Progress Report
by the Director

For the reporting period of
January through December 2015

March 2016 • Geneva

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION AND HIGHLIGHTS

1.   This report presents UNRISD's activities and achievements, within an overarching institutional framework that links research, communications, policy engagement, results and impact, for the period January through December 2015.

Overview of 2015

2.   The year was one of transitions for the Institute: the appointment of a new director, the finalization of and transition to a new institutional strategy for 2016–2020, and a changed context for UNRISD's work that includes growing inequalities, conflict and migration as well as the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

3.   Sarah Cook stepped down as director of UNRISD as of 1 June 2015. Paul Ladd took up his functions as director of UNRISD on 11 October 2015. Jenifer Freedman was officer-in-charge of UNRISD during the interim period.

4.   In 2015 significant progress was made on the Institute's programme of research. Ongoing projects coalesced into three thematic groupings: *Social Policy and Development*; *Gender and Development*; and *Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development*.

5.   As discussed below, these are the three programme areas under which research is organized in the UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020, titled *Transformations to Equity and Sustainability*, which was finalized during the reporting period. It was developed through extensive consultations with and feedback from actual and potential users of UNRISD research across the UN, national government, civil society, non-governmental organization (NGO), academic and donor communities.

6.   Work was initiated on UNRISD's fifth Flagship Report, which will focus on *Policy Innovations for Transformative Social Change*. The report, to be launched at the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in New York in July 2016, is framed as an UNRISD contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

7.   Key recommendations of the donor evaluation of UNRISD (2013–2014) led by the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) were integrated into ongoing work across research, communications, fundraising and management, and informed the development of the UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020.

8.   Other highlights of the reporting period include the following.

9.   UNRISD elaborated programmes of work in the areas of *Gender and Development* and *Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development*, following the strengthening of those teams in 2014 with the hiring of research coordinators and the arrival of a Swiss-funded expert (gender) and a German-funded associate expert (sustainable development/climate change).

10.   UNRISD pursued substantive collaboration with its research networks in the Global South, engaging with researchers and institutions in meaningful ways that contributed to capacity building: by convening interdisciplinary networks and

engaging in two-way dialogue with partners to design, implement and deliver research projects, ensuring genuine co-production of knowledge and mutual learning.

11.   Collaboration with UN sister agencies was especially valuable at the level of individual projects. Two of particular note during the reporting period were the *UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy* (with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/FAO and 17 other UN partners); and *Linking Social Protection and Human Rights* (with the International Labour Institute/ILO and eight other UN partners).

12.   There was regular engagement with UN bodies and processes during the reporting period, in particular the Commission for Social Development; the Commission on the Status of Women; the Human Rights Council; and the CEDAW Committee. UNRISD contributed with a range of activities to the Beijing+20 review in March, the Third UN Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa in July, the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September, and COP21 in December.

13.   UNRISD produced a high level of research-based outputs and new digital products; produced two timely collections of think pieces for Beijing+20 and for the Third International Conference on Financing for Development; was the principal organizer, or a co-organizer, of 24 outreach events; and saw growing engagement on social media.

Institutional and Financial Summary

14.   The terms of Board members Bina Agarwal, Evelina Dagnino and Julia Szalai ended on 30 June 2015. Saraswathi Menon (India) was confirmed as a new member of the Board as of 1 July 2015. The number of UNRISD Board members thus decreased from ten to eight, with two seats vacant.

15.   In early 2015, Sarah Cook announced that she would step down as director of UNRISD as of 1 June 2015, a position she had held since October 2009. On leaving UNRISD, she took up the position of director of the Office of Research, Innocenti, of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Florence, Italy. On 23 July 2015 the United Nations Secretary-General announced the appointment of Paul Ladd of the United Kingdom as new director of UNRISD. He took up his functions on 11 October 2015.

16.   While UN accounts are still open to record transactions for the year 2015, at the time of reporting income (excluding miscellaneous income) for 2015 amounted USD 2,192,779 while expenditures were USD 2,969,397. The closing balance on 31 December 2015 was USD 350,112.

17.   In 2015 UNRISD continued to attract an outstanding group of junior and senior scholars and other visitors: as Visiting Research Fellows, as speakers at seminars, as participants in workshops or project activities, and as interns and junior professional staff supporting both research and communications activities.

Ideas to Impacts

Programme of research

18. 2015 was a year of significant change in the international development landscape, with the MDGs giving way to the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that will shape policy priorities and funding flows in the next 15 years. The new global commitments contain ambitious promises of solidarity and transformation, combining a continued focus on the most disadvantaged people in low-income countries with universal strategies to ensure greater equity and sustainability—social, ecological and economic.

19. With the development community now clearly focused on social issues, determined to combat inequalities, and oriented towards more systemic and integrated approaches to tackle development problems, this is a context of opportunity for UNRISD. The Institute's mission is to carry out research and policy analysis to ensure that social equity, inclusion and justice are central to development thinking, policy and practice. Its research explores and analyses innovations and pathways that can lead towards more inclusive development outcomes, while also considering how critical obstacles can be overcome. In the coming years, this will mean carrying out research that helps national governments and others achieve their sustainable development objectives—and ensuring that social development concerns and objectives remain prominent in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

20. Significant progress was made across all research areas during 2015, with ongoing and new activities in the three programme areas: *Social Policy and Development*; *Gender and Development*; and *Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development*.

21. In 2015 the *Social Policy and Development Programme* comprised projects of immediate relevance to the current policy context: the universalization of social security in emerging economies; new developments and innovations in the field of social policy in the South; the politics and processes that shape domestic resource mobilization and fiscal space for social development in low- and middle-income countries; the linkages between social protection and human rights; and the challenges of overcoming migrant precarity and of grounding migration governance firmly in a rights-based approach.

22. The work of the *Gender and Development Programme* ensured that the Institute remains a strong, innovative and recognized voice on gender and social development within and beyond the UN system. In 2015 the team built on recent research on the care economy, which continued to resonate (as seen in its inclusion in the Sustainable Development Goals/SDGs), pursued research on rural employment and women's economic empowerment, and on the politics of women's claims-making, and developed new areas of work. The team actively engaged in fundraising for research, taking part in two major competitive research bids. As part of a consortium, the project *Feminist Analysis of Social and Solidarity Economy Practices: Views from Latin America and India* was submitted to the Swiss Network for International Studies led by the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (Geneva) and was awarded funding in autumn 2015. The project proposal *Surviving the City: Understanding the Gendered Dimensions of Violent Urban Contexts*, which was submitted to the Economic and Social Research Council

(ESRC)/DFID call for the Joint Fund for Poverty Alleviation Research (2015), was unfortunately not awarded funding.

23.   During 2015 in the area of *Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development*, the team focused on designing a programme of research as part of the UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020 that would position the Institute as a credible, innovative voice on the social dimensions of sustainable development within and beyond the UN system. This meant building on the contributions of the recent past while developing new areas of work, in particular on social and environmental policy linkages and on the integration and coherence of policies for sustainable development. UNRISD took up opportunities throughout 2015 to ensure that its research informed the processes and people shaping the 2030 Agenda, including through contribution to key documents and participation in expert groups and other meetings. The team also pursued numerous outreach activities related to *Social and Solidarity Economy*— including work for the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on SSE, and promotion of the volume *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe* (UNRISD and Zed Books, March 2015)—and took the inquiry in a new direction with a research workshop on *Social and Solidarity Finance*, and with the development (jointly with the Gender and Development Programme) of new research related to *Feminist Analysis of Social and Solidarity Economy Practices: Views from Latin America and India*.

Communications and outreach

24.   All three programmes were very present in communications and outreach activities, which were designed and implemented in close collaboration with the Communications and Outreach Unit. The Institute continued to communicate creatively about research throughout the project process, with short outputs such as project and event briefs and think pieces, digital products, e-newsletters and the use of social media.

