhang: *Migration and Health in China: An Empirical Analysis*

- Miaomiao Zhao, Xiaoming Li, Danhua Lin, Qingyue Meng, Hui Li: *Physical and Mental Health Characteristics and its Influential Factors among Left-Behind Children in Rural China: A Longitudinal Study*
- Yi Hongmei, Zhang Linxiu, Scott Rozelle, Chen Wen: *Do Long-term Rural-to-Urban Migrants Equitably Benefit from NCMS?*
- Chuanbo Chen, Shijun Ding: *Coming Home: The Return of Migrant Workers with Work-Related Illness/Injury in Hubei and Sichuan Provinces of China*
- Zhen Wang, Sarah Cook, Guoying Zhang, Jasmine Gideon: *The Health Implications of the Social Security System for Rural-Urban Migrants in China*
- Jian Wang, Li Qi, Peng Wang, Juan Zheng: *Migration and Health in China: Bridging the Gaps in Policy Aims and the Reality of Medical Services to Migrants*
- Shaolong Wu, Li Kuang, Yuanli Liu: *Financing Health Care for Migrant Workers: Challenges and Opportunities*
- Chalernpol Chamchan, Sureporn Punpuing, Wing-kit Chan: *A Longitudinal Study of Migration and Health in Thailand: The Implications for China*
- Kinglun Ngok, Yapeng Zhu: *Policy Actors and Policy Making for Better Migrant Health in China: Towards an Inclusive Policy Network*
- Wong Ellen, Dhavan Poonam, Li Ling, Lu Liming: *International Migration and Health: Emerging challenges for China*
- Jasmine Gideon: *Gender, Migration and Health*

Commentaries

- Yang Yang, Juanli Niu: *Migration, Living Patterns and Health*
- Jennifer Holdaway: *Environment, Health and Migration: Framings, Research and Policy*
- Jiao Luo, Xiangzheng Deng, Qun'ou Jiang: *GIS and Its Application in Tracing Migration and Health Effects*
- Li Ling, Manju Rani, Yuanyuan Sang, Guiye Lv., Sarah L. Barber: *Two Decades of Research on Migrant Health in China: Lessons for Future Research*

112. This project is coordinated by Shufang Zhang. Cook. In 2012, assistance was provided by Harald Braumann (research consultant), and Yilin Wang and Julia Berger (research interns).

113. The Center for Migrant Health Policy (CMHP), Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China, is the collaborating partner.

114. Funding for this project is provided by the China Medical Board.

Health in All Policies

115. In the context of institutional funding received from the Finnish Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, UNRISD has worked on a publication for the *Eighth Global Conference on Health Promotion* which will take place in June 2013. This conference, convened by the World Health Organization in collaboration with the Government of Finland, is a priority activity of the Finnish government in its promotion of the concept of "Health in All Policies" (HiAP).

116. This activity, involving UNRISD, the Finnish Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, the Finnish National Institute for Health and Welfare, and the European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies will result in an edited volume, *Health in All Policies: Seizing Opportunities, Implementing Policies*. Sarah Cook, supported by Shufang Zhang, is a member of the editorial team for the volume which brings together leading experts from around the world to explore pathways to promoting health and health equity through the approach of health in all policies.

Progress, activities and outputs

117. An initial workshop was held in Helsinki in February 2012 to discuss the overall goal of the volume and initial outlines of the papers. Targeted at national policy makers worldwide, the volume aims to review and evaluate the evidence on intersectoral approaches to health in different contexts, drawing out good practices and lessons for policy and implementation. The volume will be launched in April 2013 at an event in Geneva co-hosted by the Finnish Mission and UNRISD, ahead of the *Eighth Global Conference on Health Promotion*.

118. In addition to playing an overall editorial and advisory role, UNRISD has contributed a chapter to the volume which explores the extent to which current approaches to HiAP are appropriate to the conditions of less developed countries; and how a HiAP approach can be applied and realized in such contexts.

119. The UNRISD contribution, “Health and Development: Challenges and Pathways to HiAP in Low-Income Countries” (by Sarah Cook, Shufang Zhang and Ilcheong Yi) draws on the Institute’s research on transformative social policy to argue that, given the complex relationship between health and socioeconomic development, health determinants are best addressed as part of a broad development strategy. The paper highlights the importance of locating HiAP within a set of welfare-enhancing public policies—or social policies. When they address a range of functions essential to development (protection, production, distribution and reproduction) social policies can play a transformative role in promoting health and well-being as well as achieving other social and economic goals. The health sector is unlikely to make significant strides towards better health for all in low-income contexts in isolation from such developmental economic and social policies. The paper concludes with a discussion of how social policy can be part of a strategic multisectoral approach to achieving better health in low-income contexts. A comprehensive development strategy, with health prioritized as a shared goal of public policy, can provide an effective framework for HiAP in a development context. This in turn requires state and institutional capacities, and mechanisms of participation and accountability. A sustainable approach to improving health must ultimately be embedded in a wider commitment by the state to the pursuit of comprehensive, universal or rights-based social policies, situated as part of a social contract, and backed up by solidarity-based redistributive mechanisms.

120. *This activity involves Sarah Cook (co-editor and paper author), Shufang Zhang and Ilcheong Yi (co-authors). In 2012, research assistance was provided by Harald Braumann (research consultant).*

121. *Support for this activity comes from the contribution of the Government of Finland (Ministry of Social Affairs and Health) to UNRISD institutional funds.*

Employment-Centred Poverty Reduction and Social Policy in Rural Tanzania

Background and context

122. The findings of the UNRISD 2010 flagship report, *Combating Poverty and Inequality: Structural Change, Social Policy and Politics*, led to a request from the Gender, Equity and Rural Employment Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to collaborate in applying the framework of analysis to the specific case of Tanzania. UNRISD partnered with REPOA (Policy Research for Development), Tanzania, to develop an analytical framework to examine the linkages between employment, rural incomes and social protection for various groups in the rural sector, which can inform the development of FAO and other agencies' programmes across these areas.

123. Tanzania is a low-income country where high economic growth rates since the 1990s have yet to deliver sustained poverty reduction and social development. The economy is predominantly agrarian, with a large informal sector and a limited industrial and export sector. The shift from pro-poor economic policies implemented by the Revolutionary Party (Chama Cha Mapinduzi, CCM) in the 1970s and 1980s to a market-driven economy in the late 1980s and 1990s did not have a significant impact on efforts to reduce poverty.

124. Despite considerable challenges, rural areas hold considerable potential for reducing poverty, promoting economic growth, generating productive and decent jobs, and ensuring more resilient—and therefore sustainable—livelihoods. Poor people depend mostly on the income from their labour to sustain their livelihoods. Poverty, food insecurity, income and social inequalities, and a lack of employment opportunities can reinforce each other in a vicious cycle. Therefore, promoting productive and decent rural employment is essential for reducing poverty, and fostering more equitable and inclusive rural development.

Objectives

125. The project sought to apply the key insights from the UNRISD flagship report on poverty and inequality to the work carried out in Tanzania by the Rural Employment Team in the Gender, Equity, and Rural Employment Division of the FAO. More specifically, the initiative was intended to support a three-year programme by the FAO, "Policy support on rural employment and decent work towards equitable and sustainable livelihoods under conditions of climate change", in Malawi and Tanzania (2011–2013). The overarching goal is to promote and mainstream decent rural employment at the country level, with a focus on increasing employment opportunities for rural youth, and reducing/preventing child labour in agriculture, while taking into account gender dimensions as well as environmental sustainability.

Research wrap-up

126. The research report drafted by REPOA and UNRISD, and submitted to the FAO, is organized in six parts:

- Introduction (Analytical Framework; Overview of the History of Tanzanian Development; Macroeconomic Policies, Growth and Structural Change and the Impact on Poverty)
- Labour Market and Employment Issues in Tanzania

- Decent Work in the Rural Sector: Actors and Institutions
- Social Protection Policies and Programmes
- Policies for Rural Development and Decent Employment: Synergies and Challenges
- Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

127. The conceptual framework developed for the analysis of the Tanzanian case reflects the interconnections among the three dimensions influencing poverty reduction and sustainable development—the economic, social and governance dimensions. It further integrates three thematic areas—decent rural employment, sustainable resource management and food security—into the analysis and focuses on four vulnerable groups—child labourers, unemployed youth, women and migrants—in terms of social impact and specific policies. The framework identifies several external variables—global markets and commodity prices, the global development agenda, global politics and the regional context—that have a bearing on national development performance and policy choices.

128. Specific findings and recommendations were grouped under different issue areas, following the analytical framework developed in the first part of the paper and the particular themes of interest to FAO: economic policy; social policy; governance and participation; global and regional level issues; rural employment; sustainable resource management; food security; child labour; youth employment; gender equality; and migration.

129. The report draws out the following conclusions for the case of Tanzania.

- There is a strong rationale for putting rural development first in order to move towards more sustainable livelihoods, poverty reduction and economic growth.
- Growth alone is not enough if the pattern of growth is not employment intensive or does not result in more, and more decent, jobs—jobs that provide sufficient incomes, basic social protection and rights.
- The country has learned important lessons from its history. Problem analyses exist and basic policy frameworks and development strategies have been formulated.
- What seems to be missing is a combination of resources and capacities to upgrade the rural economy in Tanzania to a higher level by:
 - enhancing knowledge, skills and resources of farmers;
 - provisioning of basic infrastructure and services, including more comprehensive social policies;
 - upgrading capacities and resources of different institutional and governance actors from local to district to national and even regional levels, and from the individual peasant or rural worker to farmers' associations, NGOs and political actors.
- Reduction of fragmentation, better coordination and communication, and incentives that support policy goals and foster accountability are crucial for further progress in Tanzania.

Outputs

130. The joint REPOA-UNRISD research report was submitted to FAO in September 2012. Based on the report, the FAO (with inputs from UNRISD) will produce a joint publication to inform country offices and practitioners.

131. *This project was coordinated by Katja Hujo. In 2012, assistance was provided by Ciara McCorley (research analyst) and Harald Braumann (research consultant).*

132. *The project was funded by the FAO Gender, Equity and Rural Employment Division, with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds.*

New Directions in Social Policy: Alternatives in and for the Global South

133. In 2012 UNRISD developed and began fundraising for a new research project, *New Directions in Social Policy: Alternatives in and for the Global South*. This proposed three-year project will examine the emergence, nature and effectiveness of recent developments in social policy in emerging economies, with attention to their implications for social policy in low-income countries.

Background and context

134. Harsh austerity measures now being adopted by or imposed on countries across Europe call into question the resilience of a social model that supported both welfare and wealth creation in these countries and served as a vision of a social future for later developers. As previous UNRISD work has shown, a development model generally involving some form of solidarity-based redistributive social policy programmes as a complement to industrialization and economic growth helped to raise poor countries of northern Europe, and to some extent East Asia, out of poverty during the second half of the twentieth century. However, the social policies that underpinned this development model have often gone unrecognized and have rarely been part of the policy packages recommended to poor countries by the international development community. On the contrary, such policies have often been considered a luxury of richer economies. Instead, a palliative form of social policy is often proposed to poorer countries as remedial action against the adverse social effects of economic policies, whether aimed at stabilization and adjustment, or at market-led growth.

135. At the present time, when welfare systems in more advanced economies are threatened by austerity, and in an environment of persistent economic uncertainty and social tension or crisis in many parts of the world, there are nonetheless remarkable developments in some emerging and developing economies in the nature and scope of economic and social policies—or public policies more broadly—designed to achieve better and more equitable social outcomes. Could these innovations point to the emergence of alternative “welfare regimes” better suited to the challenges facing low-income economies and countries that are developing in an era of neoliberalism and globalization, characterized by high levels of inequality and informality?

Research questions and approach

136. Policy and programme innovations in the South have commanded widespread attention in the international community in recent years, and some (notably conditional cash transfer programmes but also various forms of employment guarantee or public works schemes) are being widely studied, evaluated and replicated.

137. From a comparative social policy and political economy perspective, however, a number of critical aspects of these initiatives remain poorly understood. These

involve, in particular, how specific programmes are linked in more comprehensive, systemic and institutionalized arrangements, involving some kind of social contract among citizens and between citizens and the state. Questions of concern for this research include:

- What is driving new forms of social policy and welfare systems in emerging economies—through what kinds of economic, social, institutional and political arrangements?
- What is the relationship between varieties of economic (both macro and micro) and social programmes and policies?
- What are the implications of new forms of welfare provisioning, whether in terms of shorter term welfare goals or longer term development processes?
- How is learning about these new policies and programmes being shared among countries in the South?

138. Ultimately the project seeks to explore whether and how these experiences are reshaping or creating new social contracts among citizens and between states and citizens that can deliver improved welfare in lower income countries. That is, can they be the basis of new and more sustainable welfare systems and policies better suited to conditions of developing countries in the twenty-first century? And can they contribute to a socially sustainable form of development?

139. Ultimately the research should contribute to policy debates on viable alternative approaches or policies that can assist low-income countries in defining and pursuing socially equitable and sustainable development paths. It will provide improved analytical and methodological frameworks and tools for understanding the development of social policies in emerging economies, as well as for assessing their impacts. The evidence generated by the research should contribute to the setting and implementation of new global development priorities beyond 2015.

140. *The project is being coordinated by Ilcheong Yi and Esuna Dugarova (research analyst).*

141. *The project proposal was developed with support from UNRISD institutional funds.*

Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development

142. Persistent poverty, growing inequalities, recurring financial and food crises and climate change are stark reminders that the goals of sustainable development remain as elusive as ever. The international development community is coming to accept that sustainability will require significant transformations in patterns of investment, technology, production, consumption and governance. It is also refocusing attention on the need for a more integrative approach to development that recognizes the tensions, complementarities and synergies between economic, social and environmental dimensions. In the context of both the 2012 *United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)* and the post-2015 process, however, it has become clear that there remains a dire need for sound analysis and coherent policy related to the social dimensions of sustainable development.

143. During the reporting period UNRISD engaged in two projects under this area: *Social Dimensions of Green Economy*, and *Potential and Limits of Social and Solidarity*

Economy. Work on developing a new project on *Eco-Social Policy for Sustainable Development* was also carried out.

Social Dimensions of Green Economy

Background and context

144. In early 2011, UNRISD initiated an inquiry to examine the social dimensions of new approaches to sustainable development centred on “green economy” that have emerged in the context of the global financial crisis and growing recognition of the need to tackle climate change. This work aimed to place “the social” more centrally in analysis and policy debates.

Progress and activities

145. The findings, reported in the 2011 Progress Report (see paragraphs 34–38), illustrated ways in which economic, technological and institutional changes that form the basis of green economy strategies run the risk of reinforcing human insecurity and inequalities. They pointed to the need to pay far more attention to five sets of social issues: the question of whose values, knowledge and interests are shaping the agenda; the ways in which social institutions and relations affect behaviour, capabilities and outcomes; the distributional consequences of green economy policies and programmes; and the roles of both comprehensive social policies and participation in facilitating transitions that are green and fair.

146. During the reporting period, work continued on synthesizing the large body of knowledge that had emerged through the call for papers and conference, *Green Economy and Sustainable Development: Bringing Back the Social Dimension*, held in October 2011 in Geneva. To address different stakeholder audiences this synthesis was presented in various formats, including a Research and Policy Brief, a magazine, a series of Occasional Papers and digital products.

147. A special issue of the journal *Development* on “Greening the Economy” was published in partnership with the Society for International Development; a series of six videos, five podcasts and 18 think pieces were also produced, as described below and in paragraph 41 of the 2011 Progress Report.

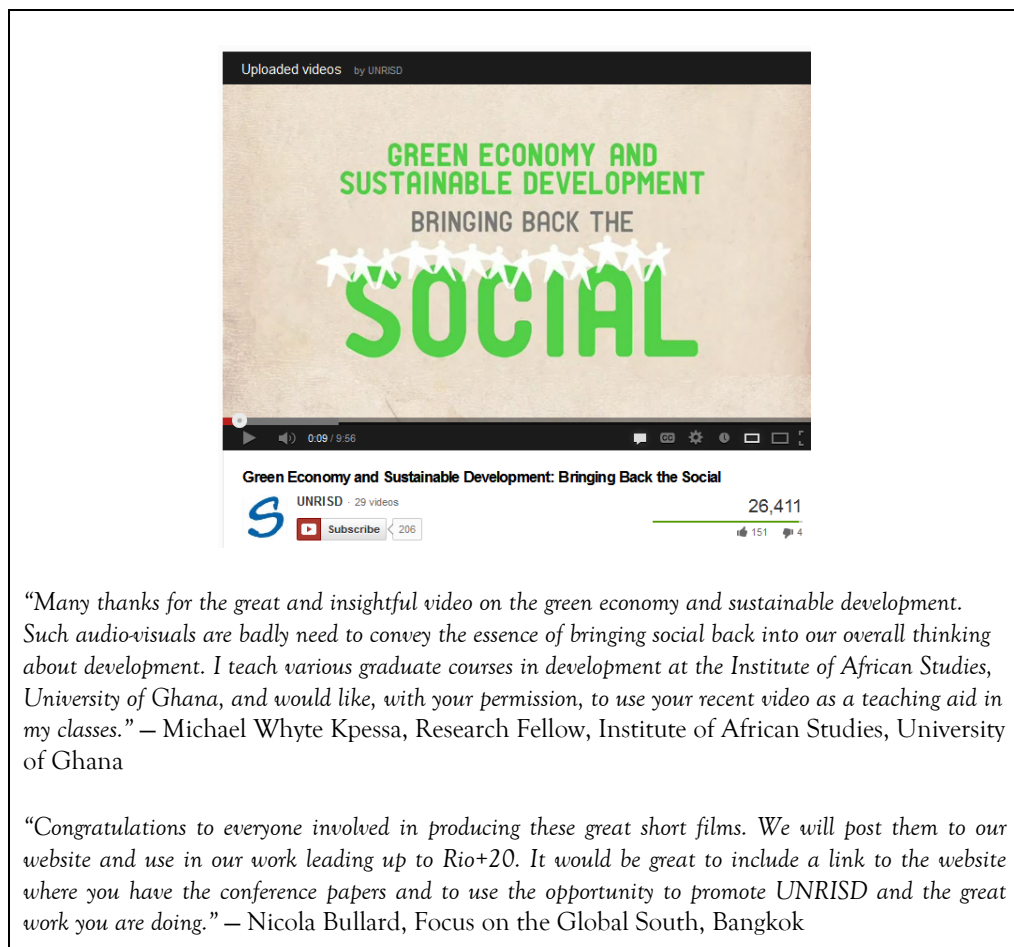
Occasional Papers

- Ian Gough, *Climate Change, Double Injustice and Social Policy: A Case Study of the United Kingdom*
- Adnan A. Hezri and Rospidah Ghazali, *A Fair Green Economy? Studies of Agriculture, Energy and Waste Initiatives in Malaysia*
- Adam Bumpus, *Realizing Local Development in the Carbon Commodity Chain: Political Economy, Value and Connecting Carbon Commodities at Multiple Scales*
- Rocío Hiraldo and Thomas Tanner, *The Global Political Economy of REDD+: Engaging Social Dimensions in the Emerging Green Economy*
- Payal Banerjee and Atul Sood, *The Political Economy of Green Growth in India*
- Michael Winer, Helen Murphy and Harold Ludwick, *Payment for Ecosystem Services Markets on Aboriginal Land in Cape York Peninsula: Potential and Constraints*

- Laura Rival, Sustainable Development through Policy Integration in Latin America: A Comparative Approach
- Agnes Musyoki, The Emerging Policy for Green Economy and Social Development in Limpopo, South Africa
- Mairon Bastos Lima, An Institutional Analysis of Biofuel Policies and their Social Implications Lessons from Brazil, India and Indonesia
- Sarah Cook, Kiah Smith and Peter Utting, Green Economy or Green Society? Contestation and Policies for a Fair Transition

Videos

148. The series of six videos on green economy has been viewed nearly 34,000 times on the UNRISD YouTube channel, with the first video having received over 25,000 views.



"Many thanks for the great and insightful video on the green economy and sustainable development. Such audio-visuals are badly need to convey the essence of bringing social back into our overall thinking about development. I teach various graduate courses in development at the Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, and would like, with your permission, to use your recent video as a teaching aid in my classes." – Michael Whyte Kpessa, Research Fellow, Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana

"Congratulations to everyone involved in producing these great short films. We will post them to our website and use in our work leading up to Rio+20. It would be great to include a link to the website where you have the conference papers and to use the opportunity to promote UNRISD and the great work you are doing." – Nicola Bullard, Focus on the Global South, Bangkok

Think pieces

149. UNRISD invited researchers from academia, civil society and policy making from across the world reflect in short think pieces on a broad range of arguments, evidence and perspectives that surround the social dimensions of green economy. The contributions show that there are many ways to interpret how best to achieve a green economy that is also fair, equitable and that contributes to poverty eradication. Some offer critiques of the concept of green economy and ways forward; others discuss case studies of where green economy approaches have been, or could be, implemented with social goals in mind.

150. The collection has both contributed to the debate and been a way for UNRISD to broaden its engagement with the global development community.

- Alison Doig and Erica Carroll, *A Fair Green Economy: Framing Green Economy and the Post-MDG Agenda in Terms of Equity*
- Linda D'Amico, "We have to Correct the Errors of our Ancestors": Policy Implications of Environmentalism and Gender in Intag, Ecuador
- Winnie Overbeek and Raquel Nuñez Mutter, *The Great Lie: Monoculture Trees as Forests*
- Kei Otsuki, *Emerging Governance in the Transition to a Green Economy: A Case Study of Public Sector Food Procurement in Brazil*
- Chizoba Chinweze, Gwen Abiola-Oloke, Chinny Kennedy-Echetebe and Chike Jideani, *Biofuels and Food Security: Green Economy in Sub-Saharan Africa*
- Edouard Morena, *Civil Society Engagement in the Green Economy Debate*
- Chen Jinjin, *Green Economy and Beyond: Case Studies in Guangzhou, China*
- Diego Vazquez-Brust and Evelyn Nava-Fischer, *Green Growth, Social Agency and the Regulation of Agricultural Production in India and Brazil*
- Leisa Perch, *The False Dichotomy between Economy and Society: Implications for a Global Green Economy*
- Gerd Johnsson-Latham, *Gender Equality as Key in Defining Human Well-Being and Enhancing Sustainable Development*
- Pascal van Griethuysen, *The Social Dimension of Carbon Trading: Contrasting Economic Perspectives*
- Kathrin Bimesdoerfer, Carola Kantz and J.R. Siegel, *Driving Green Jobs through Rural Renewable Energy Systems*
- Marie Joyce Godio, *Transforming Extractive Industries in the Philippines: Locating Spaces for People's Participation in Mining Policies*
- Candice Stevens, *Gender in the Green Economy*
- Halina Ward, *Equipping Democracy to Deliver Sustainable Development*
- Diana Alarcón and Christina Bodouroglou, *Sustainable Agricultural Innovation Systems (SAIS) for Food Security and Environmental Protection*
- Mary Njeri Kinyanjui and Fredrick Otieno Dawa, *Green Economy and Sustainable Development: Which Way for the Informal Economy?*
- Mairon Bastos Lima, *The Social Side of Biofuels in Brazil, India and Indonesia*

151. In an effort to ensure that the research findings informed relevant international policy dialogues, UNRISD interacted with several prominent United Nations processes. This engagement included a formal submission to the UNCSO compilation document, as well as inputs into the Social Cluster of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs, the High Level Committee on Programmes Working Group on Climate Change, the Task Team on Social Dimensions of Climate Change (SDCC), UNEP's Issue Management Group on Green Economy, and the Secretary-General's High Level Panel on Global Sustainability.

152. UNRISD was active at Rio+20, organizing side events and workshops at the official venue and the parallel People's Summit, as well as the biennial conference of the International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE). The UNRISD Director also participated as a speaker at three other events organized by the Nordic Council, the Norwegian National Council for UNESCO and the Global Social Justice Movement.

153. The UNRISD inquiry on green economy sought to identify key areas for future research on social dimensions of sustainable development. Work on two of these areas, presented below, was carried out during the latter half of 2012.

154. *This activity was coordinated by Sarah Cook, Peter Utting and Kiah Smith. In 2012, assistance was provided by Hanna Sjölund (research consultant).*

155. Support for communications and outreach activities carried out in 2012 was provided by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Friedrich-Ebert Stiftung (FES) and UNRISD institutional funds.

Social and Solidarity Economy

Background and context

156. The scale of global social and environmental problems and recurring crises have not only heightened concerns about the consequences of market- and corporate-led development but also reignited interest in “alternative” ways of organizing production, finance and consumption. Growing attention is being focused on “social and solidarity economy”, the term increasingly used to describe a variety of organizations, networks and enterprises that combine income-generating activities with explicit social (and often environmental) objectives, prioritize the empowerment of producers, workers or communities, and are based on social relations involving cooperation and solidarity.

157. Distinct from for-profit enterprise and conventional informal economy, social and solidarity economy typically comprises cooperatives, mutual associations, fair trade producer groups, community forestry groups, social enterprise, complementary currency initiatives, as well as women’s self-help groups, NGOs and community groups that engage in income-generating activities. In some parts of the world there has been a revival or proliferation of social and solidarity economy organizations and enterprises.

158. Important limitations characterize both analysis and advocacy related to social and solidarity economy. Reflecting the longer history of social economy in several countries or regions of Europe and North and South America, analysis often focuses on these geographical areas. Knowledge is also fragmented due to both linguistic divides and academic specialization by discipline that can limit inquiry into the complex ways in which multiple conditions and contexts interact to produce scale effects, inclusiveness and sustainability. Furthermore, much writing is infused with idealistic optimism and advocacy-driven claims, which can downplay the challenges, limits and contradictions associated with SSE.

Objectives and activities

159. While much is known, often anecdotally, about the myriad social and solidarity economy organizations and practices that exist locally, and the ways they address multiple development objectives, far less is known about the conditions that enable social and solidarity economy initiatives to move beyond the micro, project or community level, and to multiply and expand locally, nationally, regionally and globally. The literature on social and solidarity economy often fails to interrogate sufficiently the challenges and contradictions involved as expansion occurs and organizations interact more intensively with market and state institutions, or with different types of civil society networks and social movements.

160. Through a Call for Papers, UNRISD launched a new inquiry on *Potential and Limits of Social and Solidarity Economy* in October 2012, with a view to enhancing understanding of the scalability, replication, sustainability and distinctiveness of such an approach to development. Given the topicality of this issue in various forums—World Social Forum, Rio+20, the International Year of Cooperatives

(2012)—this inquiry also aims to raise the visibility of social and solidarity economy within United Nations knowledge and policy processes where it has remained somewhat peripheral. Ideas and analysis emerging from this inquiry will feed into UNRISD contributions to discussions and debates on the post-2015 development agenda.

161. Response to the Call for Papers confirmed the growing international interest in social and solidarity economy among development scholars and practitioners. Within six weeks, UNRISD received of 380 proposals from 480 researchers from 70 countries. Some 80 proposals were selected, either for papers to be presented at an UNRISD conference, planned for 6–8 May 2013 in Geneva, or for shorter think pieces.

162. The conference will be structured around the following nine sessions:

- Conceptualizing SSE
- SSE, Public Policy and Law
- Political Economy of SSE and Collective Action
- SSE, Welfare Regimes and Social Service Provisioning
- SSE and Local Development
- SSE and Gender Dynamics
- Scaling-up SSE through the Market
- SSE, Resilience and Sustainability
- Priorities for Research, Policy and Action

163. *This project is coordinated by Peter Utting. In 2012, assistance was provided by Nadine Van Dijk and Cyrus Afshar Fernandes (research interns).*

164. *UNRISD is seeking funding for the activities on Social and Solidarity Economy described above. So far, all support has come from UNRISD institutional funds.*

Eco-Social Policy for Sustainable Development

Background and context

165. Government efforts to deal with global environmental change, facilitate green economy transitions and compensate those negatively affected by change have given rise to an expanding arena of “eco-social” policy—that is, policy interventions that have dual social and environmental objectives. Such developments have occurred in a context where there is growing recognition of the role of social protection as a key instrument to respond to the multiple risks and stresses associated with climate change. Relevant examples include conditional cash transfer programmes that target vulnerable populations in environmentally sensitive areas who practise agro-ecology or conservation methods; biofuel programmes working with small producers and sensitive to issues of food security; the expansion of rural works programmes to include environmental rehabilitation; and efforts to link subsidy reforms that increase the price of energy to the expansion of social safety net schemes.

166. While such developments point to a potentially useful, more integrative, approach to policy design consistent with the concept of sustainable development, in practice eco-social policy often focuses narrowly on compensating losers in green economy transition or facilitating the uptake of green jobs through human capital

formation. Other aspects of social policy related to redistribution, social reproduction and the realization of rights—aspects that are central to the notion of “transformative social policy” popularized by UNRISD—are often ignored. Yet these aspects are important for ensuring that key dimensions of unsustainable development, related for example to income and gender inequality and other forms of social injustice, are addressed in order to ensure that transition pathways are both green and fair. Greening the economy will only bring about sustainable development if policies address the structural causes underpinning the vulnerability of disadvantaged groups to climate change.

Project development

167. During the reporting period, UNRISD commenced work on developing a proposal for a research project with the following objectives:

- map the expanding field of eco-social policy in both the North and the South;
- assess the extent to which such developments point to a more integrative approach to policy that addresses the multiple dimensions of sustainable development;
- analyse the potential of such policies to be successfully implemented at a larger scale; and
- identify ways and means by which neglected dimensions of transformative social policy can be addressed.

168. By fostering knowledge exchange on best practices of transformative eco-social policies, this project would also feed cutting-edge research findings and policy alternatives for building resilience and inclusive green growth into the discussions and debates on the post-2015 agenda.

169. A full project proposal will be developed in early 2013.

170. *This project is being developed by Peter Utting and Sarah Cook, with assistance from Nadine Ruprecht (research intern).*

171. *Support for project development comes from UNRISD institutional funds.*

Gender and Development

172. UNRISD research on gender equality over the past decade has shown that the period of liberal ascendancy has been associated with some limited advances in women’s formal rights, but without an enabling policy environment that can make these rights meaningful or substantive. Advances in women’s political participation, as the 2005 flagship report *Gender Equality: Striving for Justice in an Unequal World* suggested, have taken place alongside the consolidation of a market-led development model that has denied vast numbers of women the opportunity to claim entitlements and attain more secure livelihoods. The achievement of gender equality cannot rest on law alone, but requires a multidimensional approach to develop appropriate policies, both social and economic, as well as the democratic institutions and processes that increase communicative flows between state and society.

173. UNRISD research on gender and social policy (2004–2006) mapped out the complex ways in which social policies are always filtered through institutions—families and communities; markets; care arrangements; health and education systems; the public sector—that are gendered. It drew attention to the extent to which inequalities (of class, gender and region) are being intensified as a consequence of shifts in the global economy, and processes of liberalization and commercialization taking place within countries. Women’s disproportionate responsibility for the unpaid social provisioning of their households was a recurring theme. This became the focus of a multi-country comparative project, *Political and Social Economy of Care* (2007–2010) whose findings were consolidated and published in 2010, 2011 and 2012.

174. The “invisible economy” of care is a critical area of academic enquiry and policy action. However, far from being global, much of the academic research has been limited to the high-income industrialized countries—a lacuna that the UNRISD project was addressing. Meanwhile, governments in developing countries—where economic restructuring raises perennial concerns about social reproduction and women’s increasing burdens of unpaid work—are experimenting with new ways of responding to social deficits, even if many of these efforts do not endorse equality—let alone gender equality—as a value in its own right. Some of these developments are captured in the final volume emerging from the project, *Global Variations in the Political and Social Economy of Care: Worlds Apart*. By bringing together some of the main findings from contexts that are “worlds apart”—developing countries (of sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and Latin America), as well as those from high-income industrialized countries (Switzerland and Japan, which were also included in the project)—the book explores commonalities and differences in care arrangements and in policy tendencies across regional and developmental divides.

175. In addition to the unequal distribution of care resources globally, many of the country studies demonstrate that care arrangements vary widely across income groups and household types within one and the same country, even city, and that care itself can become one of the drivers of growing inequality. The findings from this project continue to be disseminated in other formats as well, for example as chapters in externally published volumes, through presentations given in both academic and policy institutions, and by informing both research and policy development in some countries.

UNRISD research resonates in South Africa

A judgment by the **Supreme Court of Appeal of South Africa** (Case No: 640/11, 26 September 2012) cites the chapter by Debbie Budlender and Francie Lund (published in *Global Variations in the Political and Social Economy of Care: Worlds Apart*, and also in *Development and Change* [42.2, 2011]). See details in the section below, Evidence of Influence and Impact.

The Care research is also cited in a 28 November 2012 article in **The Guardian** looking at the country's severe HIV/Aids epidemic, and the role of homecare volunteers.

"Despite their undeniable commitment and determination, there are obvious disadvantages to this reliance on homecare workers. 'Homecare workers are underpaid, overworked, exceeding their expertise and extremely limited in their abilities due to lack of training and funding,' explains Dr Sophie Makhusu, a health specialist community developer who has worked with Lotsha and similar organisations for 20 years.

Yet homecare workers do essential work. The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development says home-based care programmes are standing in for public health services that cannot meet the surge in demand."

176. The general climate of uncertainty, crisis and austerity is likely to mark a setback for gender equality in countries significantly affected by the crisis. At the same time, a concern for gender equality seems to be sitting squarely in the social mainstream, evident in the widespread call for women's "economic empowerment" and the setting up of a consolidated institution in charge of gender equality and women's empowerment within the UN system (UN Women). These developments along with the opening up of some space for critical thinking on the post-2015 development agenda, provide opportunities for UNRISD research to reactivate the transformatory potential of gender analysis in a world that has been rocked by multiple crises.

177. During the reporting period UNRISD, in collaboration with WIEGO, published two papers and prepared a policy brief on the linkages between work and welfare from a gender perspective, drawing attention to the gradual decoupling of social policy from employment, and the need for their reintegration in policy thinking and practice.

- James Heintz and Francie Lund. 2012. *Welfare Regimes and Social Policy: A Review of the Role of Labour and Employment*. Research Paper No. 2012-4.
- Sarah Cook and Shahra Razavi. 2012. *Work and Welfare: Revisiting the Interlinkages from a Gender Perspective*. Research Paper No. 2012-7.
- *Social Policy and Employment: Rebuilding the Connections*. Research and Policy Brief No.17.

178. The papers that were commissioned by DFID in 2011 (described in paragraphs 165-176 of the 2011 Progress Report) on the gendered impacts of globalization on women's work (formal, informal, unpaid) and access to social protection, along with a policy brief, were also published in 2012 and have been among the top downloads from UNRISD website.

- Elissa Braunstein, 2012. *Neoliberal Development Macroeconomics: A Consideration of its Gendered Employment Effects*. Research Paper No. 2012-1.
- Camila Arza, 2012. *Pension Reforms and Gender Equality in Latin America*. Research Paper No. 2012-2.
- Shahra Razavi, Camila Arza, Elissa Braunstein, Sarah Cook and Kristine Goulding. 2012. *Gendered Impacts of Globalization: Employment and Social Protection*. Research Paper No. 2012-3.
- *Gendered Impacts of Globalization: Employment and Social Protection*. Research and Policy Brief No. 13.

Research and Policy Brief 13 was originally prepared by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) based on an UNRISD paper (Razavi et al., above) commissioned by DFID. UNRISD reissued the Brief, thereby expanding its accessibility and reach. It was the most popular publication from the UNRISD website in August 2012, with nearly 500 downloads.

On 20 August 2012 the International Federation of Social Work wrote “*this brief...provides useful background information to inform the implementation of the Global Agenda for Social Work and Social Development promoted by IFSW and our partners (IASSW and ICSW)*.” It was also highlighted in the September 2012 EADI Newsletter. On 13 September, UNDP Administrator Helen Clark retweeted UNRISD’s tweet about the release of this policy brief.

“*The LUMID programme used Gendered Impacts of Globalization: Employment and Social Protection as course literature this semester. I just wanted to say that UNRISD really has a lot of excellent material for higher education!*” Lisa Eklund, Director of Studies, LUMID, Lund University

179. The above work in the area of globalization, labour markets and social policy is described in paragraphs 165-175 of the 2011 Progress Report.

180. The research on women’s organizations in the Asia region, analysing their interactions with global processes and agendas (including the MDGs), as well as their relations with national governments, donors, and constituencies of grassroots women, was completed in 2012, with country studies on China, India and Indonesia. (See paragraphs 185-191 of the 2011 Progress Report.) To discuss the research design and the possibilities of bringing gender concerns into debates about the MDGs and the post-2015 development agenda, a workshop was organized with Ford Foundation Regional Offices in Asia, in Jogjakarta, Indonesia on 8 March 2012. The synthesis paper bringing together the country studies was prepared by UNRISD and submitted to the Ford Foundation in August 2012.

181. UNRISD was successful in obtaining a grant from the Ford Foundation for follow-up comparative research on China, India and Indonesia to answer two key research questions raised in the UNRISD research proposal on women’s claims-making: How does policy change that strengthens women’s rights occur? What are the factors and conditions under which non-state actors, particularly advocates of gender equality, can be effective in triggering and influencing policy change and policy implementation?

182. In order to assess knowledge gaps and define new perspectives to understand the relationship between the rapidly changing agrarian landscape and transformations of gender power relations in the countryside, UNRISD, in

collaboration with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (IHEID), co-organized a workshop, *Gender and Agriculture after Neoliberalism?*, on 19-20 July 2012 in Geneva. Participants explored the changing forms of accumulation and shifting labour regimes that are part of a new phase of international economic politics that follows decades of neoliberal restructuring; some of the biases in the existing literature on “land grabs” and its gender implications; as well as the social fault lines and differentiated responses and resistance from “the community” (by class, gender, etc.) to these large-scale land acquisitions. UNRISD is now working with the IHEID team on a joint research proposal on *Gender, Agriculture and Food Security*, to be submitted to potential funders in April 2013.

183. On 14-15 November 2012 UNRISD, in collaboration with UN Women, organized a workshop on *Gender-Related Research within the United Nations System*. Thirty researchers from within and outside the United Nations system reflected on the value of, as well as the constraints to, creating spaces and conditions for critical policy-relevant research within the UN system; disciplinary boundaries, sectoral silos and other barriers to doing research on gender issues; and potentials and limitations of collaborative research within the UN system as well as between UN agencies and external researchers.

The Communications and Outreach Unit conducted short interviews with some of the workshop participants about the use of research and knowledge by the UN system; challenges and opportunities related to conducting research in the UN system; and UNRISD’s role in generating ideas to move the development community forward. Podcasts were produced based on the interviews with Takyiwaa Manuh (Associate Professor and former Director of the Institute of African Studies at the University of Ghana), Marie-Claude Martin (Associate Director in the Office of Research at the UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, Florence) and Hania Sholkamy (Associate Professor at the Social Research Center, American University, Cairo), and videos are forthcoming based on the interviews with Saraswathi Menon (Director of the Policy Division at UN Women) and Eva Jespersen, Deputy Director of the Human Development Report Office, UNDP).

Women’s Organizations in the Asia Region and the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Background and context

184. More than a decade since the MDGs were promulgated and five years into a systemic crisis that has shaken the foundations of orthodox policy agendas, women’s rights advocates are facing a world that is not only more dangerous and uncertain, but also one that is in need of bold visions that can help chart progressive trajectories of social change. While the MDGs may have put the spotlight on a broad range of social goals, by most accounts these were too narrowly defined and fragmented to provide a comprehensive vision of social development and too silent on the contested policy issues to be able to chart a road map on how to get there. For women’s movements which had painstakingly mobilized, debated and negotiated to reach the expansive promises, goals and commitments of the more comprehensive UN policy agreements and instruments of the 1990s, the MDGs represented the lowest common denominator and a set-back. The current review of the MDGs provides opportunities for women’s rights advocates to articulate their priorities for a progressive gender-egalitarian agenda that has equality and justice at its core, and to

bring their alternative perspective into the ongoing discussions on the post-2015 development agenda.

Activities and outputs

185. The project on *Women's Organizations in the Asia Region and the Post-2015 Development Agenda* came in response to a request by the Ford Foundation Regional Offices in Asia to extend a previous scoping study carried out by DAWN (Development Alternatives for Women in a New Era) to elicit a plurality of views from women social activists and rights advocates on their priorities for a progressive agenda for women in Asia. The follow-up work by UNRISD probed women's priorities and interests in greater depth. Field research was undertaken in a compressed time frame (March to June 2012) by country-based researchers in China, India and Indonesia. Interviews with women's organizations and focus group discussions with specific groups of women at the grassroots level were conducted, and the following research reports were prepared.

- Yiping Cai. 2012. *Between State and Market: Chinese Women Strategizing to Advance Women's Rights Agenda*. Unpublished research report, UNRISD, Geneva.
- Renu Khanna and Anagha Pradhan. 2012. *Women's Organizations in India and Post-MDG Processes*. Unpublished research report, UNRISD, Geneva (under revision for publication).
- Edriana Noerdin Myra Diarsi and Sita Aripurnami. 2012. *Women's Organizations in the Asia Region and the Post-2015 Process: Indonesia*. Unpublished research report, UNRISD, Geneva.

Key findings

186. Drawing on the research reports as well as other literature, a synthesis paper was prepared to provide some background information about the political economy of the three countries juxtaposed against an analysis of gender inequalities along a number of different dimensions.

- Shahra Razavi with Kristine Goulding. 2012. *Women's Organizations in Asia and the Post-2015 Development Agenda*, Unpublished paper, UNRISD, Geneva.

187. Set against the broader context of relatively high growth rates but also a dramatic rise in levels of income inequality over the past decade (especially in China and India), the synthesis paper uses the MDG framework to expose some of the glaring gender discrepancies in the areas of education, health, employment and politics. It highlights some of the closely related issues to MDG goals and targets on which the MDGs remain silent (for example, subnational inequalities in outcome indicators, quality of education, sexual and reproductive health and rights, health care commercialization, quality of employment). It also draws attention to some of the key issues that are central to gender equality but not even on the MDG radar.