25.   As in past years, UNRISD engaged closely with a wide range of UN processes and institutions. During 2015 this included work with the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Women, among others, to provide expert inputs through participation in working groups, inputs into reports or producing commissioned research papers. There was also collaboration with UN sister agencies at the level of individual projects, such as the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on SSE (where UNRISD worked closely during the reporting period with the FAO and 17 other UN partners); and *Linking Social Protection and Human Rights* (where there was close collaboration with the ILO and eight other UN partners).

26.   During the reporting period UNRISD
- Produced a high level of research-based outputs: two edited volumes, one authored volume, and two thematic compilations of past research; nine briefs; 44 chapters in edited volumes; 14 peer-reviewed journal articles; 19 research papers; and 46 think pieces/commentaries.
- Produced two highly timely collections of think pieces, *Let's Talk about Women's Rights: 20 Years after the Beijing Platform for Action*, and *The Road to Addis and Beyond*, which attracted original contributions and diverse perspectives from senior policy makers, activists and scholars.
- On digital media, produced 25 videos and 12 podcasts.

- Produced five issues of its eBulletin, posted 17 online news articles and dispatched 11 thematically targeted e-newsletters to keep constituents regularly informed about the Institute's research, outputs and other activities.

- Was the principal organizer, or a co-organizer, of 22 outreach events; 5 of these were seminar series events, and 7 were co-organized with UN partners.

- Expanded face-to-face engagement with students and young people—the decision makers and development actors of the future—via a number of forums.

- Continued to expand the use of social media as channels for outreach and interaction, attracting over 2,000 new Twitter followers @UNRISD (and another 2,300 via @PJLaddUN).

Funding acknowledgement

INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES

UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020: Transformations to Equity and Sustainability

Stakeholder priorities shape the strategy

28.   UNRISD finalized its Strategy for 2016–2020 during the current reporting period. It was developed through extensive consultations with and feedback from actual and potential users of UNRISD research across the UN, national government, civil society, NGO, academic and donor communities.

29.   Following frank and constructive feedback on the first draft at a stakeholder meeting in September 2014, UNRISD proceeded to sharpen the framing and presentation of the strategy. The revised version, presented in April 2015 to current and potential donors, was well received. Their remaining comments and questions, as well as suggestions received from the UNRISD Board at its 2015 meeting, were taken into account in the final draft that was presented to incoming Director Paul Ladd in October 2015. By the end of the year, the new UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020 was being used as a basis for discussion with key stakeholders, was available on the Institute's website, and had been sent or hand-delivered by the Director to 250 counterparts in governments, the United Nations, civil society and research networks.

An overarching institutional framework

A research agenda…

30.   The UNRISD Strategy sets out the main priorities and themes of UNRISD research for the coming five years within an overarching institutional framework that links research, communications, policy engagement, results and impact. It responds to contemporary development trends, policy concerns and scholarly debates, and aims to fill identified knowledge gaps, while also anticipating social issues that are not yet part of mainstream discourse.

31.   **A changing global context:** The Strategy was finalized at a moment of significant change in the international development landscape. The millennium consensus to end extreme poverty has been replaced by the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that will shape policy priorities and funding flows for the next 15 years. The new global commitments contain ambitious promises of solidarity and transformation, combining a continued focus on the most disadvantaged people in low-income countries with universal strategies to ensure greater equity and sustainability—social, ecological and economic.

32.   This global agenda has been negotiated in a complex and challenging environment: a range of new or exacerbated risks and vulnerabilities, including recurrent crises, health epidemics, environmental disasters and conflict, intensify livelihood insecurities and undermine progress already made. And its implementation will need to address difficult and intersecting problems, ensuring

coherence across a diverse set of Sustainable Development Goals, and often resolving tensions and trade-offs between them.

33. From a social development perspective, three overarching challenges— **inequalities, conflict** and **unsustainable practices**—capture many of the most pressing problems of the contemporary era, and it is to these challenges that UNRISD research will most directly respond in the coming years. These challenges represent a broad set of intersecting issues that are central to the global sustainability and social justice agenda of the SDGs, and on which UNRISD is well-placed to lead research and contribute expertise. While other issues will also be addressed through the research, the overall results of the 2016–2020 Strategy should contribute knowledge to inform policy and practice on these overarching challenges.

34. **Addressing global challenges**: UNRISD will carry out research that will help national governments and others achieve their sustainable development objectives. An overarching goal for the Institute is to ensure that social development concerns and objectives remain prominent in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Work will be organized in three programme areas: *Social Policy and Development*, *Gender and Development*, and *Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development*. Building on past and ongoing research and reflecting the distinctive capacities of the Institute, each programme identifies key questions and topics for research that will contribute to addressing the overarching challenges of inequalities, conflict and unsustainable practices. In so doing, they aim to contribute evidence that supports efforts at local, national and global levels to progress along sustainable and equitable development pathways.

35. Work within each programme will be realized as a collaborative endeavour with extensive networks of researchers, policy makers and civil society actors that UNRISD has built up over decades. The programmes will undertake studies in partnership with researchers located in countries of concern, particularly in the Global South, while also benefiting from strong engagement with leading scholars globally.

36. **A common analytical framework:** Four "I"s—Inclusion, Institutions, Intersections and Innovations—are elements of a shared conceptual framework for analysing issues of concern across the three research programmes. This framework will ensure explicit attention to:

- the desired normative goals or outcomes of the research ("Inclusion");
- the key institutions and actors in the process of political and social change ("Institutions");
- the complex interactions between individuals, institutions and policy domains needed for coherent, inclusive and sustainable outcomes ("Intersections");
- the practices or actions—whether of state, market or social actors—that contribute to transformative and inclusive change processes ("Innovations").

...Linked with communications, policy engagement, results and impact

37. **Pathways to transformation:** The UNRISD Strategy is grounded in the normative foundations of the United Nations system. It is shaped by strong ties with the UN's operational processes, and by an impact approach through which policy-engaged research is informed by and responsive to potential users to ensure

relevance and uptake. Taking full advantage of UNRISD's strategic institutional location and relations within the UN system, and its mandate to undertake policy-relevant research on social development issues, the Institute engages with a wide range of stakeholders—bridging academia, policy and decision makers, practitioners and advocates within and between countries around the world—to ensure that ideas, knowledge and evidence inform processes of change. UNRISD will continue to pursue and improve this way of working in the coming years.

Pathways to transformation: UNRISD's policy-engaged research process

38. **Communications and outreach:** UNRISD's capacity to communicate is central to the ultimate purpose and impact of all of the Institute's activities, and the communications approach which is an integral part of our policy-engaged research process is described in the UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020.

39. To be successful, UNRISD communications must effect a strategic combination of audiences, products and channels. We aim to reach a diverse range of audiences across policy, research, advocacy and practice constituencies, which generates a variety of demands and expectations about formats and channels of information. We communicate research in a range of printed and digital products, via the most appropriate delivery channels and across multiple platforms to maximize the impact of our work.

40. Communications are targeted to those potential users of our research who are most likely to be able to bring about progressive, transformative change—while recognizing that knowledge is used and transformed into results or impacts through complex, non-linear processes.

41. To capture and demonstrate the results and impacts of our research—whether at the level of challenging and reframing ideas, providing evidence for policy reform or catalysing change in practice—we use both quantitative and qualitative indicators.

Other strategic ingredients

42. The UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020 provides other essential information such as research approach, methods and data; a results framework including objectives, activities and outputs; and a framework for tracking and assessing impact. The

budgetary and financial requirements for implementing the strategy are also discussed, as is the fact that UNRISD receives no funding from the general budget of the United Nations and must fully mobilize all the financial resources necessary to implement the strategy for research, communications, policy engagement, results and impact that is outlined in the document.

43.   The UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020 is available at www.unrisd.org/unrisd-strategy-2016–2020.