188. The paper then delves into the political contexts within which women's movements find themselves, the challenges they encounter, and their strategies for overcoming them, including their capacity to utilize transnational connections and resources—both financial and ideational—for their national-level work. It finds that women's movements in China, India and Indonesia are heterogeneous formations that embrace diverse organizational forms, pursue

multiple goals and interests, and seek to effect change, whether by mobilizing women and advocating for legal and policy reform, responding to the immediate practical needs of the marginalized communities with whom they work, and/or in more diffuse ways by changing social practices, norms and mindsets. The pursuit of multiple goals and interests—some more practical and in response to the needs of grassroots women, and others more contested and taking issue with deeply entrenched discriminatory structures, norms and practices—riddles the movements with tensions and cleavages.

189. The state, whether local or national, has been an important interlocutor of women's movements, especially in post-authoritarian moments (as in Indonesia) when it seems more receptive to movement demands and when opportunities for shaping foundational institutions along more gender-egalitarian lines appear to be more promising. However, proximity to the state also raises concerns about surveillance or more subtle forms of control and cost-shifting. On the role of transnational forces, the Chinese experience seems to confirm the hypothesis that when movements are in their infancy and not so well-resourced they can benefit most from participation in global processes and conferences. In the Indian and Indonesian contexts, while transnational activism has sometimes helped to exert pressure on the state to address local women's issues, the potential benefits of transnational activism have been contingent on the existence of vibrant and strong domestic movements, as well as political opportunity structures which vary from one issue to another (for example, violence against women versus sexual and reproductive rights).

190. This is followed by a succinct synthesis of the overarching constraints that women's movements are grappling with and their priorities for the future, including their views on the kind of global development agendas that can best facilitate their national-level struggles for gender equality. Processes of neoliberalization, marketization and corporatization, on the one hand, and development models that place the profits and interests of the few above the rights of the many to decent wages, land and livelihoods, on the other, are exacerbating class/income inequalities and reproducing deprivation among the socially marginalized. At the same time, while states may have been adept at responding to claims-making by women's rights advocates by importing the discourse of gender equality into their laws, policies and institutions, the slippages between broad principles and on-the-ground implementation have made it difficult for large groups of women to substantiate the rights that they may have won on paper. In other contexts women's rights to bodily integrity and sexual and reproductive self-determination have been the primary targets of resurgent exclusionary groups playing the identity card (defined in ethnic or religious terms), with the explicit or implicit endorsement of national and local states. While international sources of funding for women's rights activism may provide a lifeline, there are nevertheless concerns about the short-termism of such funding as well as its insistence on "tangible results" and quantitative targets which do not accommodate longer term process-work that is essential for constituency-building, consciousness-raising and experimentation.

191. Across the three countries there were repeated references by women's rights organizations to CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action, and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), which they routinely use to give legitimacy to their own demands and to put pressure on governments. These documents thus constitute important reference points and

fundamental principles for many women's organizations, as well as providing a vision of transformative change. Among those with stronger transnational connections there is also a sense of ownership nurtured by the fact that these documents represent years of concerted effort by women's movements around the world to bring their experiences, insights and dreams/visions to bear on international development processes.

192. However, many other organizations find international events, declarations and conventions, in particular the MDGs, to be distant from the work they do. In India most respondents said that the MDGs were "fragmented, restrictive and ... have backtracked from the ICPD and Beijing Platforms for Action", as well as promote a "top-down approach". In China in particular the MDG agenda seems to have had very little impact on women's organizations. As the research report on China observes, "most women's organizations being interviewed have heard about MDGs through trainings or conferences they attended. ...Chinese government and UN agencies in China are the engines to promote and implement the MDGs".

193. One of the reasons for the different reception given to the MDG framework is its disconnect from the rights-based agendas that are driving and framing the activities of many of these organizations. Moreover, the issues that many of the organizations advocate for are completely missing from the MDG agenda—violence against women being an obvious one, and a comprehensive understanding of health being another.

194. *This project was coordinated by Shahra Razavi. In 2012, assistance was provided by Kristine Goulding (research analyst).*

195. *Funding for this project was provided by the Ford Foundation Regional Offices in Asia, with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds.*

Understanding Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change for a Post-2015 Development Agenda: A Perspective from Asia²

Background and context

196. Building on the initial compressed research phase summarized in the previous section, this new project, for which funding was raised in 2012 and research will commence in January 2013, will further explore how policy change that strengthens women's rights unfolds. It aims to identify the factors and the conditions under which non-state actors, particularly advocates of gender equality, can be effective in triggering and influencing policy change and policy implementation. The other dimension that is central to the inquiry is the role of transnational forces in shaping national-level processes of policy advocacy and change. This transnational diffusion of ideas, norms and policy instruments happens through different channels and modalities, including intergovernmental organizations (in particular those of the UN) and donor circuits (with their proclivity for "best practices"), as well as in more diffuse forms through transnational "epistemic communities" and non-governmental organizations, to name a few.

² This is a negotiated title. The project brings together the research questions from UNRISD's "women's claims-making" research proposal, but maintains the link with the post-2015 development agenda which is central to Ford Foundation's work in the Asia region as well as an important focus for UNRISD.

Research overview and planned outputs

197. To explore these questions the project will be a *cross-country* and *cross-issue* comparison within the global context. The three countries considered in the research are China, India and Indonesia, and the two issue areas for comparative analysis are violence against women and reproductive rights.

198. China, India and Indonesia are themselves highly heterogeneous countries, which poses important methodological challenges for research. However, their sheer size and political weight means that understanding what happens in these countries has enormous significance for gender equality policy in the Asia region more broadly. Violence against women and reproductive rights are issues that address strategic dimensions of women's subordination, and around which women's rights advocates have mobilized in recent decades to demand policy change and innovation—against a history of top-down family planning programmes and hegemonic understandings of the gender order that see domestic violence as part of the “private sphere”.

199. cursory evidence suggests that there has been a widespread response across countries in terms of legal reforms dealing with issues of domestic violence and sexual assault. However, a further question that needs to be asked in this case is whether policy responsiveness stops at legislation or includes effective implementation. Implementation refers to the extent to which policies and programmes receive the necessary budgetary allocations, the extent to which mechanisms are put in place to ensure their implementation, and the extent to which channels exist for accountability and redress. In the area of sexual and reproductive rights, on the other hand, some of the impediments encountered on the ground arise from the systemic inequalities in health systems reinforced through market-oriented approaches.

200. A number of additional but intimately related questions will be addressed in two commissioned thematic papers and shorter think pieces. Each thematic paper will be condensed and synthesized in a “brief” to ensure that key findings are accessible to a broad readership (beyond researchers/academics) and to civil society actors in particular.

201. One thematic paper will look at policy activism around sexual and reproductive rights, which is frequently held up as an example of “successful” organizing involving national, regional and transnational elements, and bringing together multiple organizations working on health and human rights from a gender perspective. What lessons can be learned from this particular history; what factors contributed to successful policy advocacy at the global level, and in particular national contexts? Are these factors likely to be replicated for women's rights activism on other issue areas (especially economic and social rights)?

202. The second thematic paper will explore why other gender equality issues—labour rights, gender inequalities in access to assets and property, and the demands of the unpaid care economy disproportionately borne by women—have failed to achieve comparable policy (and advocacy) traction in India and China, and more broadly. This is an important question to ask because women constitute a significant share of the wage labour force in these Asian countries, and are subjected to significant wage discrimination and absence of social protection measures. There have been some efforts at mobilizing and organizing women workers, especially in

India, but it is not clear if labour-based claims have received policy attention. If the proposed research confirms the lack of policy response to these structural dimensions of gender inequality, then it would seem to confirm the hypothesis that gender policy issues that are redistributive are more difficult to organize around, more likely to face stronger opposition and less likely to be adopted than issues such as violence against women or equal representation of women in politics that may be (relatively) less divisive, more likely to mobilize a broad coalition, and good for state legitimacy-building purposes.

203. Both thematic papers will pay particular attention to the transnational elements in women's organizing. What roles, both positive and negative, have transnational activism and transnational forces played in producing gender policy change? Analyses from other national contexts (in particular Latin America) suggest that the stage of the national movement, its sources of funding, and the politics of particular administrations determine whether transnationalism has a positive or negative impact.

204. The research is expected to produce useful insights into the complex processes through which advocates of women's rights articulate their demands, and strategize with other actors both within the state (women's policy machineries, sympathetic members of the legislature, the judiciary) and outside of the state realm (other social movements or non-governmental actors) as well as transnationally (regional and global women's movements, like-minded donors, and so on) to bring about policy change.

205. It should also shed light on certain "blind spots"—issues on which there has been little policy advocacy—to help explain why women's movements (and others) have shied away from these particular issues, despite their centrality to women's rights and well-being, and how these "blind spots" can be made more visible in the current context of debates about post-2015 agenda-setting and policy action. Finally, it may also reveal the proactive role of other actors, both nationally and transnationally, in triggering policy change.

206. *This project was developed by Shahra Razavi with assistance from Kristine Goulding (research analyst).*

207. *Funding for this project is provided by the Ford Foundation Regional Offices in Asia, with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds.*

Gender and Agriculture after Neoliberalism?

Background and context

208. Neoliberal reforms from the 1980s onwards instituted regimes of market-liberalizing governance, generating fundamental shifts in agricultural production systems. The new set of policies took a variety of forms depending on ideological commitments, size and structure of the farming sector, the organization of social forces in the countryside, and the degree of integration into the global economy. But international (and sometimes national) priorities converged on the need to reduce state involvement and deregulate markets for agricultural products and inputs, finance and credit.

209. By the mid-1990s, however, it was becoming increasingly clear that the hoped-for dynamism of the agricultural sector had not materialized. The differential impacts on women and men of these policies received some attention. One striking feature of agrarian change noted by many observers was the growing prevalence of livelihood diversification. Diversification out of agriculture was nevertheless a gendered process and showed different patterns in various parts of the world. In rapidly urbanizing Latin America, for example, women's participation in agriculture seemed to have intensified relative to men's; agriculture had become "feminized". In India, for example, while the proportion of workers in agriculture declined, largely due to male workers leaving the sector, women remained but comprised an increasingly large share of the casual agricultural labour force.

210. These shifts in male and female labour have happened in a context where there remain formidable challenges to successfully maintaining agricultural production systems that allow local populations to provision affordable and good-quality products. In many parts of the global South, a move out of agriculture and into the city has not signalled a transition of labour as in the stylized scenario of economic development. The poorest people, especially women, exit agriculture on the least favourable terms. Many hold on to their small plots of land not necessarily to conserve an ancient way of life, but to back-stop economic strategies that involve family members seeking work far and wide, in a context where national economies, and the global capitalist system, fail to generate off-farm jobs that pay a living wage.

211. There are significant policy changes afoot, however, that are likely to make the strategy of falling back on a small plot of land to complement low wages increasingly difficult. Recent years have seen growing interest on the part of both national and transnational economic actors in acquiring land for fuel and food production (or merely speculation). Multiple motivations underpin these "land grabs". At the receiving end of this capital flow, the crisis of smallholder agriculture in much of the developing world, as well as the eagerness of many developing country governments to attract foreign (and domestic) capital into their agricultural sectors in the hope of generating jobs and foreign exchange, and building infrastructure, have played a part in their receptivity to the proposed investments.

212. In the 2008 *World Development Report* on agriculture, the World Bank admits that smallholder agriculture is in deep crisis, and sees the policy options in terms of "enterprising" peasant farmers having to either "upgrade" themselves or find a way out of agriculture (in the rural non-farm sector or by migrating to the cities). In parallel, and often in direct response, to the corporate-led style of "rural development", counter-initiatives are taking shape at the grassroots level, but often connected to broader national, regional and global movements re-claiming rights to land and to food. In their different ways, these initiatives and movements defend the interests of smallholders and propose alternative ways of using land more productively, in ways that are both more equitable and more environmentally sustainable.

Exploratory workshop

213. In order to assess knowledge gaps and define new perspectives for understanding the relationship between the rapidly changing policy landscape and transformations of gender power relations in the countryside, UNRISD partnered with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (IHEID) to organize a workshop on 19-20 July 2012. One of the main aims of the workshop was

to flesh out key research questions, with a view to submitting a research proposal to the Swiss National Science Foundation in the spring of 2013 (under the new Swiss Programme for Research on Global Issues for Development, Theme 3: Agricultural Production Systems and Food Security). The participants—researchers with expertise on Southern countries—were asked to prepare short presentations for the workshop that would feed into the collective thinking and discussion towards the development of a new research proposal.

Papers and presentations

214. The workshop themes, presentations and participants are indicated below.

Changing land tenure systems and their gender implications

- Patience Mutopo (University of Cologne, Germany), *Revisiting the Role of Women in Zimbabwe's Agrarian Structure in the Aftermath of the Fast Track Land Reform Programme*
- Dzodzi Tsikata (Centre for Gender Studies and Advocacy, University of Ghana), *Gender and Agriculture in Ghana*
- Tom Lavers (Department of Social and Policy Sciences, University of Bath, United Kingdom), *Conflicting Government Priorities in the Promotion of Gender Equality in Ethiopia: The Impact of Domestic Politics and Agricultural Investment on Women's Land Rights*
- Carla Braga (University of Eduardo Mondlane, Mozambique), *"Farming is Not Work!" Accessing AIDS Treatment from the Margins in Central Mozambique*

Agrarian capitalism, global forces and land grabbing: Continuity and change

- Jun Boras (Institute of Social Studies, Netherlands), *Global Land Grabbing: Some Reflections*
- Marjorie Mbilinyi (Tanzania Gender Networking Programme [TGNP], Tanzania), *Continuity and Change in Tanzanian Agriculture*
- Zenebeworke Tadesse (Regional Learning Centre, University of South Africa, Ethiopia), *Gendered Explorations of Agricultural Intensification, Land Grabs and Villagization in Ethiopia*

Feminization of labour within agrarian economies: Autonomy or subordination?

- Supriya Garikipati (University of Liverpool, United Kingdom), *Feminization of Agriculture in a Neoliberal India: How Useful Are Village Studies?*
- Patricia Arias (Department of Political Science, University of Guadalajara, Mexico), *Where is Gender Inequality Built?*
- Yiching Song and Linxiu Zhang (Center for China Agricultural Policy, Chinese Academy of Science, China), *Women's Roles and Collective Actions in Sustainable Agriculture Development, Food Security and Poverty Alleviation*
- Andrew Fischer (Institute of Social Studies, Netherlands), *Demographic Dimensions of Gender and Agrarian Change: Towards a Demographic Gershenkronian Principle in Social Policy*

Questions and issues to take forward

215. A number of insights emerged from the presentations and discussions that are useful for UNRISD to reflect upon as it plans a new research project in this area. Some of these themes are highlighted below.

- Land grabs are one clear manifestation of processes of commodification that can be analysed from a Polanyian perspective (or as “primitive accumulation” as some preferred to call it); agrarian questions are broader than “land grabs” and concern longer term processes of land concentration, shifts in property regimes and labour regimes, which have clear gender implications.
- If the research focus is on processes of commodification of labour and land, it will make it much more salient for the gender question. Along with shifts in property regimes and labour regimes, the research also needs to get a better handle on how processes of social reproduction and care are changing.
- Processes of commodification need to be placed in historical context so that the research can identify both continuities and change, i.e., to what extent and in what ways are there new processes at work, and in what ways are they a continuation of past trends?
- Processes of neoliberal development (or the intensification of commodification) are manifested and expressed differently in different locales, and any future analysis must strive to understand the mechanisms of change, rather than attempt to locate a “universal truth”.
- Land grabs may offer a useful political punch, but future research also needs to confront the narrowness of existing analysis of land grabs , which has been too “food-centric” (drawing unwarranted causal connections between land grabs and food insecurity), too “land-centric” (ignoring other mechanisms of exerting control), too focused on the role of foreign capital (ignoring the role of national capital), and too Africa-centric. There also needs to be greater appreciation that land concentration can lead both to dispossession and exclusion, as well as unfavourable inclusion (through contract farming, for example, which has important gender implications).
- The role of the state in facilitating processes of agrarian transformation and deepening commodification needs to be problematized, along with any role it may play in putting in place explicit or implicit social policies.
- Reference to a “post-neoliberal” moment, provocatively included in the title of the workshop, may be premature, as processes of neoliberalization continue to take root and intensify in many locales with national and local states often complicit.

216. *The workshop was coordinated by Shahra Razavi, with Elisabeth Prügl and Fenneke Reysoo (IHEID). In 2012, assistance was provided by Kristine Goulding (research analyst).*

217. *Funding for the workshop was provided by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds and IHEID.*

EVIDENCE OF INFLUENCE AND IMPACT

218. As with all research, influence is often hard to trace, and direct impacts difficult to attribute. Nonetheless, in 2012 we can identify various examples of influence and of clear and direct impact, both of ongoing and earlier research. These impacts have occurred within the United Nations system, within national governments and regional policy processes, as well as among the broader academic and NGO communities. Selected examples are discussed below.

Shaping Africa's Social Policy Framework and Training Programme

Research undertaken by UNRISD on *Social Policy in a Development Context* (2000–2009) is shaping the formulation of social policy across the African continent.

219. The African Union (AU) Commission's Social Policy Framework is strongly grounded in the work on transformative social policy undertaken by UNRISD and its research collaborators in the region. The analysis, findings and evidence from this research now form the basis of an increasingly important annual training programme on Social Policy for Development Planners in Africa. Held most recently in August 2012, this programme is supported by UN-IDEP, and coordinated by former UNRISD external research coordinator, Jimí Adésinà, with training inputs from the African Union Commission and the Dakar Office of the ILO.

220. The concept of transformative social policy developed within the UNRISD research programme serves as the organizing framework of this two-week course which is designed to expose African mid-career and senior policy officials to the broad interface between social policy and economic development, and to the dynamics of social policy making for improvement of citizen socioeconomic security in a developing country context. Rather than targeting only officials from social policy ministries, the course involves middle- to senior-level civil servants drawn from a variety of government departments including ministries of planning, economy and finance, social affairs, and foreign and diplomatic affairs. The 2012 course involved 26 participants from 22 African countries, as well as staff of the African Union Commission and a UNICEF Country Office.

221. The course thus aims to develop a critical mass of highly skilled mid-level and senior officials and decision makers, across different government departments, with a strong social policy consciousness and orientation, and to better equip them to design and manage development plans in which social and economic policies and strategies are integrated to deliver the desired outcomes. Future plans include the development of a course text book.

Influencing the Post-2015 Agenda for Reducing Poverty and Inequality

UNRISD research on *Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes* (2007–2010), and the 2010 flagship report, *Combating Poverty and Inequality*, are informing discussions on a post-2015 agenda.

222. The 2010 flagship report, *Combating Poverty and Inequality: Structural Change, Social Policy and Politics*, continues to attract attention in academic, policy and advocacy circles. Its publication was particularly timely: first, in providing substantial evidence for issues and trends—notably forms of inequality—that had been neglected in recent debates but have now been pushed to the fore of the global policy agenda by the changing environment; and second, in being able to draw on this body of evidence in ongoing discussions for framing the post-2015 development agenda.

223. In addition to the focus on inequality as a significant barrier to poverty reduction, other issues gaining traction in specific discussions include:

- the historical evidence that countries that have successfully reduced poverty did so not through targeted policies aimed at poverty reduction, but rather through broad-based, redistributive, and often universal economic and social policies; and
- the importance of the politics and institutional arrangements, including popular participation and group alliances, in creating the conditions for sustained poverty reduction.

224. Described by Timo Voipio, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland, and Coordinator of the Social Development Advisors Network, as “the most important report of the past 20 years about poverty and inequality”, examples of its uptake and influence include the following:

- Evidence from the report has provided a basis for inputs into the report of the UN Task Team Working Group on “Emerging Issue of Inequality (including gender)”, contributing to the document *Addressing Inequalities: The Heart of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Future We Want for All*.
- Findings have been widely cited in United Nations documents, including reports by the Secretary-General on poverty eradication (E/CN.5/2012/3) and on accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (A/66/126), and in publications by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).
- Requests for collaboration including the ongoing work with FAO (discussed above), and work with ESCAP on social protection.
- Its continued and growing use in teaching and training curricula.

School for International Studies, Simon Fraser University—Course IS802: The Political Economy of Development (Politics, Development and Social Development), Fall 2012

“Here we’ll consider contemporary thinking about and experience of the implementation of Sen’s ideas, especially through study of the report of 2010 by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, entitled *Combating Poverty and Inequality: Structural Change, Social Policy and Politics*.”

“This was the third term I have had my students read the report, which I think is a very valuable statement indeed.” – Professor John Harriss, Simon Fraser University

225. Publications related to the report have also been well-received and widely cited. The volume on India based on the research for the same project, *Growth, Inequality and Social Development in India: Is Inclusive Growth Possible?* (Nagaraj Rayaprolu, ed.) was favourably reviewed in the renowned *Economic and Political Weekly* (“Corrective to Dominant Discourse on Growth and Development” by Achin Vanaik, 29 December 2012), and was covered in *The Hindu* (“When Growth Allows No Trickling Down” by K. Subramanian, 29 October 2012), which wrote “this book is an outstanding contribution to development theory. It should chasten, if not disturb, those who look upon reforms as the road to higher welfare.”

Political and Social Economy of Care: Evidence for a South African Supreme Court Judgement

Research undertaken under the UNRISD programme on the *Political and Social Economy of Care* (2007–2009) informed a Supreme Court ruling in South Africa, setting a precedent that recognizes the legal rights of unmarried heterosexual partners in long-standing relationships.