UNRISD Flagship Report 2016

44.   UNRISD periodically publishes Flagship Reports which make a recognized mark on development debates by synthesizing UNRISD research on timely social development issues, placing findings within the wider policy context and providing policy makers, researchers, practitioners and activists with reliable evidence for decision making.

45.   Previous Flagship Reports have provided comprehensive analysis of the world's major social challenges of the time, such as the relationship between poverty and inequality (2010), progress on gender equality (2005), social justice and cohesion in an increasingly individualistic world (2000), and the impact of globalization (1995).

46.   During the current reporting year the Institute initiated work on its fifth Flagship Report: **Policy Innovations for Transformative Change**. The report, to be presented at the High Level Political Forum in New York in July 2016, is framed as an UNRISD contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

47.   The report will assess recent innovations and new directions in social and development policy, in particular those emerging in the South, in order to highlight transformative pathways towards inclusive and sustainable societies and economies.

The context

48.   Twenty years after the Social Summit in Copenhagen, and as countries begin to "translate" the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into national strategies and policies, governments need concrete evidence of which policies and actions contribute to greater equity, inclusion and sustainability. The UNRISD Flagship Report will assess innovations and impacts of global and national policies and initiatives, both in the social field as well as those that link social, economic and environmental dimensions and may thus deliver co-benefits across multiple objectives. In particular, it will draw lessons from policies and initiatives in the South, examine the evidence of what is working and why in specific contexts, and note challenges and contradictions—and how they can be overcome. The report will identify spaces of synergy and coherence among policies that are likely to contribute positively to the multiple goals of the new SDG agenda, including fostering democratic and participatory policy processes and institutions.

Conceptual framework and questions

49. The report will be framed around two key concepts: innovation and transformative change. Innovation refers to discursive, ideational or conceptual innovations, policy innovations, institutional innovations, social innovations and technological innovations. From the perspective of development and social justice, the key question is whether such innovations translate into processes of transformative change. Transformative change is concerned with both processes and outcomes, with types of change that are both structural and progressive and affect social, economic, political and ecological dimensions. UNRISD has coined the term *transformative social policy* which, in contrast to conventional approaches to social policy (both the welfare state approaches of developed countries and the safety net models prevailing in lower-income contexts), highlights its multiple functions. These include social protection (promoting universal coverage and adequacy of benefits), redistribution (reducing vertical and horizontal inequalities), production (fostering growth, structural change and employment) and social reproduction (reducing burden of care and enhancing gender equality), all of which are key in fostering inclusive and equitable development.

50. The report will provide insights into:

- Recent innovations and reforms at the policy, institutional, social, technological and conceptual levels that can be harnessed by governments and other development actors to realize their sustainable development objectives.
- The extent to which such innovations and reforms are conducive to the types of transformative change required to empower the disadvantaged, and transform economic and social relations that perpetuate low growth, poverty, inequality and social and environmental injustice.
- The conditions, processes and pathways for implementing and scaling up transformative policies which lead to the realization of the SDGs and national development goals; the challenges of scaling up transformative policies; and how to enhance policy synergies and coherence and overcome obstacles to policy change.

Structure of the report

51. The report will consist of six chapters, plus an introduction and a conclusion. A stand-alone summary will also be produced, providing readers with the report's key messages in a concise format, as well as the policy implications and recommendations that emerge from the analysis. Should sufficient resources be mobilized, translation into languages other than English is foreseen.

- *Introduction: Social Development in a Changing Global Context: Overcoming Challenges, Harnessing Opportunities*
- *Chapter 1. Trends and Innovations in Social Policy*
- *Chapter 2. Transformative Care Policies*
- *Chapter 3. Promoting Social and Solidarity Economy through Public Policy*
- *Chapter 4. Sustainable Development in Times of Climate Change*
- *Chapter 5. Towards a Progressive Fiscal Contract: Mobilizing Domestic Resources for Sustainable Development*
- *Chapter 6. The 2030 Agenda and Policy Coherence: Politics and Governance*
- *Conclusion: Pathways to Transformative Change*

Progress and activities

52. The reporting period saw significant progress in terms of project design and implementation: finalization of the report concept note, elaboration of outreach material, creation of an advisory group, fundraising and stakeholder meetings, and in-house research and writing.

Advisory group

53. A group of outstanding scholars with excellent connections to the policy-making world and wide-ranging expertise on relevant topics was constituted to advise the UNRISD team. Members of the advisory group are:

- Yusuf Bangura – UNRISD Senior Research Associate, University of Sierra Leone
- Elissa Braunstein – UNCTAD, Division of Globalization, Interdependence and Development / University of Colorado
- Michael Cichon – President, International Council on Social Welfare
- Sakiko Fukuda-Parr – Professor, Graduate Program in International Affairs, The New School, New York
- James Heintz – Research Professor, Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts Amherst
- Gabriele Köhler – UNRISD Senior Research Associate, independent researcher
- Imme Scholz – Deputy Director, German Development Institute, Bonn

54. During the reporting period, Katja Hujo had individual consultations with each member to obtain feedback and advice on the concept note and to discuss individual advisors' specific contributions. The expertise of the advisory group will be solicited on a regular basis, including at a peer review meeting planned for the first quarter of 2016, key stages of report writing, and during the dissemination phase.

Consultations with stakeholders and donors

55. The flagship report proposal was presented to various member state missions with an aim to communicate early on with this key target audience about the report and to explore possibilities for financial support for the project. In the second half of the year, the coordinator met with 12 country missions, and with the exception of Germany, where the meeting was held in Berlin and included the Ministry of Development Cooperation (BMZ), the Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS), and the Technical Cooperation Agency (GIZ), all other meetings were held in Geneva, including the permanent missions of Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, France, India, Ireland, Mexico, the Netherlands, and the United States (USAID). The report concept note and its contribution to implementation of the SDG agenda were also the subject of consultations with the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Geneva office), and participants at a Stakeholder Meeting and the UNRISD Board meeting in April 2015. Over 50 funding requests were made to member states, bilateral donor agencies, foundations and UN bodies. While feedback on the proposal was highly positive, no concrete funding commitments were obtained during the reporting period.

56. The UNRISD Communications and Outreach Unit produced a flyer which has been disseminated widely over the year to support outreach around the report. A

range of communications activities are planned for 2016 in advance of the planned launch of the report, including a trailer video and social media campaign.

Report writing and internal review

57.   Throughout the reporting period, the UNRISD flagship team held several rounds of discussions on the concept note, chapter outlines and chapter drafts, as well as in-house background papers for the report.

58.   Peter Utting, former UNRISD Deputy Director and initiator of the Institute's work on social and solidarity Economy (SSE), was contracted as an external consultant for the Flagship Report responsible for the chapter on social and solidarity economy. He worked with the UNRISD team in Geneva in September, providing overall guidance and support and completing a first draft of the SSE chapter. Responding to comments received from UNRISD staff and external reviewers, he submitted the revised chapter in November.

59.   *Katja Hujo is coordinating the project. In 2015, she was assisted by Harald Braumann (research analyst) and Lauri Heimo, Nisha Baruah, and Tobias López Peralta (research interns).*

60.   *The project is financed from UNRISD institutional funds. Fundraising activities will continue in 2016.*

PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH: FROM SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN AN UNCERTAIN WORLD TO TRANSITIONS TO EQUITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

61.   2015 was a landmark year at the Institute, with two important transitions that shaped UNRISD research and communication activities. The first transition was institutional, from the previous five-year research agenda, *Social Development in an Uncertain World* (2010–2014), to a new institutional strategy, *Transformations to Equity and Sustainability* (2016–2020), which was developed during the reporting period (see paragraphs 28–43). The transition from the MDGs towards the launch of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015, which will guide national development strategies and global action over the coming 15 years, was the second important process UNRISD engaged with. During these exciting months, UNRISD worked on a range of projects in the three programme areas into which research had coalesced under the previous research agenda, and which would be the thematic framing for work in the coming years: *Social Policy and Development, Gender and Development*, and *Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development*—exploring the contribution of social policies to inclusive and sustainable development, and the political drivers of progressive social change and equitable welfare outcomes.