226. A judgment by the Supreme Court of Appeal of South Africa (Case No: 640/11, 26 September 2012) cites the paper by Debbie Budlender and Francie Lund, “Care in South Africa: A Legacy of Family Disruption”, published in the UNRISD volume *Global Variations in the Political and Social Economy of Care: Worlds Apart*, and in *Development and Change* [42.2, 2011]) to argue: “The fact is, however, that the nuclear family has, for a long time, not been the norm in South Africa. South Africans have lower rates of marriage and higher rates of extra-marital child-bearing than found in most countries...” and “Among the reasons for the decline in formal marriages is ‘the legacy of family disruption’ caused by apartheid’s migrant labour system...”

227. Thus the Court decided that where an agreement between parties to a permanent heterosexual life partnership establishes a reciprocal duty of support, it should be afforded the protection of the common law.

Planning for Social Development in Brazil

UNRISD’s longstanding “holistic” approach to development led to an invitation from Brazil’s Ministry of Planning to contribute to its exploration of approaches which link economic development, social protection and distribution within a human rights framework.

228. Peter Utting, Deputy Director, and Ilcheong Yi, Research Coordinator, were invited to Brasilia in November 2012 for a series of meetings with Brazilian government officials.

229. They addressed a workshop on *Planning and Development: International Experiences and Brazilian Cases*, convened by the Ministry of Planning and ECLAC, in Brasilia, to explore ways to implement a holistic and integrated approach to development that links up economic development, social protection and distribution within a human rights framework. This event brought together approximately 150

government officials from several ministries, including the Ministers of Planning, Energy and Agriculture, and the National Secretary of the Human Rights Council, together with Alicia Barcena, Executive Director of ECLAC, and Jorge Mattar, Director of ILPES. Individual meetings were also held with the National Secretary for Social and Solidarity Economy, Paul Singer, and Esther Bemerguy, Secretary of the Department of Planning and Long-Term Investment.

Towards a Socially Sustainable Development Agenda

The UNRISD inquiry on *Social Dimensions of Green Economy* in the lead-up to Rio+20 has been widely recognized as creating a space for discussion of neglected issues, bringing together evidence from various countries and disciplines to propose alternative ways of understanding the social dimensions of sustainable development. (See discussion earlier in this report for details.)

230. At the United Nations level, the Institute provided inputs into a number of processes that produced the major documents for Rio+20, including a formal submission to the UNCSD compilation document, the Task Team on Social Dimensions of Climate Change (SDCC), UNEP's Issue Management Group on Green Economy, and the Secretary-General's High Level Panel on Global Sustainability.

231. Since the conference, UNRISD has received numerous requests to participate and engage in developing work on the social dimensions of sustainability and on the links between social science and climate science. One example was an invitation to Sarah Cook to participate on a task force on Environmental Protection and Social Development for the China Council on International Cooperation for Environment and Development (CCICED)—an international body established prior to the first Rio conference to advise the senior Chinese leadership on environmental policy.

Other Influence and Impact

232. Other evidence of impact noted elsewhere in this report includes research undertaken in collaboration with KOICA, on *Making Development Cooperation Effective: Lessons from the Korean Experience*, which has shed new light on Korea's own development process, and thus the lessons that shape Korea's new role as donor. It has contributed to the advancement of Korean ODA policies by helping shape and promote the new paradigm of development effectiveness with timely empirical evidence and new ideas for development cooperation.

233. The Mid-Term Review highlighted significant examples of impact, while also noting the problems of attribution. In separate correspondence from the Consultant responsible for the review, the following points were made:

234. "On the references in reports, this is more complicated since for UN documents there are usually not cross-citations. ... However, in addition to anecdotal evidence, there were reports where clearly UNRISD made an input that was reflected. One is the 49th Session of the Commission for Social Development's Expert Panel on Emerging Issues: Social Protection. Another is the Secretary-General's report on poverty to the 50th session of the Commission for Social

Development where UNRISD work on social protection is clearly referenced. A problem is that much of what is agreed in an intergovernmental text is done well in advance of the meeting and this was clearly the case with Rio+20 where the green economy and social protection were both reflected in the final text (*The World We Want*). But how to connect this with UNRISD? In this case, the fact that UNRISD ran a workshop in December 2011 where permanent mission members participated and the two concepts were elaborated, suggests how UNRISD's research was taken into account in later negotiations. This was picked up in interviews. Finally, UNRISD influenced the new SG report on empowerment. This was through Sarah Cook's participation in an expert group meeting in September 2012. I know this because I was the rapporteur of the EGM and prepared a first draft of the Secretary-General's report."

COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH

235. UNRISD aims to ensure that its research reaches a wide range of actors in the global community, and that its findings inform intergovernmental and national policy processes, civil society advocacy and scholarly debates. Responding to feedback and communications consultancies in 2010 and 2011, and pursuing the mandate given by the Board in its approval of a new communications strategy in March 2012, UNRISD has made strides in its communications and outreach activities. A number of innovations have increased the reach of its research and raised its profile among key stakeholders in the global community.

236. During the reporting period UNRISD:

- Continued to produce a high level of outputs: 14 edited volumes and books; one special issue of a journal and 11 peer reviewed journal articles; six policy briefs and 14 research papers.
- Updated and refreshed the Institute's brand and visual identity.
- Expanded interactions with stakeholders through virtual and face-to-face forums.
- Organized five events in its seminar series to provide a forum for critical debate on contemporary social development issues.
- Increased its output of digital communication products (including podcasts and videos), and enhanced its use of social media channels (including Facebook and Twitter).
- Upgraded website functions to add new features and improve functionality.
- Produced five issues of its eBulletin, sharing research findings and other information with a wide audience.
- On digital media, produced 13 videos, including a series of six short films on social dimensions of green economy for Rio+20 (also issued as a DVD), 17 podcasts, and a CD-Rom Library of 2010-2011 publications.

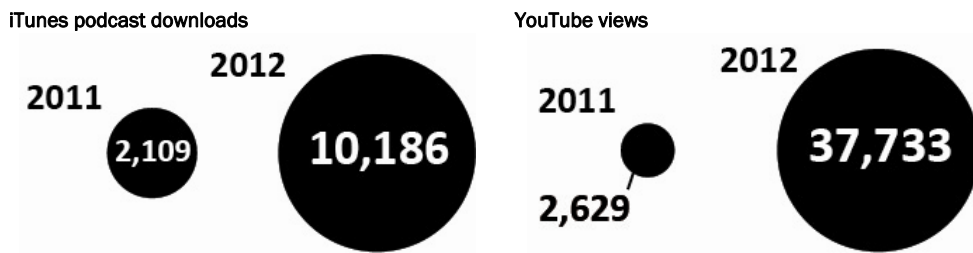
Design Refresh

237. As part of its new communications strategy, the Institute has undergone a visual redesign: the logo features new elements that emphasize the social dimensions of the work, and a special 50th anniversary logo has been prepared in advance of celebrations due to commence in 2013. The new visuals are currently being rolled out across all of UNRISD's digital properties and will feature on new publications from January 2013.



Digital Media to Promote the Institute and Its Research

238. In line with the new strategy, the Institute has continued to innovate in its use of digital platforms and digital media: in 2012 UNRISD produced a total of 30 videos and podcasts drawing on interviews with collaborating researchers and events hosted or co-hosted by the Institute. By end-2012 the cumulative number of views of videos on the UNRISD YouTube channel stood at more than 40,000 and audio downloads (mostly full-length recordings of seminars and events) routinely exceeded 500 each month.



239. UNRISD’s website and social media properties have been valuable locations from which to promote these new media products. Equally important, though, has been the way that other organizations—both partner organizations and supporters—have picked up these products and promoted them to their audiences. This has enabled UNRISD to reach beyond its existing audience base and raise awareness of the work of the Institute.

Analysis of digital properties and user engagement

240. UNRISD has always used statistical analysis tools to gauge the use of the website and other digital properties. In February 2012 UNRISD shifted its website analysis provider from WebAbacus to Google Analytics, the current industry standard. This shift not only represents a financial saving, since Google Analytics is a free service (whereas WebAbacus carried a fee), it also represents more accurate and detailed data on the nature of the engagement and use of the website.

241. The shift to Google Analytics revealed a number of issues with the former data from WebAbacus. Technical configurations meant that that service had been registering RSS feeds as website visits. This artificially inflated figures for visits. This explains what appears to be a somewhat dramatic fall in the figures relating to website users for 2012 compared with 2011 and previous years. The shift to Google Analytics allows greater confidence about the robustness of the data, and in its use to better understand and grow website audiences. Very clear peaks and troughs in website visitor numbers can be seen through the year. Peaks were the periods May to June, in the build up to Rio+20, and September to October, when UNRISD issued two open calls for participation. Troughs were August and December, both holiday months in much of the global North.

242. As part of this new use of Google Analytics, we are now able to track and record the amount of “click-throughs” that result from email outreach. Every month

we issue a number of emails to alert our subscribers to new publications, announce forthcoming events and job vacancies. These emails are often issued to lists of between 30,000 and 40,000 subscribers (depending on the email content). Emails announcing *Research and Policy Briefs*, vacancies and open calls for participation were most likely to result in an increase in website visitors.

243. As part of efforts to understand the way that our subscribers interact with our email communications, we identified an issue with the server processing information about email receipts. This issue meant that the list of “active” email subscribers (i.e. valid email addresses) was not being kept up to date. Correcting this error resulted in a reduction in subscriber numbers of some 6,723. At end-2012, the active subscriber base stood at 41,244.

Continued importance of email outreach

244. Google Analytics consistently reminds us of the importance of email outreach: every time we send subscribers an email, visits to the site, and downloads of our free publications, increase markedly. Email remains a powerful communications tool, and in 2012 we began work to improve the way we dispatch emails. In 2012 we issued five editions of the UNRISD eBulletin, an increase on 2011 and 2010, when the electronic newsletter was first launched.

Inviting research participation: Using communications to expand the research network

245. Email was also the central way that UNRISD announced two open calls for research participation in 2012.

246. The first of these, for the conference associated with the project *Potential and Limits of Social and Solidarity Economy*, was a call for paper abstracts. Following the announcement about the call via email, hits to the website skyrocketed and multiple social media channels shared the announcement. This outreach has helped explain why UNRISD received more than 370 responses to the call.

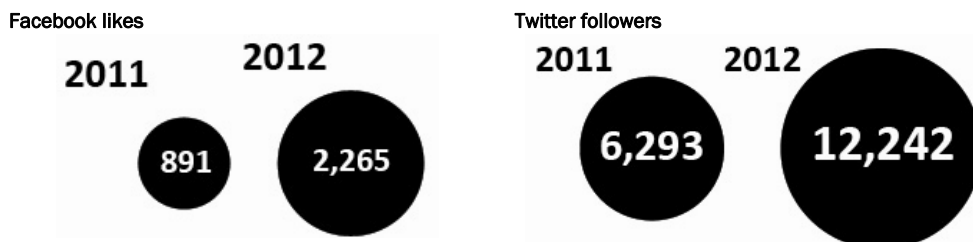
247. The second call was for expressions of interest in participating in country-level research for the multi-year project *Politics of Domestic Resource Mobilization for Social Development*. This call also generated a great deal of interest, with more than 70 responses.

248. Both calls were accompanied by posters designed for academic departments and research institutes to put up and circulate in their local environments.

Digital synergy, sharing and engagement

249. Throughout 2012 UNRISD continued to engage with social media via its Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn properties. Followers on Twitter broke the 10,000 barrier in September 2012 and this figure continues to rise, reflecting sustained interest in the work of the Institute. Facebook page “likes” more than doubled in the twelve months to December 2012, however recent changes to the financial model at that company mean that we are unable to grow our audience as easily as before: posts now only reach a certain small and randomly selected proportion of those who have

“liked” our page. Consideration will need to be given in the future to whether this communications platform warrants explicit investment beyond the limited time investment made by a small number of consultants and interns in the Communications and Outreach Unit.



“I am starting a social media outreach strategy for my branch. I looked at most of the UN websites in Geneva and was very impressed by the advanced social media coverage of UNRISD. I have two requests. First, I would like to meet with you to discuss best practices. Second, I am organizing a workshop for my entire branch to introduce them to social media in the context of the United Nations. I would be extremely appreciative if you could make a presentation on what you have already done for UNRISD and, particularly, the impacts of your social media strategy on your organization.”

– Dorothy Dillard, Enterprise Branch, Division on Investment and Enterprise, UNCTAD

250. High-profile retweets from Helen Clark of UNDP, Duncan Green of Oxfam and Yoani Sánchez, a well-known progressive Cuban journalist, have all helped further spread the results of UNRISD work. Despite relatively few Twitter announcements—usually around three tweets a week—UNRISD has consistently attracted new followers. This high follower-to-tweets ratio demonstrates that the work that UNRISD does, and the way that it is being articulated, is attracting audience interest: every time we tweet, we generate proportionally more interest in our work than many peer or competitor organizations.

251. Enthusiasm for the videos UNRISD produced to contribute to the dialogue around Rio+20 led to them being showcased on websites by partners and supporters including Focus on the Global South. Similarly, the profile of the video series received a boost when Severn Cullis-Suzuki, Canadian environmental activist and formerly “The Girl Who Silenced the World for 5 Minutes” at the 1992 Earth Summit, “liked” our first video on Facebook.

Research Communications

Policy Briefs

252. In 2012 UNRISD published six Research and Policy Briefs (RPBs) ranging in length from four to eight pages. In the seven years between 2004, when the RPB series was inaugurated, and 2011, UNRISD published a total of 11. Thus, the release of six RPBs in 2012 reflects significant efforts by researchers and staff in the Communications and Outreach Unit to integrate research and communications and a commitment to providing research findings to policy and advocacy audiences. RPBs published in 2012 are as follows:

- *Social Dimensions of Green Economy*, May
- *Gendered Impacts of Globalization: Employment and Social Protection*, July
- *Economic and Social Development in the Republic of Korea: Processes, Institutions and Actors*, October
- *Inequalities and the Post-2015 Development Agenda*, October
- *Mineral Rents and the Financing of Social Policy: Options and Constraints*, December
- *Social Policy and Employment: Rebuilding the Connections*, December

New Project Briefs

253. 2012 also saw the launch of a new line of Project Briefs designed to inform audiences about ongoing research. These have been designed to be published at a number of stages during a project: at the outset, to signal to our audiences that we're undertaking new work; at an interim stage, to indicate progress so far and plans for the future; and potentially towards the end of a project, to complement a Research and Policy Brief.

254. In 2012, three were published: *Politics of Domestic Resource Mobilization for Social Development*, *Potential and Limits of Social and Solidarity Economy*, and *Towards Universal Social Security in Emerging Economies*, all announcing new research getting under way. These two- and four-page publications have been welcomed by our audiences and we have received positive feedback in the form of compliments sent directly to UNRISD researchers and via Google Analytics data that show these among the most popular downloads each month.

French and Spanish translations

255. UNRISD's publications policy is to always translate RPBs into French and Spanish. Where appropriate, Project Briefs will also be translated. This helps to ensure that we're reaching beyond English-speaking audiences with these key syntheses of UNRISD research.

Website Innovation

256. During 2012 the Communications and Outreach Unit continued to assess the strength and weaknesses of the UNRISD website. As well as preparing for some site redevelopment in early 2013, including an update to the site visuals site to incorporate the redesigned logo and visual identity, a number of changes to the existing site were made in 2012 at no additional cost. These include:

- Removing the requirement for users to log in to download publications, and reducing the number of clicks required by a user to download a publication.
- Introducing a new commenting function, powered by Disqus, a free, centralized, discussion platform for websites.
- Introducing new sharing options for people to use their own social media accounts to share content from www.unrisd.org.
- Reducing file sizes for a number of publications to make them more accessible to audiences with limited bandwidth.
- Improving the profiles of our collaborating researchers.
- Creating new Partners and Funding pages

- Increasing the number of images featured on the site, using content sourced from free libraries, many through a Creative Commons license.

257. The removal of the requirement for users to log in eliminated a barrier that Google Analytics had told us was turning away potential readers. We have had comments on a number of pages, in particular for events—people around the world expressing an interest in listening to a recording, asking questions of the speakers, expressing opposition to, or support for, particular ideas being discussed. Sharing buttons have meant that more of our content than ever is making its way on to social media with an average of 175 shares per month, and growing.

Events in 2012

258. In 2011 UNRISD launched a Seminar Series to provide a space for open, informed and insightful conversation around contemporary issues of concern to social development research and policy. Events in the series are intended to highlight the work of both new and established thinkers in the field of social development, and contribute to improving the quality of development debates, policy and practice. Five seminars were held in 2012:

- *Mineral Rents and the Financing of Social Policy: Challenges and Opportunities* (December 2012), Speakers: Katja Hujo (UNRISD), Samuel Asfaha (ITC-ILO) and Alfredo Calcagno (UNCTAD)
- *Towards A Gender-Just Transformatory Policy: Assets, Agency and the Structures of Governance* (14 November 2012), Speaker: Nitya Rao (School of International Development, University of East Anglia)
- *Catching Up with the “Quiet Revolution”? Work-Family Policies in Latin America* (5 October 2012), Speakers: Juliana Martinez Franzoni (Institute of Social Research, University of Costa Rica) and Marike Blofield (University of Miami)
- *Multiple Global Crises and Gender: Rethinking Alternative Paths for Development* (25 June 2012), Speakers: Devaki Jain, Naoko Otobe (ILO) and Mariama Williams (South Center)
- *In Celebration of International Women's Day: “Men, Where are the Women?” Swiss Agriculture “Under” Gendered Eyes* (12 March 2012), Speaker: Fenneke Reysoo (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva)

259. The seminars each attracted something in the region of between 35 and 65 guests, many from the global South and coming from diverse backgrounds—participants included people from within the UN system, accredited NGOs and local civil society groups as well as academia.

260. Audio recordings of four of the seminars are available for download as mp3 files via the UNRISD website and through the UNRISD podcast directory on iTunes. Video outputs were produced for two of the seminars. These digital products mean that the presentations and discussions from the event can be accessed by audiences around the world even after the event has taken place.

261. In addition, UNRISD hosted and co-hosted 13 other events as described elsewhere in this report, including three events at Rio+20—at the official side event, the People’s Forum, and an academic conference held alongside Rio+20 by the

International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE)—as well as methodology workshops for a number of current and nascent projects; an expert group meeting in conjunction with UN Women; and a panel debate at one of Asia’s largest human rights conferences.

Maintaining “Traditional” Publication and Dissemination Channels

262. While many of the Institute’s communications initiatives during the reporting period emphasized digital channels, both institutional and research outputs continue to be produced in a mix of print and digital formats. UNRISD has moved to make digital publication its default format where this is possible and appropriate, such as for working-paper-type outputs and newsletters. Where printed formats are required, UNRISD continues to produce them to the extent resources allow while rationalizing print runs and expanding digital access via its website, e-books, research portals and CD-Roms.

263. In 2012, over 3,800 printed publications were disseminated to 16 events in 11 countries; 85 per cent of these were in developing countries and 15 per cent were in industrialized countries. Twenty five per cent of the events were organized by United Nations and specialized agencies; 19 per cent by national governments, 31 per cent by NGOs and 25 per cent by academic institutions and universities. Another 3,680 copies of printed publications, and over 500 CD-Roms and DVDs, were disseminated via direct mailing to depository libraries around the world and to research networks.

Publishing partnerships

264. UNRISD remains committed to its partnerships with reputed scholarly publishers, which confer status on the work commissioned under UNRISD projects, and provide valuable “legitimacy” functions for researchers (especially for those from developing countries). These publishing arrangements also allow the Institute to benefit from the expertise and distribution networks of experienced and internationally renowned publishers. In 2012 the first three volumes were released in the new series with Palgrave Macmillan, *Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction*; one volume was published in the long-standing series with Palgrave Macmillan, *Social Policy in a Development Context*; and Palgrave’s *International Political Economy* series added two more titles from UNRISD to its expanding list. Three volumes were published in partnership with *Routledge*, and two with the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Depository libraries

265. UNRISD has always emphasized dissemination of its publications to libraries and similar public-access institutions in the North and South. In 2012 nine new institutions applied to join our network of library partners, bringing the total to 272.

266. The breakdown of depository libraries by region is as follows:

- Africa 89 (33%)
- Asia 47 (17%)

- Australia/Oceania 6 (2%)
- Europe 55 (20%)
- Latin America/Caribbean 41 (15%)
- Near East 27 (10%)
- North America 7 (3%)

267. The following new depository libraries were added in 2012:

- Ministry of Health and Social Service, Documentary Centre, Quebec, Canada
- University of Peace Library, Costa Rica
- FAO Regional Office for the Near East , Cairo, Egypt
- African Development Bank Library, Ethiopia Field Office, Ethiopia
- Nehru Foundation for Development Library, India
- Brawijaya University Library, East Java, Indonesia
- Martin Chautari Library, Kathmandu, Nepal
- Department of Social Welfare and Development Library, Quezon City, Philippines
- Seychelles National Library, Mahe, Seychelles

Bibliographic citations

268. UNRISD participated in a free trial of SCOPUS, a bibliographic database (owned by Elsevier) in September-October 2012. This free trial led to the identification of an 133 previously unrecorded bibliographic citations of UNRISD work from 2012 academic journal sources, involving 202 authors. It also revealed that 58 per cent of these authors citing UNRISD sources were from Southern institutions—in Argentina, Bangladesh, Ghana, India, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Peru, Romania, Seychelles, Singapore, South Africa, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda—and 42 were from institutions in the North—Austria, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Course use

269. There were 58 identified cases of UNRISD publications being used as course readings and posted on educational web portals. Tracking such use is extremely time-consuming, but ad hoc searches allowed identification of the educational use at a wide range of institutions in countries such as Australia, Canada, China, France, Ghana, Mauritius, Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, the United Kingdom and the United States.

INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

Mid-Term Review

270. In October-November 2012 a Mid-Term Review of the Institute's 2011–2014 work programme was carried out by an independent consultant as part of the terms of the funding agreement with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).

271. This review provided a primarily quantitative analysis of data compiled and analysed as part of the results-based management (RBM) framework introduced by UNRISD in 2011, supplemented by a limited number of interviews. The assessment highlighted the Institute's achievements in maintaining the level and quality of research and outputs, despite a challenging financial environment and reduced staff. It congratulated UNRISD for major progress in enhancing the visibility and impact of its work through communications and outreach activities, extending and deepening its networks and partnerships, and improving the accessibility of outputs. However, the review noted the “increasingly problematic” challenge of securing long-term financial sustainability.

272. The review reiterated the value of UNRISD as a space for independent research and debate within the United Nations system, which makes effective use of mechanisms to feed research findings into intergovernmental and Secretariat processes in order to inform development debates and policies. In this respect it noted UNRISD's presence and the use of UNRISD research in current UN processes and debates, including Rio+20 and the post-2015 agenda. It also found a high level of citations in academic publications and use of UNRISD research in course curricula.

273. Among the key conclusions, the review recommends a stronger focus on long-term research programmes as a basis for seeking funding. It suggests that “UNRISD should present its innovative work...in the form of key programmes with a longer term horizon but connected with major outputs intended to influence United Nations policies. These need to be conceptualized and placed before the UNRISD Board and donors.”

274. In terms of funding, the report notes the importance of institutional funding in enabling UNRISD to “participate in both academic and UN system work”. It also recognizes that during the past two years “core funding has become more precarious largely because of a larger process in the UN system where major contributors, in the face of the global financial crisis, have been switching from general core funding to more results-oriented funding”. As a result it argues (in line with the fundraising strategy and current directions) that UNRISD should strengthen the focus on programmatic funding. It recommends presentation to donors (through a donor meeting) of “programme proposals for research...with expected outcomes that will demonstrate the likely results of funding the research”.

275. UNRISD is responding to these recommendations by pursuing the reorientation of its research into key programme areas—*Social Policy for Inclusive Development*; *Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development*; and *Gender*—as the focus for

fundraising and activities in the 2013–2014 period. Fundraising will take place around these programmatic areas. A document will be prepared as a basis for further discussion with donors.

Financial Security and Fundraising

276. As discussed in detail in the 2012 Administrative and Financial Report, the external funding environment continues to pose a major challenge for UNRISD. The Institute remains entirely funded by voluntary contributions. During 2012, institutional funding agreements for institutional support were in place with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida, Sweden, 2011–2014) and the Department for International Development (DFID, United Kingdom, April 2011–March 2013). Contributions to institutional funds were also received from Denmark and Finland (Ministry of Social Affairs and Health). Mexico and South Africa discontinued funding in 2012. As part of a reorientation of research funding to the global South, Denmark announced in 2011 that it would discontinue institutional support to the Institute as of the end of 2012.

277. Total income for the Institute (excluding miscellaneous income) was USD 2,816,195 in 2012—reduced from USD 4,438,080 in 2011 but similar to the 2010 level of USD 3,008,024.

278. Total institutional (non-earmarked) support declined by about USD 500,000 between 2011 and 2012 (from USD 2,954,372), while current commitments for 2013 amount to USD 1,752,232, almost a halving of the 2011 level.

279. While new project (earmarked) funding declined from USD 1,483,708 in 2011 to USD 304,078 in 2012, this reflects the fact that most project funds are for multi-year activities. In 2012 UNRISD received further commitments for USD 239,960 for new activities starting in 2013.

280. A number of the Institute's traditional institutional funders have reduced or ended institutional funding, resulting in greater dependence on funding for earmarked activities. This poses an ongoing challenge for sustaining the core activities of the Institute, which cannot be fully covered by project funds. Moreover, the capacity to absorb further project funding is shrinking in the absence of an expansion of institutional resources.

281. During the reporting period, expenditures from project funding accounted for approximately 15 per cent of the total expenditures of UNRISD. However, project funding generally covers a relatively small share (on average 12–15 per cent of a project budget) of institutional costs, such as staff and communications activities.

282. The report of the fundraising consultancy, supported by Sida and undertaken by DUCI, was completed in early 2012 (as reported in the 2011 Progress Report). Following the major recommendations of the report, efforts during the reporting period have included:

- the reorientation towards thematic programme areas in an effort to attract larger programme funding;

- strengthening relationships with former and current donor organizations, including discussions of a donor meeting with support from Sida;
- relationship-building with new donors, particularly in emerging economies (including the Republic of Korea and Brazil); and
- requests for smaller institutional grants from a wider range of Member States.

283. Other significant activities included strengthening communications, outreach and networking relevant to fundraising, and the work of a fundraising coordinator in assisting the Director and research and communications staff, with fundraising and related activities, such as:

- improving the internal efficiency of fundraising efforts;
- supporting project proposal development;
- liaising more closely with project donors and UN Member States; and
- improving internal tools and procedures for tracking and reporting results.

284. As noted in the 2011 Progress Report, the decline in institutional (non-earmarked) funding and rise in project (earmarked) funding poses continued risks for the sustainability of the Institute. With the reduction in institutional funding foreseen to continue into 2013, UNRISD has drawn down its remaining financial cushion. It has reduced institutional expenditures where feasible, but this in turn reduces the capacity to seek and absorb project funding. It will be essential to have guarantees either of additional institutional (non-earmarked) funding, or of programmatic funding with significant coverage of institutional (particularly staff) costs, by the second half of 2013.

Staffing

285. Staffing is equally affected by the shift in income from institutional (non-earmarked) to project (earmarked) funding, which constrains the capacity to maintain a stable core staff. As shown in the staffing tables in the 2012 Administrative and Financial Report, since 2009 there has been both a decline in the number of staff overall and, more significantly, a shift from United Nations staff contracts to short-term consultancy contracts financed through project funding. This trend constrains the capacity of the Institute to develop and pursue longer term strategic goals.

Current and Future Challenges

286. In addition to the challenges of securing financial and human resources for the sustainability of the Institute in a difficult external funding environment, new developments have created additional pressures which demand critical reflection on the future of UNRISD.

287. Since mid-2012 UNRISD has been involved in discussions led by the Secretary-General's Change Implementation Team with the aim of creating a unified "knowledge" entity in the United Nations system. The proposed merger involves

independent research institutes, including UNRISD (together with the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research [UNIDIR] and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute [UNICRI]), training institutes (United Nations Institute for Training and Research [UNITAR] and United Nations System Staff College) and libraries. The proposed changes, if implemented, would have profound effects for the future of UNRISD, with implications for its governance, the autonomy of its research and its funding.

288. Guidance from the Board will be required for making decisions about how best to meet these challenges. Key questions include:

- Given current resources, how should funding (and thus staff) be optimally allocated?
- Where should fundraising efforts be focused as a matter of priority?
- What strategies can and should be put in place to manage a possible transition to a new institutional and governance structure?
- How can UNRISD best balance these immediate challenges with its mandate and longer term strategic goals?

Concluding Remarks

289. This reporting period has seen the completion of projects; a high level of publications and new types of research-based outputs; the development and launch of new projects; and a number of initiatives related to communications and outreach. The Mid-Term Review and other feedback point to the continued relevance of UNRISD ideas to critical policy debates within and beyond the United Nations system, and the effectiveness of the Institute's efforts to ensure those ideas are disseminated widely and made accessible to a growing audience.

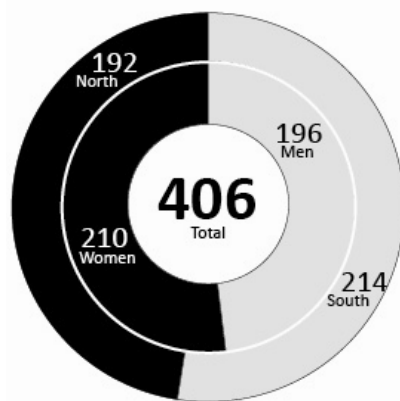
290. UNRISD will mark its 50th year with celebration of its enduring contributions to global debates and transformative practices on the social dimensions of development. A number of activities are planned to take place throughout the coming year—including a digital timeline highlighting key contributions of UNRISD, the re-publication of selected critical papers, and a series of seminars and events both in Geneva and with partners around the world.

ANNEX 1

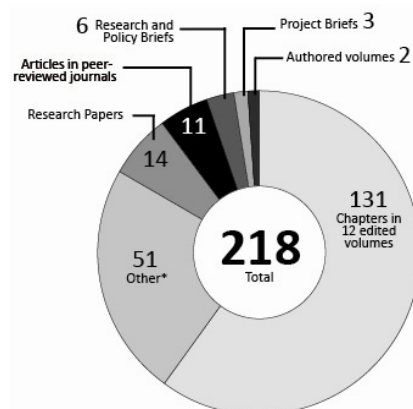
2012 AT A GLANCE: KEY INDICATORS

As described throughout this report, UNRISD work has engaged a large and diverse network of research, policy and civil society audiences, contributed to key development debates and informed processes within and beyond the United Nations system. The charts below illustrate the key areas of engagement across these audiences. Data come from the UNRISD results-based management logframe for 2011–2014.

Research network, by gender and nationality



Outputs from UNRISD projects

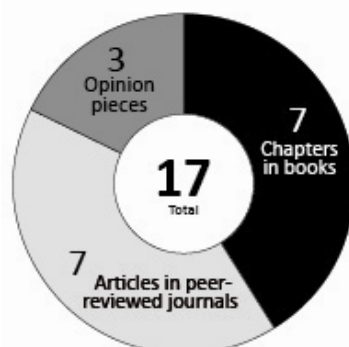


*Other

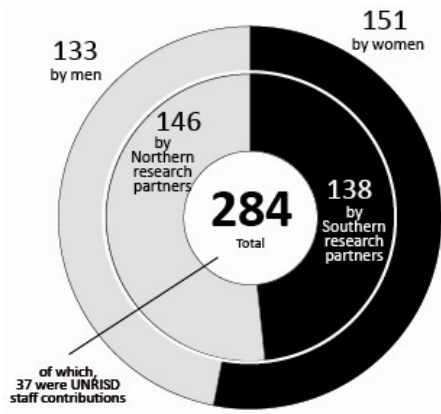
(breakdown of the "Other" category, at left)



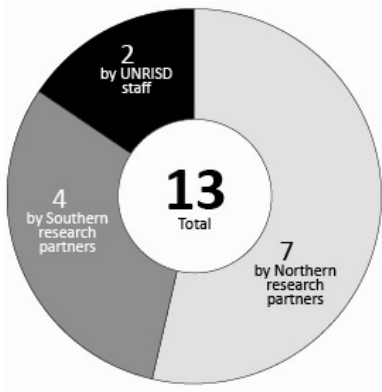
External publications by UNRISD staff, by type



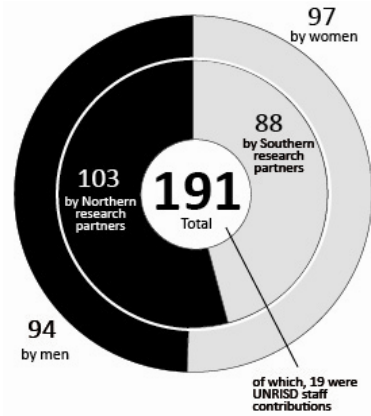
Publications: Contributors



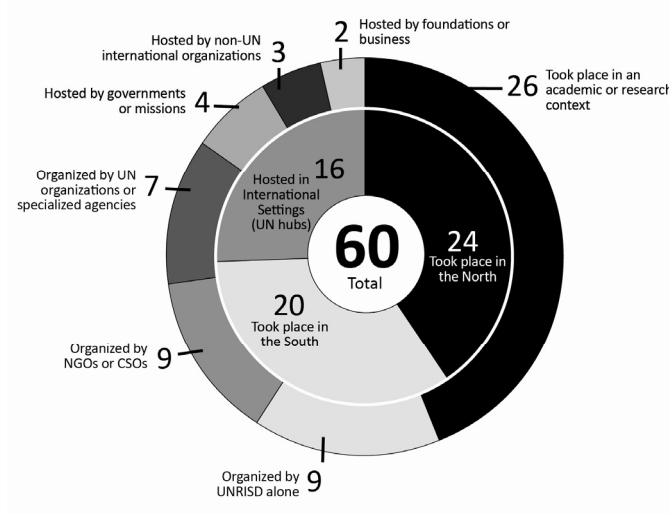
Journal articles: Contributors



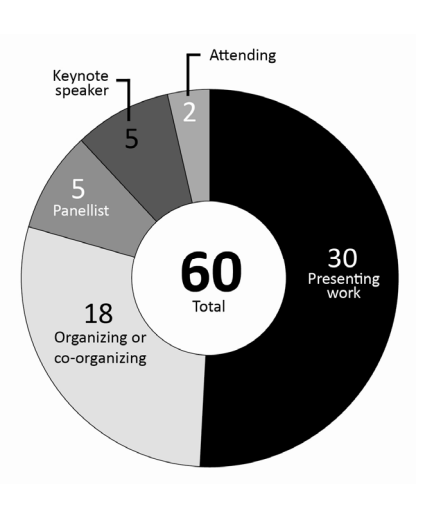
Edited volumes: Contributors



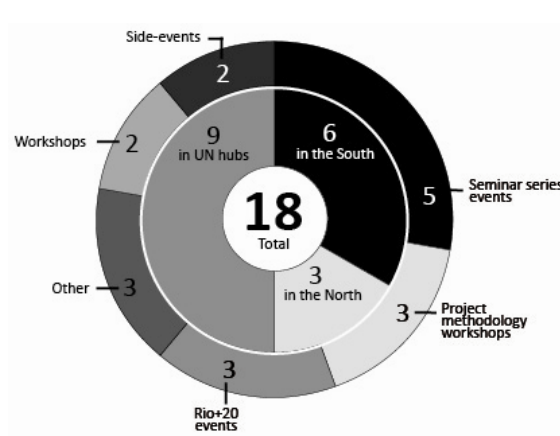
Event attendance by UNRISD staff, by sector and location



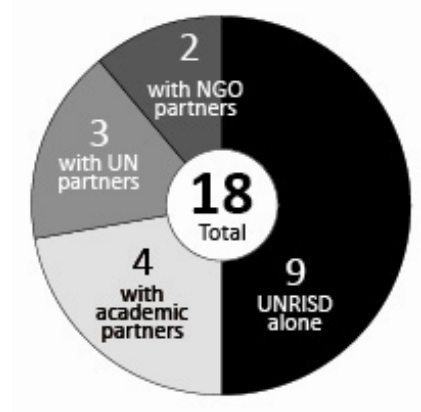
Event attendance by UNRISD staff by role



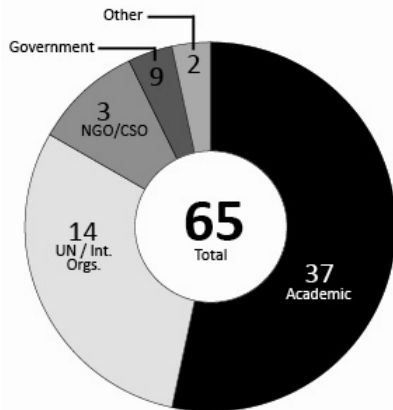
Events organized or co-organized by UNRISD, by type and location



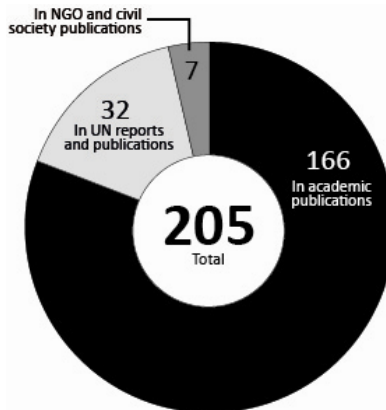
Events organized or co-organized by UNRISD, by organizers



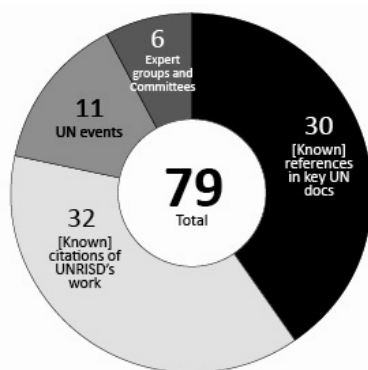
Advisory and consultative activities by UNRISD staff, by sector



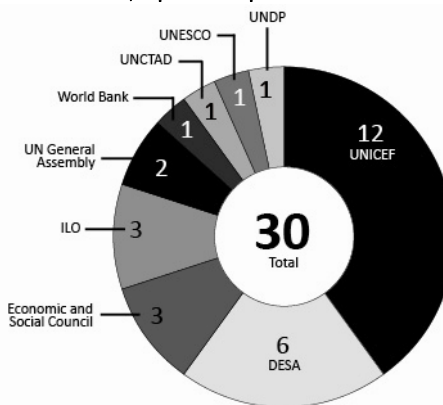
[Known] bibliographic citations of UNRISD work



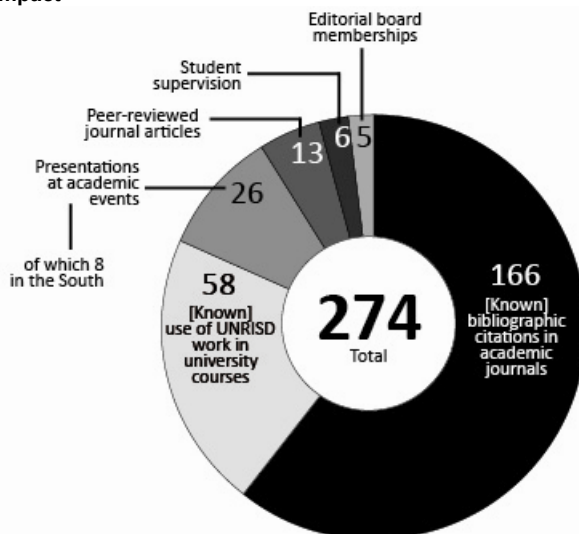
UN impact and influence



[Known] references to UNRISD work in key UN documents, reports and publications



Academic impact



UNICEF, Pratinolo IV Report: Global Social and Economic Policy Consultation, November 2011–February 2012

UNICEF, Child Poverty and Inequality: New Perspectives (Isabel Ortiz, Louise Moreira Daniels and Sólrún Engilbertsdóttir eds.)

UNICEF, A Recovery for All: Rethinking Socio-Economic Policies for Children and Poor Households (Isabel Ortiz and Matthew Cummins eds.)

DESA / UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Addressing Inequality: The Heart of the Post-2015 Agenda and the Future We Want for All

DESA / UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Report to the Secretary-General: Realizing the Future We Want for All

DESA / MDG Gap Task Force, The Global Partnership for Development: Making Rhetoric a Reality

Economic and Social Council, Report of the Secretary-General: Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective into All Policies and Programmes in the UN System

ILO, Social Security for Social Justice and a Fair Globalization

UN General Assembly, Report of the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, Its Causes and Consequences

UN General Assembly, Report of the Working Group on the Issue of Discrimination against Women in Law and in Practice

World Bank, Living through Crisis: How the Food, Fuel, and Financial Shocks Affect the Poor

UNCTAD, Note by the Secretariat: Inclusive and Gender-Sensitive Development Paths

UNESCO, Report by the Director-General on the Execution of the Programme Adopted by the General Conference

ANNEX 2

PUBLICATIONS

Copublications

Books (peer-reviewed)

- Amosa, Desmond. 2012. *Social Policies in Samoa*, Social Policies in Small States Series, No. 6. Commonwealth Secretariat/UNRISD, London.
- Gomez, Edmund Terence and Suzana Sawyer (eds.). 2012. *The Politics of Resource Extraction: Indigenous Peoples, Multinational Corporations and the State*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Hujo, Katja (ed.). 2012. *Mineral Rents and the Financing of Social Policy: Opportunities and Challenges*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Khoo Boo Teik (ed.). 2012. *Policy Regimes and the Political Economy of Poverty Reduction in Malaysia*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Martínez Franzoni, Juliana and Koen Voorend with Isolda Espinosa, Carmen Largaespada-Fredersdorff and Karime Ulloa. 2012. *Veinticinco Años de Cuidados en Nicaragua*. UNRISD/UNDP/CIEP, San José.
- Nagaraj, R. (ed.). 2012. *Growth, Inequality and Social Development in India. Is Inclusive Growth Possible?*, Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction series. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Prasad, Biman Chand and Paul Kausimae. 2012. *Social Policies in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu*, Social Policies in Small States Series, No. 7. Commonwealth Secretariat/UNRISD, London.
- Razavi, Shahra (ed.). 2012. *Seen, Heard and Counted: Rethinking Care from a Development Perspective*. Wiley Blackwell, London.
- Razavi, Shahra and Jacqueline Heinen (eds.). 2012. *Religion et Politique: Les Femmes Prises au Piège*. Cahiers du Genre, L'Harmattan Edition, Paris.
- Razavi, Shahra and Silke Staab (eds.). 2012. *Global Variations in the Political and Social Economy of Care: Worlds Apart*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Selolwane, Onalenna (ed.). 2012. *Poverty Reduction and Changing Policy Regimes in Botswana*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Utting, Peter, Mario Pianta and Annkathrin Ellersiek (eds.). 2012. *Global Justice Activism and Policy Reform in Europe: Understanding When Change Happens*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Utting, Peter, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.). 2012. *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Utting, Peter, Shahra Razavi and Rebecca Buchholz (eds.). 2012. *The Global Crisis and Transformative Social Change*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.