Social Policy and Development

62.   UNRISD research on social policy is at the forefront of progressive international development thinking that has reasserted the centrality of "the social" in development strategies. Having been less visible for many decades, social policy is now accorded more attention in international development discourse, illustrated, for example, by the expansion of social assistance programmes (such as cash transfers and employment guarantee schemes) and social services at the national level as well as global initiatives such as the National Social Protection Floors and the SDGs, which contain several social policy goals and a strong commitment to social inclusion and "leaving no one behind".

63.   In 2015 the *Social Policy and Development Programme* comprised a number of projects of immediate relevance to the current policy context: the universalization of social security in emerging economies; new developments and innovations in the field of social policy in the South; the politics and processes that shape domestic resource mobilization and fiscal space for social development in low- and middle-income countries; the linkages between social policy and human rights; and the challenge of overcoming migrant precarity and of grounding migration governance firmly in a rights-based approach.

64.   Programme activities, results and impacts included the development of a new research project to explore the role of social policy in countries affected by conflict and humanitarian crisis, and related fundraising activities and policy engagement; a book seminar for the volume *Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Economies* (2014) and the publication of a policy brief on the same topic; *The Road to Addis and Beyond*, a think piece series to contribute reflection and critical perspectives to the

third Financing for Development (FfD) conference in Addis Ababa; a Human Rights Council side event and a launch seminar for the Social Protection and Human Rights platform, which saw its partnerships multiplying; a workshop on Addressing Multiple Forms of Migrant Precarity; impact and publication activities related to the project on Extractive Industries; continued capacity building for African civil servants in cooperation with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (UNIDEP); high-level inputs to policy audiences in China, the Republic of Korea, Timor Leste, Uzbekistan and to regional policy processes with the UN Economic and Social Commission for West Asia (ESCWA); publication of the edited volumes *Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction*, and *Policy, Politics and Poverty in South Africa* in the joint UNRISD/Palgrave series Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction; and publication of a joint UNRISD-UNDP Working Paper, "Diversity in Moving Towards Integrated, Coordinated and Equitable Social Protection Systems", prepared by Ilcheong Yi for a project of UNDP China and the Development Research Center of China's State Council.

Politics of Domestic Resource Mobilization for Social Development

Background

65.   This project, initiated in 2012 and continuing through 2016, is an inquiry into the political and institutional determinants of domestic resource mobilization for social development, with a focus on low- and lower middle-income countries which are facing severe fiscal challenges that undermine efforts to realize national and international development goals. Such contexts of constrained public finances intensify contestation and competing claims over the mobilization and allocation of resources.

66.   The project examines the processes and mechanisms that connect the politics of resource mobilization and demands for social provision, in particular processes of social contestation and bargaining; 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. Key questions being addressed are: How can states be held responsive to citizens, and how can citizens effectively make claims on the state to ensure that resources are mobilized and allocated for improved social outcomes? What is the role of political elites and civil society in developing progressive social contracts? What mediating structures, and delivery and accountability mechanisms, are needed to ensure the inclusion and representation of the poor or disadvantaged in such processes? (Previous reports on this project will be found in paragraphs 34–57 of the 2014 Progress Report, paragraphs 98–123 of the 2013 Progress Report, paragraphs 44–46 of the 2012 Progress Report, and paragraphs 131–141 of the 2011 Progress Report).

Progress and activities

New papers published

67.   The set of thematic papers commissioned for the project is nearly complete, with two publications in 2015. The final paper, authored by Thandika Mkandawire, will be published in 2016.

- Cécile Cherrier – *Examining the Catalytic Effect of Aid on Domestic Resource Mobilization for Social Transfers in Low-Income Countries*. UNRISD Working Paper 2015–3, February 2015

- Aaron Schneider – *Political Economy of Fiscal Bargains in India and Brazil*. UNRISD Working Paper 2015–11, July 2015

68.   A paper situating the project in relation to the 2015 FfD debates was also published during the reporting period:

- Nathalie Both – *The PDRM Project in the Context of the 2015 Finance for Development Debate*. Project Background Paper, May 2015

Country-Level Research: Uganda, Nicaragua, Zimbabwe and Bolivia Case Studies

69.   The comparative findings from the country-level and thematic research will be presented to key project constituents, policy makers, practitioners and academics at an international conference to be held in 2016, and published subsequently in a comprehensive project volume. During the reporting period and going into 2016, therefore, the project team focused on concluding the country-level research.

70.   For the **Uganda** case study, in 2015, the following country reports were published as working papers:

- Jalia Kangave and Mesharch W. Katusiimeh – *Tax Bargains: Understanding the Role Played by Public and Private Actors in Influencing Tax Policy Reform in Uganda*. UNRISD Working Paper 2015–2, February 2015

- Mesharch W. Katusiimeh and Jalia Kangave – *Politics and Organizational Capacities of Selected Key Fiscal and Social Institutions in Uganda*. UNRISD Working Paper 2015–12, August 2015

71.   The Uganda research will be finalized after the publication of the case study synthesis report, of which a first draft has been received, and a research and policy brief, which are planned for early 2016.

72.   Taken on as a case study in mid-2014 (see paragraphs 39–42 in the 2014 Progress Report), the **Nicaragua** research made good progress during the reporting period. A Nicaragua project brief was published in December 2015, bringing to completion the set of four project briefs which lay out the country context and specific questions addressed in the country-level research. The first country research report was published as an UNRISD Working Paper this year, first in English and then in Spanish. Revised final versions of three other reports are expected before the end of the reporting year, and the synthesis report and policy brief in the first quarter of 2016.

- Hilda María Gutiérrez Elizondo – *Mining and Resource Mobilization for Social Development: The Case of Nicaragua*, UNRISD Working Paper 2015–9, April 2015

- Hilda María Gutiérrez Elizondo – *Minería y Movilización de Recursos para el Desarrollo Social: El Caso de Nicaragua*. UNRISD Working Paper 2015–9S, April 2015

- *New Alliances for Social Development: Mobilizing Resources in Nicaragua*. UNRISD Project Brief 13, December 2015

73.   Working closely with the UNRISD team, the **Bolivia** research team has made good progress on four research reports, with three out of four final revised versions received by the end of the reporting year. They will be published online as working

papers in Spanish and English in the first half of 2016, when the synthesis report and a policy brief are also due.

74.   Following wide and targeted circulation of a call for expressions of research interest to replace one of the team leaders from the **Zimbabwe** team (see paragraph 38 of the 2014 Progress Report), two researchers were commissioned in 2015 to prepare research reports as follows:

- Tafadzwa Chikumbu (Afrodad Zimbabwe) – *Political Economy of Taxation and Fiscal Governance in Zimbabwe*

- Rekopantswe Mate (University of Zimbabwe) – *Social Policy and Social Spending in Zimbabwe*

75.   Extensive comments were provided on the first and second drafts of the papers and final versions are expected early in 2016. With regard to the remaining research reports for the Zimbabwe case study, delays in deliverables continued during the reporting period. However, the first full draft of the study on the mining sector in Zimbabwe was received at the end of the year.

Engaging with FfD3: The Road to Addis and Beyond Series

76.   A global priority theme in 2015, UNRISD proactively engaged with ongoing high-level debates on financing development. To this end, in June 2015 UNRISD launched *The Road to Addis and Beyond*, a series of think pieces that set out to raise alternative, sometimes provocative, perspectives and generate further ideas and debates around the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis (FfD3) and wider Financing for Development discussions. Launched to coincide with the third and final drafting session of the outcome document of the FfD3 conference, the series complements the ongoing PDRM project research.