Chapters in books (peer-reviewed)

- Sawyer, Suzana and Edmund Terence Gomez. 2012. "Transnational governmentality in the context of resource extraction." In Edmund Terence Gomez and Suzana Sawyer (eds.), *The Politics of Resource Extraction: Indigenous Peoples, Multinational Corporations and the State*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.

- Sawyer, Suzana and Edmund Terence Gomez. 2012. "On indigenous identity and a language of rights." In Edmund Terence Gomez and Suzana Sawyer (eds.), *The Politics of Resource Extraction: Indigenous Peoples, Multinational Corporations and the State*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Gomez, Edmund Terence and Suzana Sawyer. 2012. "State, capital, multinational institutions and indigenous peoples." In Edmund Terence Gomez and Suzana Sawyer (eds.), *The Politics of Resource Extraction: Indigenous Peoples, Multinational Corporations and the State*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Altman, Jon. 2012. "Indigenous rights, mining corporations and the Australian state." In Edmund Terence Gomez and Suzana Sawyer (eds.), *The Politics of Resource Extraction: Indigenous Peoples, Multinational Corporations and the State*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Perreault, Thomas. 2012. "Extracting justice: Natural gas, indigenous mobilization and the Bolivian state." In Edmund Terence Gomez and Suzana Sawyer (eds.), *The Politics of Resource Extraction: Indigenous Peoples, Multinational Corporations and the State*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Urteaga-Crovetto, Patricia. 2012. "The broker state and the 'inevitability' of progress: The Camisea Project and indigenous peoples in Peru" In Edmund Terence Gomez and Suzana Sawyer (eds.), *The Politics of Resource Extraction: Indigenous Peoples, Multinational Corporations and the State*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Rovillos, Raymundo D. and Victoria Tauli-Corpuz. 2012. "Development, power and identity politics in the Philippines." In Edmund Terence Gomez and Suzana Sawyer (eds.), *The Politics of Resource Extraction: Indigenous Peoples, Multinational Corporations and the State*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Naanen, Ben. 2012. "The Nigerian state, multinational oil corporations and the indigenous communities of the Niger Delta." In Edmund Terence Gomez and Suzana Sawyer (eds.), *The Politics of Resource Extraction: Indigenous Peoples, Multinational Corporations and the State*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Xaxa, Virginius. 2012. "Identity, power and development: The Kondhs in Orissa, India." In Edmund Terence Gomez and Suzana Sawyer (eds.), *The Politics of Resource Extraction: Indigenous Peoples, Multinational Corporations and the State*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Horta, Korinna. 2012. "Public-private partnership and institutional capture: The state, international institutions and indigenous peoples in Chad and Cameroon." In Edmund Terence Gomez and Suzana Sawyer (eds.), *The Politics of Resource Extraction: Indigenous Peoples, Multinational Corporations and the State*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Davis, Megan. 2012. "Identity, power and rights: The state, international institutions and indigenous peoples in Canada." In Edmund Terence Gomez and Suzana Sawyer (eds.), *The Politics of Resource Extraction: Indigenous Peoples, Multinational Corporations and the State*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Sawyer, Suzana and Edmund Terence Gomez. 2012. "Conclusion: Attending to the paradox: Public governance and inclusive international platforms." In Edmund Terence Gomez and Suzana Sawyer (eds.), *The Politics of Resource Extraction: Indigenous Peoples, Multinational Corporations and the State*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Hujo, Katja. 2012. "Introduction: Blessing or curse?" In Katja Hujo (ed.), *Mineral Rents and the Financing of Social Policy: Opportunities and Challenges*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Gylfason, Thorvaldur. 2012. "Development and growth in resource-dependent countries." In Katja Hujo (ed.), *Mineral Rents and the Financing of Social Policy: Opportunities and Challenges*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Asfaha, Samuel G. 2012. "Economic policy in mineral-rich countries." In Katja Hujo (ed.), *Mineral Rents and the Financing of Social Policy: Opportunities and Challenges*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.

- Hinojosa, Leonith, Anthony Bebbington and Armando Barrientos. 2012. "Social policy and state revenues in mineral-rich contexts." In Katja Hujo (ed.), *Mineral Rents and the Financing of Social Policy: Opportunities and Challenges*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Dietsche, Evelyn. "Institutional change and state capacity in mineral-rich countries." In Katja Hujo (ed.), *Mineral Rents and the Financing of Social Policy: Opportunities and Challenges*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Mehlum, Halvor, Karl Moene and Ragnar Torvik. 2012. "Mineral rents and social development in Norway." In Katja Hujo (ed.), *Mineral Rents and the Financing of Social Policy: Opportunities and Challenges*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Guajardo Beltrán, Juan Carlos. 2012. "Mineral rents and social development in Chile." In Katja Hujo (ed.), *Mineral Rents and the Financing of Social Policy: Opportunities and Challenges*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Ascher, William. 2012. "Mineral wealth, development and social policy in Indonesia." In Katja Hujo (ed.), *Mineral Rents and the Financing of Social Policy: Opportunities and Challenges*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Pegg, Scott. 2012. "Has Botswana beaten the resource curse?" In Katja Hujo (ed.), *Mineral Rents and the Financing of Social Policy: Opportunities and Challenges*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Adésinà, Jimí O. 2012. "Social policy in a mineral-rich economy: The case of Nigeria." In Katja Hujo (ed.), *Mineral Rents and the Financing of Social Policy: Opportunities and Challenges*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Hujo, Katja. 2012. "Conclusion: Options and constraints." In Katja Hujo (ed.), *Mineral Rents and the Financing of Social Policy: Opportunities and Challenges*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Khoo Boo Teik and Khoo Khay Jin. 2012. "The Political Economy of Poverty Eradication in Malaysia: An Overview." In Khoo Boo Teik (ed.), *Policy Regimes and the Political Economy of Poverty Reduction in Malaysia*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Khoo Boo Teik. 2012. "Development Strategies and Poverty Reduction." In Khoo Boo Teik (ed.), *Policy Regimes and the Political Economy of Poverty Reduction in Malaysia*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Khoo Khay Jin. 2012. "Poverty and Inequality." In Khoo Boo Teik (ed.), *Policy Regimes and the Political Economy of Poverty Reduction in Malaysia*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Saidatulakmal Mohd. 2012. "Welfare Regime, Social Protection and Poverty Reduction." In Khoo Boo Teik (ed.), *Policy Regimes and the Political Economy of Poverty Reduction in Malaysia*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Salleh, Halim. 2012. "Welfare Regimes, Social Services and Poverty Reduction." In Khoo Boo Teik (ed.), *Policy Regimes and the Political Economy of Poverty Reduction in Malaysia*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Francis Loh Kok Wah. 2012. "Organized Groups, Development Strategies and Social Policies." In Khoo Boo Teik (ed.), *Policy Regimes and the Political Economy of Poverty Reduction in Malaysia*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Embong, Abdul Rahman. 2012. "Developmental State Capacity and Institutional Reform." In Khoo Boo Teik (ed.), *Policy Regimes and the Political Economy of Poverty Reduction in Malaysia*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Khoo Boo Teik. 2012. "Achievements, Limitations and Contradictions." In Khoo Boo Teik (ed.), *Policy Regimes and the Political Economy of Poverty Reduction in Malaysia*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Nagaraj, R. 2012. "Introduction." In R. Nagaraj (ed.), *Growth, Inequality and Social Development in India. Is Inclusive Growth Possible? Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction series*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.

- Nagaraj, R. 2012. "Development strategies and poverty reduction." In R. Nagaraj (ed.), *Growth, Inequality and Social Development in India. Is Inclusive Growth Possible?* Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction series. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Suryanarayana, M.H. 2012. "Economic development and inequalities." In R. Nagaraj (ed.), *Growth, Inequality and Social Development in India. Is Inclusive Growth Possible?* Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction series. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Sen, Gita and D. Rajasekhar. 2012. "Social protection policies, experiences and challenges." In R. Nagaraj (ed.), *Growth, Inequality and Social Development in India. Is Inclusive Growth Possible?* Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction series. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Vijay Shankar, P.S. and Mihir Shah. 2012. "Rethinking reforms: A new vision for the social sector in India." In R. Nagaraj (ed.), *Growth, Inequality and Social Development in India. Is Inclusive Growth Possible?* Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction series. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Chibber, Vivek. 2012. "Organised interests, development strategies and social policies." In R. Nagaraj (ed.), *Growth, Inequality and Social Development in India. Is Inclusive Growth Possible?* Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction series. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Kohli, Atul. 2012. "State and redistributive development in India." In R. Nagaraj (ed.), *Growth, Inequality and Social Development in India. Is Inclusive Growth Possible?* Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction series. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Razavi, Shahra. 2012. "Rethinking care in a development context: An introduction." In Shahra Razavi (ed.), *Seen, Heard and Counted: Rethinking Care from a Development Perspective*. Wiley Blackwell, London.
- Peng, Ito. 2012. "The Good, the bad and the confusing: The political economy of social care expansion in South Korea." In Shahra Razavi (ed.), *Seen, Heard and Counted: Rethinking Care from a Development Perspective*. Wiley Blackwell, London.
- Budlender, Debbie and Francie Lund. 2012. "South Africa: A legacy of family disruption." In Shahra Razavi (ed.), *Seen, Heard and Counted: Rethinking Care from a Development Perspective*. Wiley Blackwell, London.
- Cook, Sarah and Xiao-yuan Dong . 2012. "Harsh choices: Chinese women's paid work and unpaid care responsibilities under economic reform." In Shahra Razavi (ed.), *Seen, Heard and Counted: Rethinking Care from a Development Perspective*. Wiley Blackwell, London.
- Faur, Eleonor. 2012. "A widening gap? The political and social organization of childcare in Argentina." In Shahra Razavi (ed.), *Seen, Heard and Counted: Rethinking Care from a Development Perspective*. Wiley Blackwell, London.
- Martínez Franzoni, Juliana and Koen Voorend. 2012. "Who cares in Nicaragua? A care regime in an exclusionary social policy context." In Shahra Razavi (ed.), *Seen, Heard and Counted: Rethinking Care from a Development Perspective*. Wiley Blackwell, London.
- Filgueira, Fernando, Magdalena Gutiérrez and Jorge Papadópulos. 2012. "A perfect storm? Welfare, care, gender and generations in Uruguay." In Shahra Razavi (ed.), *Seen, Heard and Counted: Rethinking Care from a Development Perspective*. Wiley Blackwell, London.
- Palriwala, Rajni and Neetha N. 2012. "Stratified familialism: The care regime in India through the lens of childcare." In Shahra Razavi (ed.), *Seen, Heard and Counted: Rethinking Care from a Development Perspective*. Wiley Blackwell, London.
- Staab, Silke and Roberto Gerhard. 2012. "Putting two and two together? Early Childhood education, mothers' employment and care service expansion in Chile and Mexico." In Shahra Razavi (ed.), *Seen, Heard and Counted: Rethinking Care from a Development Perspective*. Wiley Blackwell, London.
- Yeates, Nicola. 2012. "Going global: The transnationalization of care." In Shahra Razavi (ed.), *Seen, Heard and Counted: Rethinking Care from a Development Perspective*. Wiley Blackwell, London.
- Razavi, Shahra, Anne Jenichen and Jacqueline Heinen. 2012. "Mariage fatal entre religion et politique: Source d'écueils pour l'égalité des sexes (Introduction) ." In Shahra Razavi and

- Jacqueline Heinen (eds.), *Religion et Politique: Les Femmes Prises au Piège*. Cahiers du Genre, L'Harmattan Edition, Paris.
- Shaheed, Farida. 2012. "Politique, genre et religion au Pakistan: Identités en débat." In Shahra Razavi and Jacqueline Heinen (eds.), *Religion et Politique: Les Femmes Prises au Piège*. Cahiers du Genre, L'Harmattan Edition, Paris.
- Hoodfar, Homa and Shadi Sadr. 2012. "Iran: politiques islamiques et femmes en quête d'égalité." In Shahra Razavi and Jacqueline Heinen (eds.), *Religion et Politique: Les Femmes Prises au Piège*. Cahiers du Genre, L'Harmattan Edition, Paris.
- Hasan, Zoya. 2012. "Clivages religieux, genre et politique en Inde." In Shahra Razavi and Jacqueline Heinen (eds.), *Religion et Politique: Les Femmes Prises au Piège*. Cahiers du Genre, L'Harmattan Edition, Paris.
- Pereira, Charmaine and Jibrin Ibrahim. 2012. "Le corps des femmes, terrain d'entente de l'islam et du christianisme au Nigeria." In Shahra Razavi and Jacqueline Heinen (eds.), *Religion et Politique: Les Femmes Prises au Piège*. Cahiers du Genre, L'Harmattan Edition, Paris.
- Kandiyoti, Deniz. 2012. "Politiques sexuées en Turquie: Un écheveau inextricable." In Shahra Razavi and Jacqueline Heinen (eds.), *Religion et Politique: Les Femmes Prises au Piège*. Cahiers du Genre, L'Harmattan Edition, Paris.
- Halperin-Kaddari, Ruth and Yaacov Yadgar. 2012. "Nationalisme, religion et (in)égalité de sexe en Israël au prisme du droit de la famille." In Shahra Razavi and Jacqueline Heinen (eds.), *Religion et Politique: Les Femmes Prises au Piège*. Cahiers du Genre, L'Harmattan Edition, Paris.
- Heinen, Jacqueline and Stéphane Portet. 2012. "Droits reproductifs en Pologne: La peur des politiciens face à la morgue de l'Église." In Shahra Razavi and Jacqueline Heinen (eds.), *Religion et Politique: Les Femmes Prises au Piège*. Cahiers du Genre, L'Harmattan Edition, Paris.
- Amuchástegui, Ana, Guadalupe Cruz, Evelyn Aldaz and María Consuelo Mejía. 2012. "Sexualité et autonomie des femmes au Mexique: L'État laïque en question." In Shahra Razavi and Jacqueline Heinen (eds.), *Religion et Politique: Les Femmes Prises au Piège*. Cahiers du Genre, L'Harmattan Edition, Paris.
- Bernstein, Elizabeth and Janet R. Jakobsen. 2012. "Politique du sexe aux États-Unis: Le poids des communautés religieuses." In Shahra Razavi and Jacqueline Heinen (eds.), *Religion et Politique: Les Femmes Prises au Piège*. Cahiers du Genre, L'Harmattan Edition, Paris.
- Razavi, Shahra and Silke Staab. 2012. "Introduction: Global variations in the political and social economy of care: Worlds apart?" In Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab (eds.), *Global Variations in the Political and Social Economy of Care: Worlds Apart*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Tronto, Joan. 2012. "Democratic care politics in an age of limits." In Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab (eds.), *Global Variations in the Political and Social Economy of Care: Worlds Apart*. Routledge, London.
- Madörin, Mascha, Brigitte Schnegg and Nadia Baghdadi. 2012. "Advanced economy, modern welfare state and traditional care regimes: The case of Switzerland." In Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab (eds.), *Global Variations in the Political and Social Economy of Care: Worlds Apart*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Ochiai, Emiko, Aya Abe, Takafumi Uzuhashi, Yuko Tamiya and Masato Shikata. 2012. "The struggle against familism: Reconfiguring the care diamond in Japan." In Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab (eds.), *Global Variations in the Political and Social Economy of Care: Worlds Apart*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Peng, Ito. 2012. "The boss, the worker, his wife, and no babies: South Korean political and social economy of care in a context of institutional rigidities." In Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab (eds.), *Global Variations in the Political and Social Economy of Care: Worlds Apart*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.

- Esquivel, Valeria and Eleonor Faur. 2012. "Maternalism? The political and social organization of childcare in Argentina." In Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab (eds.), *Global Variations in the Political and Social Economy of Care: Worlds Apart*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Martinez-Franzoni, Juliana and Koen Voorend. 2012. "The limits of family and community care: Challenges for public policy in Nicaragua." In Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab (eds.), *Global Variations in the Political and Social Economy of Care: Worlds Apart*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Budlender, Debbie and Francie Lund. 2012. "Care in South Africa: A Legacy of family disruption." In Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab (eds.), *Global Variations in the Political and Social Economy of Care: Worlds Apart*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Budlender, Debbie and Ruth Meena. 2012. "Unpaid and overstretched: Coping with HIV & AIDS in Tanzania." In Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab (eds.), *Global Variations in the Political and Social Economy of Care: Worlds Apart*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Palriwala, Rajni and N. Neetha. 2012. "Between the state, market, and family: Structures, policies, and practices of care in India." In Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab (eds.), *Global Variations in the Political and Social Economy of Care: Worlds Apart*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Williams, Fiona. 2012. "Claims and frames in the making of care policies." In Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab (eds.), *Global Variations in the Political and Social Economy of Care: Worlds Apart*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Bedford, Kate. 2012. "Harmonizing global care policy? Care and the Commission on the Status of Women." In Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab (eds.), *Global Variations in the Political and Social Economy of Care: Worlds Apart*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Yeates, Nicola. 2012. "The globalisation of paid care labour migration: Dynamics, impacts and policy." In Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab (eds.), *Global Variations in the Political and Social Economy of Care: Worlds Apart*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Selolwane, Onalenna. 2012. "From national to people's poverty in changing policy regimes." In Onalenna Selolwane (ed.), *Poverty Reduction and Changing Policy Regimes in Botswana*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Siphambe, Happy Kufigwa. 2012. "Development strategies and poverty reduction in Botswana." In Onalenna Selolwane (ed.), *Poverty Reduction and Changing Policy Regimes in Botswana*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Mogotsi, Imogen Patience Bonolo. 2012. "Wealth and income inequalities." In Onalenna Selolwane (ed.), *Poverty Reduction and Changing Policy Regimes in Botswana*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Selolwane, Onalenna. 2012. "Welfare, social protection and poverty reduction." In Onalenna Selolwane (ed.), *Poverty Reduction and Changing Policy Regimes in Botswana*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Nthomang, Keitseope. 2012. "Basic social services and poverty reduction in Botswana." In Onalenna Selolwane (ed.), *Poverty Reduction and Changing Policy Regimes in Botswana*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Selolwane, Onalenna. 2012. "Organized interests, development strategies and social policies." In Onalenna Selolwane (ed.), *Poverty Reduction and Changing Policy Regimes in Botswana*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Maipose Gervase S. 2012. "Developmental state capacity, poverty reduction and institutional reform." In Onalenna Selolwane (ed.), *Poverty Reduction and Changing Policy Regimes in Botswana*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Ellersiek, Anne, Mario Pianta and Peter Utting. 2012. "Introduction: Understanding the activism-policy nexus." In Peter Utting, Mario Pianta and Annkathrin Ellersiek (eds.), *Global Justice Activism and Policy Reform in Europe: Understanding When Change Happens*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.

- Utting, Peter. 2012. "Elite business power and activist responses." In Peter Utting, Mario Pianta and Annekathrin Ellersiek (eds.), *Global Justice Activism and Policy Reform in Europe: Understanding When Change Happens*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Barrier, Daniela. 2012. "National policy regimes: Implications for the activism-policy nexus." In Peter Utting, Mario Pianta and Annekathrin Ellersiek (eds.), *Global Justice Activism and Policy Reform in Europe: Understanding When Change Happens*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Bendell, Jem and Anne Ellersiek. 2012. "The potential and practice of civic networks." In Peter Utting, Mario Pianta and Annekathrin Ellersiek (eds.), *Global Justice Activism and Policy Reform in Europe: Understanding When Change Happens*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Marchetti, Raffaele and Mario Pianta. 2012. "Global social movement networks and the politics of change." In Peter Utting, Mario Pianta and Annekathrin Ellersiek (eds.), *Global Justice Activism and Policy Reform in Europe: Understanding When Change Happens*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Silva, Federico. 2012. "Global networks on trade policy: The case of the WTO Conference in Cancun." In Peter Utting, Mario Pianta and Annekathrin Ellersiek (eds.), *Global Justice Activism and Policy Reform in Europe: Understanding When Change Happens*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Bendell, Jem and Anne Ellersiek. 2012. "Advocacy for corporate accountability and trade justice: The role of 'noble networks' in the United Kingdom." In Peter Utting, Mario Pianta and Annekathrin Ellersiek (eds.), *Global Justice Activism and Policy Reform in Europe: Understanding When Change Happens*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Daviron, Benoit and Tancrede Voituriez. 2012. "Reforming agricultural and trade policy in France: The limits of multi-actor coalitions." In Peter Utting, Mario Pianta and Annekathrin Ellersiek (eds.), *Global Justice Activism and Policy Reform in Europe: Understanding When Change Happens*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Gerbaudo, Paolo and Mario Pianta. 2012. "Debt relief and trade justice in Italy." In Peter Utting, Mario Pianta and Annekathrin Ellersiek (eds.), *Global Justice Activism and Policy Reform in Europe: Understanding When Change Happens*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Saunders, Clare and Tasos Papadimitriou. 2012. "Dropping the debt? British anti-debt campaigns and international development policy." In Peter Utting, Mario Pianta and Annekathrin Ellersiek (eds.), *Global Justice Activism and Policy Reform in Europe: Understanding When Change Happens*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Rodrigo Conteras Osorio. 2012. "The struggle for third world debt relief in France." In Peter Utting, Mario Pianta and Annekathrin Ellersiek (eds.), *Global Justice Activism and Policy Reform in Europe: Understanding When Change Happens*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Brassett, James. 2012. "Global justice and/as global democracy: The UK Campaign for a Tobin Tax." In Peter Utting, Mario Pianta and Annekathrin Ellersiek (eds.), *Global Justice Activism and Policy Reform in Europe: Understanding When Change Happens*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Morena, Edouard. 2012. "Campaign or 'Movement of Movements'? Attac France and the Currency Transaction Tax (CTT)." In Peter Utting, Mario Pianta and Annekathrin Ellersiek (eds.), *Global Justice Activism and Policy Reform in Europe: Understanding When Change Happens*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Pianta, Mario, Anne Ellersiek and Peter Utting. 2012. "How can activism make change happen?" In Peter Utting, Mario Pianta and Annekathrin Ellersiek (eds.), *Global Justice Activism and Policy Reform in Europe: Understanding When Change Happens*. UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Utting, Peter. 2012. "Introduction: Multistakeholder regulation in a development perspective." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.