77.   The series brought together a number of short essays that engage with current Financing for Development debates. Six Research Notes summarize highlights and key findings from the ongoing PDRM project. They are complemented by think pieces that discuss a range of topics related to financing sustainable development. UNRISD has used its convening power to obtain contributions to the series from across the international development, academic and practitioner communities, thus expanding the project network and connecting with new stakeholders through this initiative. It comprised the following think pieces and research notes:

Think pieces

- *Bridging the Gap: Sovereign Wealth Funds and Financing for Development*—Sven Behrendt, GeoEconomica

- *Let's Walk Our Talk: Making Concrete Commitments on Financing the Sustainable Development Agenda*—Inge Kaul, Hertie School of Governance and Donald Blondin, Leiden University

- *A Global Fund for Social Protection Floors: Eight Good Reasons Why It Can Easily be Done*—Michael Cichon, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance and International Council on Social Welfare

- *Fair Pensions in an Ageing World*—Manfred Nitsch, Freie Universität Berlin

- *International Corporate Tax Reform is Critical to Financing Sustainable Development*—Erika Dayle Siu, Tax and Development Consultant

- *Revenue Bargains Key to Financing Africa's Development*—Yusuf Bangura, University of Sierra Leone

- *Promoting Tax Bargains in Uganda and Beyond: The Importance of Civil Society and Parliamentarians*—Jalia Kangave, Independent Tax and Legal Researcher

- *Investing in the SDGs: Whose Business?*—Aldo Caliari, Center of Concern

- *An Orphaned Tax Agenda? Sacrificing Good Governance and Tax Justice in the Addis Ababa Outcome*—Manuel Montes, South Centre

- *Financing Development: Tangible Tools to Give Meaning to Fine Words*—Eddie Rich, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

- *Addis Ababa Financing for Development Conference: A Missed Opportunity to Discuss the Role of International Public Finance Post-2015*—Gail Hurley, United Nations Development Programme

- *Fair Compensation and Other Prerequisites to Mining for Development*—Cielo Magno, University of the Philippines

- *Beyond Addis: How Can We Finance the SDGs?*—Matthew Martin, Development Finance International

- *Why the Addis Debt Chapter Falls Short*—Juan Pablo Bohoslavsky, United Nations Independent Expert on Foreign Debt and Human Rights

- *Revenue Mobilization for Gender Equity*—Caren Grown, Word Bank Group, and Sudarshan Gooptu, World Bank Group

- *Shifting Responsibilities without Changing the Balance of Power: What Chance of Equality with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda?*—Nicole Bidegain Ponte, Universidad de la República, Uruguay and DAWN; Marina Durano, University of the Philippines-Diliman and DAWN; and Corina Rodríguez Enríquez, National Council of Research Argentina (Conicet) and DAWN

- *The Invisible Player: Social and Solidarity Finance for Financing for Development*—Marie-Adélaïde Matheï, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

- *Delivering Social Protection Systems for All: Why Taxes Matter*, Francesca Bastagli, Overseas Development Institute, and Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion at the London School of Economics

- *Destination: Socially Sustainable Development. Will Addis Lead the Way?*—Katja Hujo, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Research notes

- *Political Economy of Citizenship Regimes: Tax in India and Brazil*—Aaron Schneider, University of Denver

- *Obstacles to Increasing Tax Revenues in Low-Income Countries*—Mick Moore, Institute for Development Studies and International Centre for Tax and Development

- *State-Business Relations and the Financing of the Welfare State in Argentina and Chile: Challenges and Prospects*—Jamee K. Moudud, Sarah Lawrence College; Esteban Perez Caldentey, UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); and Enrique Delamonica, UNICEF Nigeria and CROP

- *Aiding Social Transfers in Low-Income Countries: Is There a Catalytic Effect?*—Cécile Cherrier, Independent Consultant and Maastricht Graduate School of Governance/UNU-MERIT

- *Extractive Industries, Revenue Allocation and Local Politics*—Javier Arellano, University of Deusto and Andrés Mejía Acosta, King's College London

- *Fiscal Capacity and Aid Allocation: Domestic Resource Mobilization and Foreign Aid in Low-Income Countries*—Aniket Bhushan, North-South Institute, and Yiagadeesen Samy, Carleton University

Insights and messages of the series

78.   The research notes and think pieces underline the importance of domestic resource mobilization for funding social development, while highlighting its political nature and the "stickiness" of taxation (Moore), as tax performance depends on historical legacies, economic structure, conjunctural factors, and the type of citizenship regime, political settlement and socio-political coalitions (Schneider, Arellano and Acosta, Moudud, Perez and Delamonica), in a particular country. Thinking therefore that there is a quick way to increase tax revenues by implementing technical reforms seems overly optimistic, especially considering the way other challenges—such as illicit financial flows and tax havens, tax competition, "race to the bottom"-type policies and the unsustainable practices of multinational companies—continue to constrain governments' policy space (Siu), in particular in the mining sector (Magno).

79.   The contributions to the series highlight some promising routes towards mobilizing more and better social development finance at the national level:

- link tax-transfer policies with macroeconomic policies that foster employment intensive growth and structural change;
- improve tax compliance and accountability through universal social services and income guarantees;
- engage in transparent tax bargains by broadening the participation of actors such as parliaments, civil society organizations and communities (Kangave);
- design tax systems to support progressive and gender-equitable redistribution, and to avoid tax biases against women (Grown and Goopta) or incentivizing ecologically harmful practices;
- improve state capacity in tax administration and in negotiation with powerful investors; and
- mobilize different sources and use other instruments in addition to tax, such as sovereign wealth funds (Behrendt), social insurance funds, and contributory pension programmes, while honouring the different rules and legislation governing social funds (Nitsch).

80.   The contributions to the series suggest that the following issues need to be addressed to make the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development a success:

- a fairer system of global governance;
- increased international public finance beyond traditional logic of overseas development assistance (ODA);
- fair and sustainable restructuring of sovereign debt or debt relief for countries in crisis (Bohoslavsky);
- support for promising alternatives on the ground (such as social and solidarity economy and finance, Matheï);
- access to universal social policies that motivate all income groups to join, monitor and fund the social compact;
- addressing domestic and global revenue bargains in tandem (Bangura), and urging the donor community to kick off and support national social compacts (Cherrier); and
- honouring previous promises of funding, in which donors committed to stronger support for DRM, but which is not visible in aid allocations thus far (Bhushan and Samy).

81.   One of the key messages emerging from the think pieces is that "Addis is just the start" (Martin), and that implementation requires a joint effort by all stakeholders, including civil society, to mobilize the required funding in an equitable and sustainable way.

Communications and impact

82.   The impact strategy for the PDRM project consists of a variety of national and global-level activities, events and publications which together aim at improving knowledge and understanding of the political processes that shape opportunities and constraints with regard to domestic resource mobilization, resulting in pressure and action to improve policies and financing strategies (see paragraphs 52–53 of the 2014 Progress Report).

83.   With the FfD3 Conference in July 2015, communications efforts during the reporting period specifically targeted the intergovernmental processes leading up to, during and following Addis Ababa. The PDRM team worked closely with UNRISD's Communications and Outreach Unit to produce an introductory video to launch *The Road to Addis and Beyond* series in conjunction with the Final Drafting Session of the Addis Ababa Outcome Document in June 2015. The video was widely promoted and was one of UNRISD's most popular of the reporting period, with nearly 800 views on YouTube. The final think piece by Katja Hujo summarizing the series was also promoted widely, including on UN DESA's Finance for Development Blog, and through international tax networks and newsletters.

84.   Proactive outreach to FfD processes at the international level was complemented by regular engagement with project and institutional networks, informing them through UNRISD's eBulletin and a project e-newsletter, initiated in December 2013 and currently at its eighth edition. At the end of 2015, the project mailing list had grown to 305 (up from 240 at the end of 2014, and 170 at the end of 2013).

85.   Feedback from project constituents during the reporting period testified to the relevance and quality of the project and its findings. Both *The Road to Addis and Beyond* series as well and the communication of research findings through the project newsletter received praise. In early 2015, UNDP's International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth approached UNRISD with a request to publish a "One Pager" based on the project paper by Cécile Cherrier (*Examining the Catalytic Effect of Aid on Domestic Resource Mobilization for Social Transfers in Low-Income Countries*), demonstrating its relevance to a wide audience. A joint IPC-IG–UNRISD One Pager was published in May. The paper was also widely disseminated to DFID country offices that support major social protection programmes, and provided the context for a video discussion between DFID offices in London, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania and Uganda about the political economy of social protection system-building in Uganda. A participant in this discussion called it "the best overview of political economy and social protection issues in Africa I can recall reading". UNRISD was invited on several occasions to present the work on domestic resource mobilization, including at the Annual Meeting of the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Metals and Sustainable Development in October attended by an international audience of policy makers and practitioners. A presentation was also given to a group of 16 international master students in Global Political Economy from Kassel University in June 2015, and at the Global Environmental Policy Programme (GEPP) Summer School in Geneva in September 2015.

86. *Katja Hujo is coordinating the research. In 2015, she was assisted by Harald Braumann (research analyst) and Nathalie Both, Jerome Patrick Cruz and Tobias López Peralta (research interns).*

87. *The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) provide funding for the project, with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds.*

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

Background

88. This project, which began in 2014 (see paragraphs 99–108 in the 2014 Progress Report, and paragraphs 45–51 in the 2013 Progress Report), examines the nature and effectiveness of recent developments in social policy which have taken place in emerging economies and developing countries despite persistent economic uncertainty and social crises. It aims to assess whether we are seeing the development of alternative approaches, systems or even welfare "regimes" in selected emerging/developing countries; provide improved methodological frameworks and analytical tools for understanding the development of social policies and welfare systems in emerging/developing countries, and for assessing the impacts of policies and programmes; and assess the scope for policy transfer, including the mechanisms for sharing ideas and experiences, and the economic, political and institutional conditions that facilitate the adaptation or replication of programmes.

Progress and activities

Methodology workshop

89. Following the project inception workshop in April 2014 and an open call for research interest in September 2014, the UNRISD research team selected five country and two regional cases for in-depth research The current reporting period kicked off with a two-day methodology workshop in January. Over 20 participants from the case study teams and invited experts came together in order to build a coherent basis from which the diverse research teams would work. The purpose of the workshop was to support the country and regional research teams as they further developed their research plans. The workshop served to: share relevant concepts and theories; identify appropriate and feasible methods for the case studies; establish an overarching comparative framework; and design a strategy to communicate the research findings.

90. At the workshop, the country and regional teams presented their research proposals. Invited experts enriched the discussion through feedback on concepts, theories, approaches and methodologies, with each expert bringing a specific area of focus, including: interactions between global social policy actors and national governments; the politics of informality in the social policy sector; decentralization and intergovernmental relations; the roles of the state and market in the production and delivery of public goods and services; institutional complementarity and synergies between social policy and other policy sectors; and the evaluation of comprehensive and immediate outcomes of social policy.

Update on country and country cluster case studies

China

91.   The China case study team is composed of:

- Lijie Fang, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
- Bingqin Li, Australian National University
- Jing Wang, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

92.   This case study examines how China's recent transition towards the delivery of social services at community level via social organizations (SOs) has affected the governance and outcomes of these services. The research focuses on three areas: the relationship between the state and other stakeholders; the relationship between users and service providers; and the impact of SOs on community-level services. In particular, the research examines the provision of primary health care to urban residents and inclusive service provision for migrants in response to growing mobility.

93.   In 2015, the research team completed fieldwork in the cities of Guiyang, Xiamen and Taicang. First drafts of two research papers and one main report are expected in early 2016.

India

94.   The India case study team is composed of:

- Sanjay Ruparelia, New School for Social Research
- John Harriss, Simon Fraser University
- M. Vijayabaskar, Madras Institute of Development Studies
- Gayathri Balagopal, Independent Research Professional

95.   The case study examines the background of India's social policy reforms, the character of new social policy programmes in India, the implementation process for these programmes, their performance, and the scope for policy transfer. This analysis seeks to answer key questions regarding the nature of policy reform in India, which unlike other countries in the Global South, was galvanized by the Indian Supreme Court, non-aligned civil society groups and non-party political movements demanding reinforcement of the national constitution and the recognition of socioeconomic rights, rather than by labour organizations or the political left. The research focuses on three national policy arenas: primary education, public health care, and income security.

96.   In 2015, the research team completed fieldwork. Draft research papers are expected in early 2016.

Indonesia

97.   The Indonesia case study team is composed of:

- Alexandra Kaasch, University of Bielefeld
- Mulyadi Sumarto, Gadjah Mada University
- Brooke Wilmsen, La Trobe University

98.   The Indonesia case study focuses on the development of Indonesian social policy, with particular attention to the role and influence of external policy actors (such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Germany's GIZ and the Australian government). This analysis is contrasted with an examination of the actual content and shape of the Indonesian system that considers how social protection is implemented in the country.

99.   In 2015, the research team completed fieldwork. First drafts of three research papers are expected in early 2016.

Russia
100. The Russia case study team is composed of:
- Linda Cook, Brown University
- Anna Tarasenko, National Research University, Higher School of Economics
- Elena Iarskaia-Smirnova, National Research University, Higher School of Economics
- Anna Gotlib, Samara State University

101. The case study examines the main directions of Russia's social policy and seeks to understand changes to policy-making processes, coalitions and drivers of policy choice, links between Russia's economic and political structures and social policy; and policy implementation and outcomes. The analysis is undertaken in the context of new legislation in Russia that has opened up space for civil society organizations (CSOs) to play a larger role in service provision, through the outsourcing of some social service provision to non-state actors and providing them with greater access to resources. The research focuses on policies towards motherhood/childhood with a focus on health care and childcare; pensioners' welfare including pension payments and services; and support services for adults and children with disabilities. A project brief on the Russia case study was published in December 2015.

102. The composition of the research team changed during the reporting period with the departure of Elena Vinogradova. In 2015 the research team conducted interviews with policy specialists, local administrators and activists in the CSO/non-profit sector in Moscow, the Samara Oblast, and the Republic of Karelia. First drafts of three research papers are expected in August 2016.

South Africa
103. The South Africa case study team is composed of:
- Sophie Plagerson, University of Johannesburg
- Leila Patel, University of Johannesburg
- Tessa Hochfeld, University of Johannesburg
- Marianne Ulriksen, University of Johannesburg

104. The South Africa case study addresses how competing development paradigms affect the nature and priorities of social policy, especially in regard to the relationship between social, economic and environmental policies. Core questions in the research also consider the political economy factors that influence social policy choices and developments; gendered social and economic impacts of different social assistance and social insurance policies in South Africa; and the extent to which policies are moving from a residual, neoliberal model to a more comprehensive and redistributive model. A project brief on the South Africa case study was published in March 2015.

105. In 2015, the research team conducted key stakeholder interviews and hosted a workshop: "How is #gender trending in social policy in South Africa?", which gathered a number of interdisciplinary experts to discuss issues of relevance to the study. Preliminary findings have been collected and a second round of interviews

will be conducted in early 2016, with draft papers scheduled to be submitted in late spring 2016.