- Utting, Peter. 2012. "Activism, business regulation and development." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Reed, Darryl. 2012. "Development and the problematic of non-state regulation." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Barrientos, Stephanie and Sally Smith. 2012. "Assessing the ETI Codes of Labour practice." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Rasche, Andreas and Dirk Ulrich Gilbert. 2012. "Social Accountability 8000 and socioeconomic development." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Wood, Stepan. 2012. "The International Organization for Standardization." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Gregoratti, Catia. 2012. "The United Nations Global Compact and development." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Levy, David L. and Halina Szejnwald Brown. 2012. "The Global Reporting Initiative: Promise and limitations." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Gomes, Eduardo R. and Ana Maria Kirschner. 2012. "Balanço Social and sustainability reporting in Brazil." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Auld, Graeme and Benjamin Cashore. 2012. "The Forest Stewardship Council." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Auld, Graeme. 2012. "The Marine Stewardship Council." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Kalfagianni, Agni and Doris Fuchs. 2012. "The Global G.A.P." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Sum, Ngai-Ling. 2012. "Global retail accumulation strategies and Wal-Mart's CSR regime." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Lund-Thomsen, Peter and Khalid Nadvi. 2012. "Applying the Atlanta Agreement on Child Labour in South Asia." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Kantz, Carola. 2012. "The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Smillie, Ian. 2012. "Blood diamonds, non-state actors and development: The Kimberley Process and beyond." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Saguier, Marcelo. 2012. "Peoples' tribunals in Latin America." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.

- Wells, Don. 2012. "The Worker Rights Consortium." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Hammer, Nikolaus. 2012. "International framework agreements and development." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Audet, René and Corinne Gendron. 2012. "IFOAM and the institutionalization of organic agriculture." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Hilson, Gavin and Paul Kamlongera. 2012. "Fair Trade gold: Prospects for Africa's artisanal miners." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Davenport, Eileen and William Low. 2012. "The World Fair Trade Organization: From trust to compliance." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Reed, Darryl. 2012. "Fairtrade International (FLO)." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Smith, Alistair M. and Francisco Van Der Hoff Boersma. 2012. "Comercio Justo México: Potential lessons for Fairtrade?" In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Reed, Darryl and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed. 2012. "From non-state regulation to governance? Shifting the site of contestation." In Peter Utting, Darryl Reed and Ananya Mukherjee-Reed (eds.), *Business Regulation and Non-State Actors: Whose Standards? Whose Development?* UNRISD/Routledge, London.
- Utting, Peter, Shahra Razavi and Rebecca Verghese Buchholz. 2012. "Overview: The global crisis and transformative social change." In Peter Utting, Shahra Razavi and Rebecca Buchholz (eds.), *The Global Crisis and Transformative Social Change*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Jessop, Bob. 2012. "Narratives of crisis and crisis response: Perspectives from North and South." In Peter Utting, Shahra Razavi and Rebecca Buchholz (eds.), *The Global Crisis and Transformative Social Change*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Fischer, Andrew Martin. 2012. "The perils of paradigm maintenance in the face of crisis." In Peter Utting, Shahra Razavi and Rebecca Buchholz (eds.), *The Global Crisis and Transformative Social Change*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Elson, Diane. 2012. "Social reproduction in the global crisis: Rapid recovery or long-lasting depletion?" In Peter Utting, Shahra Razavi and Rebecca Buchholz (eds.), *The Global Crisis and Transformative Social Change*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Deacon, Bob. 2012. "Shifting global social policy discourse and governance in times of crisis." In Peter Utting, Shahra Razavi and Rebecca Buchholz (eds.), *The Global Crisis and Transformative Social Change*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Fine, Ben. 2012. "Financialization and social policy." In Peter Utting, Shahra Razavi and Rebecca Buchholz (eds.), *The Global Crisis and Transformative Social Change*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Arza, Camilla. 2012. "Policy change in turbulent times: The nationalization of private pensions in Argentina." In Peter Utting, Shahra Razavi and Rebecca Buchholz (eds.), *The Global Crisis and Transformative Social Change*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.

- Cook, Sarah. 2012. "Rebounding from crisis: The role and limits of social policy in China's recovery." In Peter Utting, Shahra Razavi and Rebecca Buchholz (eds.), *The Global Crisis and Transformative Social Change*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Downes, Andrew S. 2012. "The global economic crisis and labour markets in the small states of the Caribbean." In Peter Utting, Shahra Razavi and Rebecca Buchholz (eds.), *The Global Crisis and Transformative Social Change*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Banerjee, Arindham. 2012. "From agrarian crisis to global economic crisis: Neoliberalism and the Indian peasantry." In Peter Utting, Shahra Razavi and Rebecca Buchholz (eds.), *The Global Crisis and Transformative Social Change*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Hirway, Indira and Seeta Prabhu. 2012. "Restructuring development to address the global financial crisis: Lessons from India." In Peter Utting, Shahra Razavi and Rebecca Buchholz (eds.), *The Global Crisis and Transformative Social Change*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Nathan, Dev and Kelkar, Govind. 2012. "A political economy analysis of crisis response: Reflections on India and Thailand." In Peter Utting, Shahra Razavi and Rebecca Buchholz (eds.), *The Global Crisis and Transformative Social Change*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Beckman, Björn. 2012. "Trade unions and the politics of crisis." In Peter Utting, Shahra Razavi and Rebecca Buchholz (eds.), *The Global Crisis and Transformative Social Change*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.
- Yu, Ying. 2012. "Chinese migrant workers in the global financial crisis: Government and stakeholder interactions." In Peter Utting, Shahra Razavi and Rebecca Buchholz (eds.), *The Global Crisis and Transformative Social Change*. UNRISD/Palgrave, Basingstoke.

Journals: Special issues (peer-reviewed)

- Smith, Kiah, Sarah Cook and Wendy Harcourt. 2012. *Development, Special Issue: Greening the Economy*, Volume 55, No. 1, March.

Journals: Articles in special issues (peer-reviewed)

- Cook, Sarah and Kiah Smith. 2012. "Introduction: Green economy and sustainable development: Bringing back the 'social'." *Development, Special Issue: Greening the Economy*, Volume 55, No. 1, March.
- Jessop, Bob. 2012. "Economic and Ecological Crises: Green new deals and no-growth economies." *Development, Special Issue: Greening the Economy*, Volume 55, No. 1, March.
- McAfee, Kathleen. 2012. "Nature in the market-world: Ecosystem services and inequality." *Development, Special Issue: Greening the Economy*, Volume 55, No. 1, March.
- Bullard, Nicola and Tadzio Müller. 2012. "Beyond the 'green economy': System change, not climate change?" *Development, Special Issue: Greening the Economy*, Volume 55, No. 1, March.
- Rival, Laura. 2012. "Sustainable development through policy integration in Latin America: A comparative approach." *Development, Special Issue: Greening the Economy*, Volume 55, No. 1, March.
- Smith, Kiah. 2012. "Gender and food security in a fair, green economy?" *Development, Special Issue: Greening the Economy*, Volume 55, No. 1, March.
- Merritt, Amy and Tristan Stubbs. 2012. "Incentives to promote green citizenship in UK transition towns." *Development, Special Issue: Greening the Economy*, Volume 55, No. 1, March.
- Kumbamu, Ashok. 2012. "The agri-food sector's response to the triple crisis: Sustaining local social initiatives in Andhra Pradesh, India." *Development, Special Issue: Greening the Economy*, Volume 55, No. 1, March.

- Srang-Iam, Witchuda. 2012. "Local justice, global climate injustice? Inequality and tree planting in Thailand." *Development, Special Issue: Greening the Economy*, Volume 55, No. 1, March.
- Sano, Hironobu. 2012. "The Brazilian national environmental policy: The challenge of plural environmental governance." *Development, Special Issue: Greening the Economy*, Volume 55, No. 1, March.
- D. Sahakian, Marlyne. 2012. "A matter of trust in Metro Manila: Collective action towards 'green economy' transitions." *Development, Special Issue: Greening the Economy*, Volume 55, No. 1, March.

In-House Publications

Policy Briefs

- Social Dimensions of Green Economy*, Research and Policy Brief. May 2012. (Also published in French and Spanish.)
- Gendered Impacts of Globalization: Employment and Social Protection*, Research and Policy Brief. July 2012. (Also published in French and Spanish.)
- Economic and Social Development in the Republic of Korea: Processes, Institutions and Actors*, Research and Policy Brief, October 2012. (Also published in French and Spanish.)
- Inequalities and the Post-2015 Development Agenda*, Research and Policy Brief, October 2012. (Also published in French and Spanish.)
- Mineral Rents and the Financing of Social Policy: Options and Constraints*, Research and Policy Brief, December 2012.
- Social Policy and Employment: Rebuilding the Connections*, Research and Policy Brief, December 2012.

Other Briefs

- Politics of Domestic Resource Mobilization*, Project Brief. July 2012. (Also published in Spanish, November 2012.)
- Potential and Limits of Social and Solidarity Economy*, Project Brief, October 2012. (Also published in Spanish, November 2012.)
- Towards Universal Social Security in Emerging Economies*, Project Brief, December 2012.

Papers (peer-reviewed)

- Arza, Camilla. 2012. *Pension Reforms and Gender Equality in Latin America*. February.
- Banerjee, Payal and Atul Sood. 2012. *The Political Economy of Green Growth in India*. May.
- Bastos Lima, Mairon G. 2012. *An Institutional Analysis of Biofuel Policies and their Social Implications Lessons from Brazil, India and Indonesia*. June.
- Braunstein, Elissa. 2012. *Neoliberal Development Macroeconomics: A Consideration of its Gendered Employment Effects*. March.
- Cook, Sarah and Shahra Razavi. 2012. *Work and Welfare: Revisiting the Linkages from a Gender Perspective*. November.
- Fukuda-Parr, Sakiko. 2012. *Recapturing the Narrative of International Development*. July.
- Heintz, James and Francie Lund. 2012. *Welfare Regimes and Social Policy: A Review of the Role of Labour and Employment*. July.

- Musyoki, Agnes. 2012. *The Emerging Policy for Green Economy and Social Development in Limpopo, South Africa*. June.
- Razavi, Shahra, Camila Arza, Elissa Braunstein, Sarah Cook and Kristine Goulding. 2012. *Gendered Impacts of Globalization: Employment and Social Protection*. March.
- Rival, Laura. 2012. *Sustainable Development through Policy Integration in Latin America: A Comparative Approach*. May.
- Winer, Michael, Helen Murphy and Harold Ludwick. 2012. *Payment for Ecosystem Services Markets on Aboriginal Land in Cape York Peninsula: Potential and Constraints*. May.
- Dong, Xiao-yuan and An, Xinli. 2012. *Gender Patterns and the Value of Unpaid Work: Findings from China's First Large-Scale Time Use Survey*. October.
- Cook, Sarah, Kiah Smith and Peter Utting. 2012. *Green Economy or Green Society? Contestation and Policies for a Fair Transition*. November.
- Cook, Sarah and Shahra Razavi. 2012. *Work and Welfare: Revisiting the Linkages from a Gender Perspective*. December.

Reports

- UNRISD. 2012. *Combatir la pobreza y la desigualdad: Cambio estructural, política social y condiciones políticas*. Noviembre, 2012. (Online only. This is a translation from the English, published 2010.)

Newsletters

- Green Economy and Sustainable Development: Bringing Back the Social Dimension*, Conference News. March 2012.
- From Green Economy to Green Society: Bringing the Social to Rio+20* Magazine for Rio+20. May 2012.
- Research for Social Change*, Brochure, November 2012.

CDs & DVDs

- Green Economy and Sustainable Development: Bringing Back the Social* (DVD compilation of videos produced from recordings at the October 2011 conference of the same name). July 2012.
- UNRISD Library CD-Rom: 2010–2011*. July 2012.

Op-Eds/Think pieces/Viewpoints

- Alarcón, Diana and Christina Bodouoglou. "Sustainable Agricultural Innovation Systems (SAIS) for food security and environmental protection." www.unrisd.org/news/alarcon-bodouoglou, June 2012.
- Bastos Lima, Mairon. "The social side of biofuels in Brazil, India and Indonesia." www.unrisd.org/bastos-lima, July 2012.
- Bimesdoerfer, Kathrin, Carola Kantz and J.R. Siegel. www.unrisd.org/news/bimesdoerfer-et-al "Driving green jobs through rural renewable energy systems." May 2012.
- Chen Jinjin. "Green economy and beyond – Case studies in Guangzhou, China." www.unrisd.org/news/chen, January 2012.
- Godio, Marie Joyce. "Transforming extractive industries in the Philippines: Locating spaces for people's participation in mining policies." www.unrisd.org/news/godio, May 2012.

- Johnsson-Latham, Gerd. "Gender equality as key in defining human well-being and enhancing sustainable development." www.unrisd.org/news/johnsson-latham, March 2012.
- Kinyanjui, Mary Njeri and Fredrick Otieno Dawa. "Green economy and sustainable development: Which way for the informal economy?" www.unrisd.org/news/kinyanjui-dawa, July 2012.
- O'Neill, Kelly. "Power check: Protecting the digital commons." www.unrisd.org/news/oneill, June 2012.
- Patomäki, Heikki. "The EU Commission proposal for a Financial Transaction Tax: Problems and prospects." www.unrisd.org/devforumg20/patomaki, February 2012.
- Perch, Leisa. "The false dichotomy between economy and society: Implications for a global green economy." www.unrisd.org/news/perch, March 2012.
- Stevens, Candice. "Gender in the green economy." www.unrisd.org/news/stevens, June 2012.
- Utting, Peter. "Green economy: The new enemy?" www.unrisd.org/news/utting-rio+20, June 2012.
- van Griethuysen, Pascal. "The social dimension of carbon trading: Contrasting economic perspectives." www.unrisd.org/news/vanGriethuysen, April 2012.
- Ward, Halina. "Equipping democracy to deliver sustainable development." www.unrisd.org/news/ward, June 2012.
- Vazquez-Brust, Diego and Evelyn Nava-Fischer. "Green growth, social agency and the regulation of agricultural production in India and Brazil." www.unrisd.org/news/vazquez-nava, February 2012.

Videos³

- "Green economy and sustainable development: Bringing back the social." YouTube, <http://youtu.be/O5lBwrJcUOk>, January 2012.
- "Putting a price on nature: Can markets be green and social?" YouTube, <http://youtu.be/V-rEWhuOMK8>, February 2012.
- "Social policies for sustainable development." YouTube, <http://youtu.be/5rVuGmTh2gs>, March 2012.
- "Green economy coalitions for change." YouTube, <http://youtu.be/ZVCoKix5ygs>, March 2012.
- "Food for the future: Agriculture in a sustainable world." YouTube, <http://youtu.be/TOxJjs1-wQs>, April 2012.
- "Sustainable futures, alternative visions." YouTube, <http://youtu.be/CaDYxiZp5mI>, May 2012.
- "Towards pro-poor growth." YouTube, <http://youtu.be/hLP5tT5X8mA>, June 2012.
- "Feminist solutions?" YouTube, <http://youtu.be/WDsvzs-N5QY>, June 2012.
- "A call for new leadership." YouTube, <http://youtu.be/fWI2NU3oToQ>, June 2012.
- "Convening Voices: Participants' impressions of an UNRISD workshop." YouTube, <http://youtu.be/yWCpWTE4Ko4>, July 2012.
- "Building Knowledge, Creating Synergies: UNRISD Research on Migration and Health in China." YouTube, <http://www.youtube.be/vzJbMKShBL4>, July 2012.
- "Perspectives on the concepts of Social Security and Human Rights." YouTube, <http://youtu.be/HIfySwCUHqw>, September 2012.
- "Human Rights, Social Security and Development: Strengthening the links." YouTube, http://youtu.be/4PzG_uUdQfg, September 2012.

³ Also available at www.unrisd.org/videos.

Podcasts⁴

- “Desigualdades de género en la familia y en el mercado (Capítulo 4).” iTunes, January 2012.
- “Combatir las desigualdades étnicas y regionales (Capítulo 3).” iTunes, January 2012.
- “Democracia y las políticas de reducción de la pobreza (Capítulo 11).” iTunes, January 2012.
- “El financiamiento de la política social (Capítulo 8).” iTunes, January 2012.
- “Prestación universal de servicios sociales (Capítulo 6).” iTunes, January 2012.
- “Empresas, poder y reducción de la pobreza (Capítulo 9).” iTunes, January 2012.
- “Multiple global crises and gender: Rethinking alternative paths for development.” iTunes, June 2012.
- “On feminist economics: An interview with Devaki Jain.” iTunes, July 2012.
- “Feminization of agriculture in a neoliberal India: UNRISD Interview with Supriya Garikipati.” iTunes, August 2012.
- “The Role of Social Security in Realizing Human Rights: Special Panel Discussion, Bangkok.” iTunes, September 2012.
- “Social and Solidarity Economy and Alternative Finance: A Different Development Model? Seminar Recording.” iTunes, October 2012.
- “Catching Up with the ‘Quiet Revolution’? Work-Family Policies in Latin America.” iTunes, October 2012.
- “Towards A Gender-Just Transformatory Policy: Assets, Agency and the Structures of Governance.” iTunes, November 2012.
- “The Resource Curse? Mineral Rents and the Financing of Social Policy.” iTunes, December 2012.
- “UNRISD and UN Women Workshop: Interview with Hania Sholkamy.” iTunes, December 2012.
- “UNRISD and UN Women Workshop: Interview with Takyiwa Manuh .” iTunes, December 2012.
- “UNRISD and UN Women Workshop: Interview with Marie-Claude Martin.” iTunes, December 2012.

External Publications by UNRISD staff

Chapters in books

- Bangura, Yusuf. 2012. “Why Nigeria’s democracy does not work for the poor.” In B. Beckman and Y. Z. Yau (eds.), *Organizing for Democracy: Nigerian and Comparative Experiences*. PODSU, Stockholm University, Stockholm.
- Bangura, Yusuf. 2012. “Sierra Leone @ 50: Confronting old problems and preparing for new challenges.” *Review of African Political Economy*, Vol. 39, No. 131, pp. 181–192.
- Cook, Sarah. 2012. “Combating poverty and inequality: Structural change, social policy and politics.” In Ortiz, Isabel, Louise Moreira Daniels and Solrun Engilbertsdottir (eds.), *Child Poverty and Inequality: New Perspectives*. UNICEF, Division of Policy and Practice, New York.
- Hujo, Katja and Sarah Cook. 2012. “The political economy of social pension reform in Asia.” In Sri Wening Handayani and Babken Babajanian (eds.), *Social Protection for Older Persons: Social Pensions in Asia*. Asian Development Bank, Mandaluyong City, Philippines.

⁴ Also available at www.unrisd.org/podcasts.

- Razavi, Shahra. 2012. "Governing the economy for gender equality? Challenges of regulation." In Gülay Caglar, Elisabeth Prügl, and Susanne Zwingel (eds.), *Feminist Strategies in International Governance*. Routledge, London.
- Razavi, Shahra. 2012. "Addressing/reforming care, but on whose terms?" In Shirin Rai and Georgina Waylen (eds.), *New Frontiers in Feminist Political Economy*, Routledge, London.
- Yi, Ilcheong. 2012. In Francis Fukuyama, Larry Diamond, Marc F. Plattner (eds.), *Poverty, Inequality, and Democracy (A Journal of Democracy Book)*. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, MD.

Journal articles and Papers

- Bangura, Yusuf. 2012. "Sierra Leone @ 50: Confronting old problems and preparing for new challenges." *The Review of African Political Economy*, Vol. 39, No. 131.
- Hujo, Katja. 2012. "Book review: Migration and social protection: Claiming social rights beyond borders - Edited by Rachel Sabates-Wheeler; Rayah Feldman". *International Social Security Review (ISSR)*, Vol. 65, No. 2.
- Razavi, Shahra. 2012. "Book Review: Social income and insecurity: A study in Gujarat, by Guy Standing, Jeemol Unni, Renana Jhabvala and Uma Rani", *International Labour Review (ILR)*, Vol. 151.
- Razavi, Shahra. 2012. "WDR 2012: Too little, and already a bit out-of-date?" *Global Social Policy* Vol. 12, No. 2.
- Razavi, Shahra. 2012. "World Development Report 2012 - Gender Equality and Development: An opportunity both welcome and missed." *Development and Change, Forum Issue*, Vol. 43, No. 1.
- Ringen, Stein, Huck-Ju Kwon, Ilcheong Yi, Taekyoon Kim and Jooha Lee. 2012. "The Korean state and social policy: How South Korea lifted itself from poverty and dictatorship to affluence and democracy." *Political Studies Review*, Vol. 10, No. 2.
- Urban, Frauke, Giles Mohan and Sarah Cook. 2012. "China as a New Shaper of International Development: The Environmental Implications." *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, <http://rd.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10668-012-9411-3>.

Other (non-journal articles, reports, op-eds, etc.)

- Razavi, Shahra. 2012. "WDR 2012: A welcome but missed opportunity", The Nordic Africa Development Policy Forum (NAI Forum), February.
- Utting, Peter. "The challenge of political empowerment." Capacity.org, March (<http://www.capacity.org/capacity/opencms/es/topics/value-chains/the-challenge-of-political-empowerment.html>)
- Bangura, Yusuf. 2012. "Security sector reform needs inclusive politics and jobs for the poor", openDemocracy, March.

ANNEX 3

CONSULTATIVE AND ADVISORY ACTIVITIES

A telling indicator of the impact of the work of UNRISD and the reputation of the Institute is the number of requests for consultative and advisory services. Staff are regularly called upon to advise, consult with and provide briefings, presentations and seminars to interested parties. Staff are also invited to sit on expert groups, committees, editorial boards and task teams. These activities, undertaken in addition to the regular programme of work, strengthen collaboration, disseminate research findings, share knowledge with stakeholders, and contribute to new thinking and policy debate on development issues. The number of requests far exceeds the capacity of UNRISD staff to respond.

For the complete list of advisory work, see page 89.

Consultative and advisory work in the academic sector

In 2012 UNRISD staff continued to contribute to a number of committees and boards in universities and research centres around the world, shaping development research and programmes. Their expertise and contributions could also be found on the editorial boards of a number of respected scholarly journals, and were regularly solicited for peer-review. From time to time, staff were called upon to provide supervision to students, either through partnerships with academic institutes or on a more ad-hoc and informal basis.

Consultative and advisory work within the UN system

UNRISD was a member of the UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda that produced *Realizing the Future We Want for All* (Report to the Secretary-General). The Institute was also an active member of the Task Team Working Group on “Emerging Issue of Inequality (including gender)” and contributed to the document *Addressing Inequalities: The Heart of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Future We Want for All*. The UNRISD Director is a member of the Advisory Group for the Global Consultation on Addressing Inequalities in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

In 2012 UNRISD staff participated in a number of Expert Group Meetings and were invited to present research findings relevant to ongoing programmes of a variety of agencies and departments. These included DESA, Seoul UNDP Policy Centre, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNESCO, UN Women and the WHO. UNRISD staff were also present at the UNCSD (Rio+20), as well as presenting at side events at UNCSD and the 2012 Human Rights Council’s Social Forum.

Consultative and advisory work to governments and other international organizations

The Ministry of Planning in Brazil is exploring ways to implement a broad approach to development that links up economic development, social protection and distribution within a human rights framework. Because UNRISD is recognized for

its role in conceptualizing and shaping this kind of approach to development, UNRISD was invited to a meeting convened by the Ministry of Planning, and involving other ministries, to present the Institute's approach and based on UNRISD research findings and analysis, identify evidence that could inform Brazil's future directions.

As part of longer-term collaboration, UNRISD also presented papers at an ODA conference convened by the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) in Seoul, Republic of Korea. Staff were also called upon to provide guidance and advice to that agency and to the Korea Eximbank on their forthcoming research agendas.

UNRISD's longer term relationship with Norway continued in 2012 with staff speaking at a number of events convened by the Norwegian government and NORAD, which value the perspectives that the Institute's work brings to that country's development work.

UNRISD's relationship with Finland was strengthened in 2012 with work on a project, *Health in All Policies*, which will see the production of a book for the WHO conference in Helsinki in summer 2013.

Consultative and advisory work to civil society, non-governmental organizations and foundations

As part of its pivotal position within the UN system, UNRISD is well positioned to bring in the perspectives of NGOs, civil society and foundations and does so through collaborations for events and by involving members of those organizations in research projects. In turn, UNRISD is called upon to provide inputs and help shape programmatic and policy thinking within those organizations. In 2012, staff had interactions with a number of such organizations, strengthening relationships and forging new partnerships. These included Action Aid, Ekta Parishad, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, FORUM-ASIA, Help Age International, KoFID, the South Center and Trócaire.

CONSULTATIVE AND ADVISORY ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING EVENT PARTICIPATION

Consultative and advisory activities, by sector

Sector: Academic

Memberships of academic boards, committees, networks or organizations and editorial boards		
ESRC - International Network, Economic and Social Research Council, United Kingdom		Sarah Cook
ESRC - Impact Network, Economic and Social Research Council, United Kingdom		Sarah Cook
Advisory Board of Centre for Migrant Health Policy (CMHP), Sun Yat-sen University, China		Sarah Cook
Department of International Development Board, Oxford University, Queen Elizabeth House		Sarah Cook
Expert Committee of International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC)		Sarah Cook
EADI (European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes)		Sarah Cook
International Social Security Review		Katja Hujo
CROP - Scientific Committee of Comparative Research Programme on Poverty		Shahra Razavi
Journal of Peasant Studies Editorial Board		Shahra Razavi
Global Social Policy Editorial Board		Shahra Razavi
Development in Practice Editorial Board		Shahra Razavi
Academic Programme Committee for CROP Workshop on Poverty and Peasant Persistence in the Contemporary World		Shahra Razavi
Academic Council of International Geneva		Peter Utting
SNIS (Swiss Network for International Studies) Academic Council		Peter Utting
Instances of work peer-reviewed, informal consultations given, students supervised or advised, and media-related activities		
Provided advice to a student from Providence College, Rhode Island on Gender and Green Economy	January-February	Kristine Goulding
Peer-reviewed a paper for Feminist Economics	February	Shahra Razavi
Peer-reviewed a book proposal for Policy Press	February	Shahra Razavi
Provided advice to a student from Spelman College, Georgia, on Religion and Gender	February	Kristine Goulding
Advised three students at IHEID in Geneva on their research project in the field of sustainable development as part of a formal collaboration between UNRISD and IHEID.	March-June	Peter Utting
Provided guidance to a student from The Hague University of Applied Sciences	April-May	Kristine Goulding
During a trip to Argentina to deliver a keynote address on Mineral Rents and Development to FLACSO (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales), interviewed by a journalist from the Uruguayan newspaper El Pais on the mineral rents theme. This was subsequently a feature of the journalist's article: <i>La minería afecta competitividad industrial</i>	May	Katja Hujo

Provided guidance on article writing to faculty and students at the College of Humanities and Development Studies (COHD) at China Agricultural University (CAU)	May	Shahra Razavi
Provided advice to a post-doc researcher from Washington University in St Louis on gender quotas and gender-egalitarian policy change	June	Kristine Goulding
Peer-reviewed a paper for the International Journal of Feminist Politics	June	Shahra Razavi
Provided guidance on the design of a PhD at the Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, Netherlands	June	Shahra Razavi
Peer-reviewed a paper for the Journal of Business Ethics	August	Peter Utting
Peer-reviewed a book for Palgrave Macmillan	September	Katja Hujo
Peer-reviewed a paper for Development and Change	October	Peter Utting
Informal guidance on the Social Protection Programme of WIEGO (Women in the Informal Economy Globalizing and Organizing)	October	Shahra Razavi
Peer-reviewed a paper for the Journal of Health Economics	October	Shufang Zhang
Peer-reviewed a paper for Health Policy and Planning	October	Shufang Zhang
Peer-reviewed a paper for the Journal of International Development	November	Shahra Razavi
Peer-reviewed a paper for the Modern Asian Studies	November	Shufang Zhang
As part of longer term relationship-building with CASS, met with representatives to discuss potential future collaborations.	November	Sarah Cook
Attended a consultation on the draft report of the European Report on Development, in Brussels. Lead report authors were European Center for Development Policy Management (ECDPM), ODI and DIE	December	Sarah Cook
Reviewed 10 of the "outstanding articles" published in the Journal of Peasant Studies by a "young scholar" for the Krishna Bharadwaj and the Eric Wolf Prize 2011-12	December	Shahra Razavi
Advice and guidance on research project design and development to Huck-ju Kwon at Seoul National University	Long-term	Sarah Cook

Sector: Governments

Instances of providing advice and building relationships with governments		
At an expert meeting convened by DFID-IDRC in collaboration with SOAS, took part in discussions shaping the research agendas of DFID and IDRC in the area of Women's Economic Empowerment	January	Sarah Cook
Met with representatives of NORAD and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Oslo to discuss potential future research collaboration	March	Sarah Cook
Provided advice and guidance to KOICA on their forthcoming research	May	Ilcheong Yi
Provided advice and guidance to Korea Eximbank on their forthcoming research	May	Ilcheong Yi
Meet with Paul Singer, National Secretary of the Social and Solidarity Economy, Brazil to exchange perspectives on social and solidarity economy issues and challenges, and to inform the Secretary about UNRISD work in this field	November	Peter Utting and Ilcheong Yi
Invited by Esther Bemerguy, Secretary of the Department of Planning and Long-Term Investment, Brazil, to a meeting of the Ministry of Planning, and involving all the other Brazil ministries, to present the UNRISD approach and help them formulate their own approach moving forward.	November	Peter Utting and Ilcheong Yi
Met with representatives from DFID to present UNRISD's ongoing research and discuss future collaboration	October	Sarah Cook
Met with representatives of from the Government of Finland to discuss potential future research collaboration	December	Sarah Cook

Collaborating with the Finnish National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) on a project relating to Health in All Policies, a key priority area for that country's government.	Long-term	Sarah Cook and Shufang Zhang
--	-----------	------------------------------

Sector: UN/Specialized Agencies

Memberships of boards, committees and steering groups		
Taskforce - Human Development Report, UNDP	Ilcheong Yi	
MDG Gap Task Force	Yusuf Bangura, Ilcheong Yi (from July 2012)	
UNESCO - ISSC Climate Change Design Project	Peter Utting	
UNICEF - Social and Economic Policy Advisory Board	Sarah Cook	
WHO - Advisory Board of World Health Organization Global Alliance for Health Systems Research	Sarah Cook	
UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda / UN Task Team Working Group on "Emerging Issue of Inequality (including gender)"	Shahra Razavi	
UN System Advisory Group - Global Thematic Consultation on Inequalities	Sarah Cook	
Instances of providing advice and high-level consultations within the UN system, with specialized agencies and national or regional offices		
Advice provided to UNHCR Tehran	January	Kristine Goulding
Reviewed and commented on a research proposal for Seoul Policy Center UNDP	May	Ilcheong Yi
Consulted with representatives of UNICEF and NORAD in Oslo on ways to achieve greater equity through policy design	May	Katja Hujo
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Expert Workshop on Human Rights and International Solidarity	June	Sarah Cook
UNDESA workshop on Post-2015 Development Strategies and Transformative Change	October	Peter Utting
Workshop of UN Geneva-Based focal points on corporate social responsibility on recent developments and improving inter-agency co-ordination; chaired by Richard Howitt, MEP with responsibility for the CSR issue in the EU Parliament	November	Peter Utting
UNDESA Expert Group (video) conference on empowerment	September	Sarah Cook
Expert Group meetings and consultations with eminent gender researchers under the auspices of UN Women; attended, at times, by Michele Bachelet.	December	Sarah Cook

Sector: NGO/Civil society organizations

Reviewed and commented on a research proposal from the Korea Civil Society Forum on International Development Cooperation (KoFID)	March	Ilcheong Yi
Extensively consulted for the design of the research agenda of Trócaire (the official overseas development agency of the Irish Catholic Church) relating to the post-2015 development agenda in Asia. (Invited to attend the launch but unable to attend due to other commitments.)	Long-term	Sarah Cook
Member of Global Migration Policy Associates, Geneva	Long-term	Katja Hujo

Sector: Foundations

Participated at the second workshop of the Geneva Circle on Global Economic Governance, on Increased Income Inequality without Employment Growth: Causes and Remedies, and at the third workshop on Exchange Rate and Capital Account Management for Developing Countries, at the invitation of FES	April	Katja Hujo
Member of the selection committee, King Baudouin Foundation	Long-term	Shahra Razavi

Event participation, by sector

Sector: Academic

Keynote speeches given		
Rio+20: Challenges, Opportunities and Responses, at the University of Geneva, Switzerland	May	Sarah Cook
Mineral Rents and Development, at Human Development Seminar, FLACSO (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales), Argentina	June	Katja Hujo
Opening plenary at the International Association of Feminist Economics (IAFFE) on Human Wellbeing for the 21st Century, Spain	July	Sarah Cook
Inequality and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, International Conference on Research for Development (ICRD) @ NCCR North-South- National Centre for Competence in Research, Switzerland	August	Shahra Razavi
Academic events where UNRISD researchers presented work		
China Development Forum 2012 at the London School of Economics	February	Sarah Cook
Social Dimensions of Green Economy event at the Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi	February	Peter Utting
Launch of the special issue of <i>Cahier du Genre</i> , IHEID and UNRISD, Geneva	March	Shahra Razavi
International Conference on the Regional Governance of Migration and Social Policy organized by UNU-CRIS and the University of Pretoria, South Africa	April	Katja Hujo
Webinar: International Initiative to Promote Women's Right to Social Security and Protection, at the event Engendering Social Protection - the Role of Human Rights, hosted by the Universities of New South Wales Witwatersrand and Ottawa	April	Shahra Razavi
Unpaid Work in Developing Countries: How to Address it in the Context of Multiple Inequalities, at the University of Fribourg, Switzerland	May	Shahra Razavi
Presentation on Political and Social Economy of Care, at the College of Humanities and Development Studies (COHD), China Agricultural University, Beijing	May	Shahra Razavi
3rd International Symposium on CSSI: Making a Difference - Enhancing the Impact of Partnerships for the Social Good at RSM Erasmus University Rotterdam	May	Peter Utting
Presentation on Social Policy and Poverty Reduction and Comparative Social Policy Research, FLACSO, Buenos Aires	June	Katja Hujo
National and Transnational Social Policies on a Panel on the Global Dimensions of Social Policy, Fatih Sultan Mehmet University, Istanbul	June	Katja Hujo
Presentation on Non-State Actors for students on the CSR Diploma Course, University of Geneva	June	Peter Utting
The Social Dimensions of Markets in a Fair Green Economy, at the ISEE 2012 Conference, Brazil	June	Peter Utting
Workshop on a special issue of <i>Feminist Economics</i> on Land, Gender and Food Security, given at the International Association of Feminist Economics (IAFFE) Conference	June	Shahra Razavi
Speech to celebrate the life and work of Lourdes Beneria, given at the International Association of Feminist Economics (IAFFE) Conference	July	Shahra Razavi
Workshop, Contested Claims on Citizenship in the post-Socialist Welfare States of Central and Eastern Europe, at the Central European University, Hungary	July	Sarah Cook

Presenting UNRISD's work to a group from Jiangxi Academy of Social Sciences, China at the Institute's offices in Geneva	July	Sarah Cook
Presenting UNRISD's work to a group from the JICA Research Institute in Tokyo	July	Peter Utting
2nd workshop for the Migration and Health in China research project, UNRISD with Sun Yat-sen University, China	July	Sarah Cook
Presenting UNRISD's work to a group from the Institute for Developing Economics (IDE-JETRO), Tokyo	July	Peter Utting
Workshop on Gender and Agriculture after Neoliberalism, UNRISD with IHEID, Geneva	July	Shahra Razavi
Presentation on Political Economy of Social Pension Reform in Asia and Latin America at the Research Committee on Sociology of Poverty, Social Welfare and Social Policy, Argentina	August	Katja Hujo
South-South Migration, IDES (Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social) and UNRISD, Argentina	August	Katja Hujo
The Social Logics of Care from an International Perspective, presentation at the Interdisciplinary Centre for Gender Studies, University of Bern	October	Shahra Razavi
Presentation on the Politics of Domestic Resource Mobilization, ODI-DFID-World Bank Workshop on Financial Social Protection	November	Katja Hujo
Presenting on The Role of Social Policy for Poverty Reduction to a group from the University of Fribourg, Switzerland	December	Katja Hujo

Sector: UN

UN events where UNRISD researchers presented work		
Invited by UNICEF Norway and NORAD to present findings published in the 2010 flagship report, Combating Poverty and Inequality, at a workshop on Exploring the Policies on Equity in Oslo	May	Katja Hujo
Integrating the Social Dimensions of Green Economy into Policy, Official UNCSD side event (UNESCO and UNRISD), Brazil	June	Sarah Cook and Peter Utting
Solidarity Economy and Alternative Finance: A Different Development Model?, A side event organized by UN-NGLS and UNRISD at the UN Human Rights Council's 2012 Social Forum, Geneva	October	Peter Utting
Roundtable: Strengthening the global partnership for development, UN Human Rights Council's 2012 Social Forum	October	Sarah Cook
Presentation on Social Policy and Development at UNOG's thematic series, Geneva	October	Katja Hujo
Presentation on Social Protection at event organized by UNDP Seoul and KDA, a government think tank	November	Ilcheong Yi
Gender-Related Research within the UN System, a joint UN Women-UNRISD workshop	November	Sarah Cook and Shahra Razavi

Sector: Government

Government events where UNRISD researchers presented work		
Presenting UNRISD's work to a group of junior officials from the German Foreign Office	January	Katja Hujo
Mexican G20 Workshop, organized by the German Development Ministry and DIE, Berlin	February	Ilcheong Yi
Presenting papers at a KOICA conference in Seoul	April	Ilcheong Yi
6th ODA Conference, KOICA, Seoul	October	Ilcheong Yi
Health in All Policies Editorial Workshop at the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Finland	March	Sarah Cook and Shufang Zhang

Gender Equality is Sustainability at an event of the Nordic Council of Ministers at Rio+20	June	Sarah Cook
Social Science Support to Policies Promoting the Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development in a Changing Climate organized by the Norwegian National Commission for UNESCO, at Rio+20	June	Sarah Cook

Sector: NGO

Keynote speeches given		
Care, crisis and adjustment: Responses North and South, at the WIDE (Women in Development Europe) Conference on Gender, Power and Work	May	Shahra Razavi
NGO events where UNRISD researchers presented work		
Workshop on Achieving Income Security in Old Age organized by Help Age International, London	February	Katja Hujo
Universal Social Protection at an event organized by the Global Social Justice Movement and UNRISD at Rio+20, Brazil	June	Sarah Cook
Towards a Green Society? Participation for Social Change, at the People's Summit	June	Peter Utting
2nd Conference on CSR 2Global CSR Frameworks and Local CSR Practices at the University of Michigan, Tokyo	July	Peter Utting
The Role of Social Security in Realizing Human Rights, an event organized by UNRISD and FORUM-ASIA, Bangkok	September	Ilcheong Yi
Social and Solidarity Economy at a review meeting of Grassroots to Global: Non-Violent Social Movements on Land Rights - Review Meeting and Planning Workshop GM-2012. Convened by Ekta Parishad in Geneva	December	Peter Utting

Sector: Foundations and Business

Foundation and business events where UNRISD researchers presented work		
Roundtable on Gender Equality and Justice in the Context of Crisis at the Evian Group, IMD in Lausanne, Switzerland	January	Shahra Razavi
Findings of mapping exercise on Women's organizations in the Asia region and the post-MDG process at the Ford Foundation, Yogyakarta, Indonesia	March	Sarah Cook and Shahra Razavi

UNRISD Seminars

In Celebration of International Women's Day: "Men, Where are the Women?" Swiss Agriculture 'Under' Gendered Eyes, with Fenneke Reysoo	March
Harvesting Feminist Knowledge for Public Policy, with Devaki Jain, Naoko Otobe and Mariama Williams	June
Catching up with the Quiet Revolution. Work-Family Policies in Latin America, with Juliana Martinez Franzonia and Merike Blofield	October
Towards a Gender-Just Transformatory Policy: Assets, Agency and the Structures of Governance, with Nitya Rao	November
Mineral Rents and the Financing of Social Policy, with Katja Hujo, Samuel Asfaha and Alfredo Calcagno	December

Other events convened by UNRISD

Presentation of UNRISD's work to a group of students and faculty from the University of Bern	February	Shahra Razavi
Workshop on Transformative Social Policy Knowledge and Practice Sharing Network	March	Ilcheong Yi

Methodological Workshop for the project Towards Universal Social Security in Emerging Economies	September	Sarah Cook and Ilcheong Yi
Presentation on UNRISD to a group of students from University of Bern visiting UNRISD (organized by Shahra Razavi)	December	Jenifer Freedman