Middle East and North Africa I
106. The MENA I team is composed of:

- Rana Jawad, University of Bath
- Hicham Mansour, University Mohamed V-Agdal, Rabat Morocco
- Adam Coutts, University of Cambridge
- Nidhal Ben Cheikh, Center for Research and Social Studies, Tunis
- Abed Ayyad, Doha Institute: The Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies
- Nora Aboushady, Cairo University

107. The MENA I research aims to map out the institutional frameworks for social policy in the case study countries—Oman, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt—and to critically examine key developments in their fiscal, employment, cash transfer and public health policies. This policy mapping process will culminate in an institutional analysis of social policy formation in the country cases, and an evaluation of the impact of these social policies in addressing inequality and poverty.

108. Data collection and interview transcriptions were completed in 2015 for all countries. First drafts of the research papers, and the framework to be used in the final comparative report, are expected in early 2016.

Middle East and North Africa II
109. The MENA II team is composed of:

- Heath Prince, University of Texas, Austin
- Yara Halasa, Brandeis University
- Amna Khan, Center for Advanced Studies in Energy, Islamabad

110. This research team was commissioned in July 2015 following the departure of the original team led by Amaney Jamal (Princeton University) from the project.

111. The MENA II research seeks to understand how disconnected social and industrial policy in the case study countries—Oman, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt—led to high levels of youth unemployment despite large investments in human capital development. The study asks what new developments have emerged following the Arab Spring, and how they seek to address issues of policy mismatches and youth unemployment.

112. The newly formed research team submitted an expanded proposal and detailed research plan in September 2015. The team has begun fieldwork and a midterm report is expected in early 2016.

Country Research Papers: Rwanda and Brazil
113. Chika Ezeanya (University of Rwanda) – *Rwanda Country Study: The Rise of Home-Grown Ideas and Grassroots Voices*
The paper focuses on how indigenous knowledge has been incorporated into social policy formulation and implementation in Rwanda, and the influence of different political, social and economic institutions. It also considers both the impacts of existing social protection strategies, as well as how development partners, civil

society, private sector and international institutions influence them. The final draft was completed during the reporting period and sent for external peer review in view of online publication in 2016 as an UNRISD Working Paper.

114. Lena Lavinas (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro) – *Is There a Brazilian Welfare Regime?*

The paper paints a portrait of the contradictions, challenges, changes and continuity in the Brazilian social welfare system. It analyses the structure of social spending and its consequences, highlighting both positive and unintended impacts of social protection in terms of the way economic and social policies have interacted; and it argues that the current paring down of social policies to facilitate fiscal adjustment threatens the institutional foundations of the country's social security system. The first draft of the paper was received and comments provided during the reporting period. A revised draft is expected in early 2016.

Thematic Papers

115. Dele Olowu (Independent Researcher) – *Decentralization and Related Institutional Issues*

This paper examines the conditions under which local or subnational entities can be effective in the collection and analysis of relevant information needed for social policy advocacy, formulation, implementation and evaluation. Specifically, it asks: What institutional coordination mechanisms enhance or undermine social policy formulation, implementation and evaluation between central and local entities? What is the relationship between successful decentralization of social policy and the correct sequencing between fiscal decentralization and functional decentralization? And what is the relationship between successful decentralization and quality of human resource capacities at national and local levels? The first draft was submitted in November 2015 and was being reviewed.

116. Rina Agarwala (Johns Hopkins University) – *Incorporating Informal Workers into 21st Century Social Contracts*

This paper examines the global context related to informal labour and social contracts and focuses on new social contracts emerging in the 21st century as a product of these processes, with particular consideration given to labour as a vehicle for change. The paper also examines the changes in actors, institutions and political processes in new and/or old political dimensions of welfare regimes which are increasingly important in reforming social policy. The first draft was submitted in October 2015 and returned with comments. The final draft is expected in early 2016.

117. Nicola Yeates (The Open University) – *Thinking Globally, Analysing Transnationally: New Directions in Social Policy*

This paper examines the conceptual premises of transnational and global approaches to social policy, identifying how these have been pursued through research strategies to date and with what results. It assesses the conceptual bifurcation between "national" and "global" social policy, arguing that an integrative approach cognizant of the limitations of demarcations between national and international (just as between politics and economics, public and private etc.) is needed as part of a strategy to strengthen the evidence base and theory-building about the sources, drivers, processes, effects and outcomes of contemporary welfare restructuring and social policy change. The first draft was submitted in October 2015 and returned with comments. The final draft is expected in early 2016.

118. During the current reporting period, Smita Srinivas (Indian Institute for Human Settlements) was commissioned to produce a paper on institutional diversity and social policy formation. This paper will challenge the prevailing presumption in mainstream development discourse that markets are dynamic and social policy institutions hinder growth. A first draft is expected in mid-2016.

Communications and impact

119. Selected sessions of the project's methodology workshop were video recorded, and two short videos were produced and made available on the UNRISD YouTube channel in order to raise awareness about the project.

120. Project Briefs were published for the South Africa and Russia case studies during the reporting period. Briefs on the other case studies are planned for 2016.

121. Two think pieces related to the project were produced by research interns:

- *Low Oil Prices and New Departures in Saudi Arabian Social Policy: A Promising Sign for Development?* – Benedict Craven, posted on the UNRISD website

- *From Participation to Partnership: Public-Community Partnerships for Inclusive Social Policy* – Anna Dadswell, forthcoming

122. Interim research findings informed Research Coordinator Ilcheong Yi's inputs to several high-level forums for policy debate and policy making, including the following:

- **High-Level Workshop on the Future of Development Policy in the Arab Region** (organized by ESCWA, May, Lebanon).

- **XIII Meeting of the Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs of the CPLP** (organized by the Secretariat of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries and the Ministry of Social Solidarity, June, Timor Leste).

- **UN DESA Expert Group Meeting on Strengthening Social Development in the Contemporary World** (May) which undertook a review of policies and strategies that have effectively strengthened social development; produced evidence-based recommendations for governments and the international community; and provided inputs for the report of the Secretary-General on "Rethinking and strengthening social development in the contemporary world".

- **UN DESA Expert Group Meeting on Social Development and the 2030 Agenda** (October), with a paper titled "Institutional Complementarity for Equality of Opportunity and Equality of Outcomes". The meeting aimed to provide a strategic framework for sustainable development from a social perspective; identify areas that require greater policy coherence to effectively address interlinkages between the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development; review how to address specific needs of (or how to involve) vulnerable social groups; and examine how to harmonize SDG implementation with that of existing policies and instruments related to social groups.

123. *This project is coordinated by Ilcheong Yi. In 2015, assistance was provided by Elizabeth Koechlein and Kelly Stetter (Research Analysts), and Roosa Jolkkonen, Benedict Craven, Susanne Gjønnes, Anna Dadswell, and Giulia Scaroni (Research Interns).*

Towards Universal Social Security in Emerging Economies

Background

125. This three-year research project (2012–2014) examined programmes for income and health security in selected middle-income emerging economies that reformed or extended social security in recent decades: Brazil, China, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Thailand and Venezuela. The project explored the diverse pathways to extending social security, with the goal of understanding the political, social, economic and institutional arrangements that enhance the availability, affordability and accessibility of programmes for income and health security.

Research Wrap-up

126. The research has thrown up the following key findings:

- A new politics of expansion of health care coverage makes the boundary between institutionalized and non-institutionalized politics fuzzy and permeable. Social movements play a significant role in this new politics, reshaping institutional politics, as governments seeking political stability and social order adopt policies of welfare expansion.

- Abundance or lack of financial resources to expand the coverage of health care tends to be determined by institutional capacity, political will and the politics of reform.

- Discursive struggles over ideas and norms of universality in health care, which shape the attitudes of the public, are critical since they affect the interests and priorities of health stakeholders and the quality of health care. In national politics, universalism may be interpreted as meaning a universal legal entitlement to health care, or it may imply a deeper shared belief in social inclusion. The way these interpretations are developed and adopted by political actors has an important impact on the outcome of reforms.

- Tension and competition within government over the expansion of health care coverage are common across countries with different types of political regime, for instance in the cases of liberal democratic South Africa and socialist authoritarian China. Both cases demonstrate that achieving consensus with key stakeholders and, in particular, the support of the wider central government are crucial if the momentum for far-reaching health reforms is to be maintained, as individual ministries may otherwise differ in their approach to health care.

- Configurations of institutions and policies, in particular those of the public and private sectors for extending health care coverage and moving towards universalism in the health sector, are diverse across countries. Given the entrenched and deep-rooted market culture in the health sector of almost all emerging economies, and the likely reliance on the private sector to meet health care needs at least in the immediate term, policy makers will need to identify strategies to meaningfully engage and incentivize the private sector to achieve the desired outcomes.

- All the countries studied within the project show that the expansion of health coverage was accompanied by diverse forms of decentralization. The drivers of this decentralization varied. In South Africa, Brazil and Indonesia, decentralization was a part of the democratization process, while economic transition from a centralized planned economy to a market economy led decentralization in Russia and China. Health system reforms to expand health coverage were heavily influenced by the nature of the institutions and the role of the major actors involved in the decentralization process. Structural and institutional issues across the

political, economic and social dimensions—such as regional disparity in terms of resources, the governance structure of resources, and political actors involved in central and local politics—significantly affected the design, financing and implementation of health system reforms, and their outcomes in terms of health coverage.

- Tax-financed health schemes that cover a significant share of the population previously outside contribution-based insurance schemes play a game-changing role in the development of health systems. Thailand's UCS and Brazil's SUS, which brought those without coverage into the formal system, had the broadest effect on population health outcomes through direct and indirect impacts on other systems of health provision; and data collected on previously unregistered beneficiaries can be used to develop other social service programmes as well.

- The meanings of universalism within a health care system are socially constructed and contested. The historical evolution of social policy systems and the cases studied demonstrate that universalism in health has been continuously redefined by the interactions between diverse political forces and through specific policy processes. The research documents that developing countries can successfully expanded their health care systems in terms of beneficiaries and services, moving towards universal health care.

- Deliberative and participatory democratic practices provide an important space for resistance against an exclusory health care system and movement towards a universal health care system. Institutional capacity both within and outside the health system is a requirement for moving towards a universal system.

- The presence of an effective and legitimate state, an efficient and meritocratic civil service, professional competency and professional ethics, and ideas of human rights and citizenship are crucial components that make health systems more universal.

- Moving towards a universal health care system is a long-term process involving both progress and regress not only in health, but in *all*, policies. Reforms to promote universal access, to improve quality of care and to contain costs may improve the medical system in general, but alone they cannot be expected to substantially improve the health of the population because they pay insufficient attention other factors that improve health: the reduction of poverty, and secure access to nutritious food, clean water, sanitation, shelter, education and preventive care.

- Addressing social and economic determinants of health such as poverty, inequality and unemployment would have major impacts on overall population health. In this sense rebalancing economic and social development to create synergies for generating and redistributing resources effectively is crucial, since it makes a health system both more universal and more sustainable.

Publications

127. UNRISD published 12 Working Papers out of the 14 papers that were commissioned for the project in 2013 (see paragraph 27 in the 2013 Progress Report). These are:

- Julia Buxton – *Social Policy in Venezuela: Bucking Neo-Liberalism or Unsustainable Clientelism?* UNRISD Working Paper 2014–16, November 2014

- Linda Cook – *Constraints on Universal Health Care in the Russian Federation: Inequality, Informality and the Failures of Mandatory Medical Insurance* UNRISD Working Paper 2015–5, February 2015

- Ben Fine – *The Continuing Enigmas of Social Policy* UNRISD Working Paper 2014-10, June 2014

- William Hsiao, Mingqiang Li and Shufang Zhang – *Universal Health Coverage: The Case of China* UNRISD Working Paper 2014-15, November 2014

- Susanne MacGregor – *Welfare: Theoretical and Analytical Paradigms* UNRISD Working Paper 2014-13, November 2014

- Ana D'Avila Viana, Hudson Pacífico da Silva and Ilcheong Yi– *Universalizing Health Care in Brazil: Challenges and Opportunities* UNRISD Working Paper 2015-8, April 2015

- Marcus André Barreto Campelo de Melo – *Political and Institutional Drivers of Social Security Universalization in Brazil* UNRISD Working Paper 2014-20, December 2014

- Santosh Mehrotra, Neha Kumra and Ankita Gandhi – *India's Fragmented Social Protection System in India: Five Rights Are in Place; But Two Are Still Missing* UNRISD Working Paper 2014-18, December 2014

- Rebecca Surender – *The Drivers of Universal Health Care in South Africa: Role of Ideas, Actors and Institutions* UNRISD Working Paper 2014-19, December 2014

- Asep Suryahadi, Vita Febriany and Athia Yumna – *Expanding Social Security in Indonesia: The Process and Challenges* UNRISD Working Paper 2014-14, November 2014

- Michael Samson, Sasha van Katwyk, Maarten Fröling, Rumbidzai Ndoro, with Cara Meintjes, Lien Buts and Bryant Renaud – *The Impacts of Universalization: A Case Study on Thailand's Social Protection and Universal Health Coverage* UNRISD Working Paper 2015-4, February 2015

- Prapaporn Tivayanond and Piya Hanvoravongchai – *The Impacts of Universalization: Case Study on Thailand Social Protection and Universal Health Coverage* UNRISD Working Paper 2014-14, November 2014

The final project volume

128. Revised versions of selected papers were compiled into an edited volume tentatively titled *Towards Universal Health Care in Emerging Economies: Opportunities and Challenges*, to be published with Palgrave Macmillan in 2016 (extended from an original date in 2015). This will be the seventeenth volume in the joint UNRISD/Palgrave series, *Social Policy in a Development Context*. Throughout the reporting period there was considerable editing and revising of the papers. The compiled volume is currently undergoing external peer review prior to submission to the publisher.

129. The edited volume presents lessons on political and institutional drivers and challenges of expanding coverage to move towards universal health care in development contexts. These lessons are drawn from analysis of eight emerging economies roughly categorized into two groups: Brazil, China and Thailand, which demonstrate significant progress in actual coverage as well as legal guarantee; and India, Indonesia, Russia, South Africa and Venezuela, which are cases in which there is a legal guarantee or policy framework for universal health care, but less satisfactory performance in terms of actual coverage.

130. The contributions use a broadly shared framework, "public sector systems of provision", which emphasizes both the distinctive nature, actors and processes involved in the provision of health care, and the context in which health care systems evolve. Investigating the relationship between the health care system and the

policies and institutions of other social and economic policy sectors, the chapters explore the institutional and political factors that facilitate the expansion of health coverage in countries with diverse social, political and economic contexts. Paying special attention to the historical trajectories of institutional and policy linkages between the health care system, other policy sectors, and political and social coalitions, the volume offers lessons on available and relevant political and institutional arrangements for social policy that will be of interest to both academics and practitioners.

131. Universal health care refers to health services and care provided to all individuals regardless of gender, race, region, age, health status, income or wealth. Universal coverage of health care means that all individuals are allowed treatment, but in practice this does not mean that everyone has access to health care. Barriers such as distance, lack of financial means and information, and discrimination, for example, may prevent individuals from receiving treatment. The UN General Assembly resolution on universal health coverage, unanimously adopted in December 2012, expresses the aspiration for universal health care with a focus on enhancing access to key promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health interventions for all at an affordable cost, thereby achieving equity in access. It makes achieving universal health coverage (UHC) one of the top priorities in development goals. But how this can be accomplished remains an open question. This volume begins to contribute a response.

132. The volume comprises the following chapters.

133. *Introduction* – Ilcheong Yi, Elizabeth Koechlein and Armando Negri

Based on the findings of the country studies compiled in this volume, the overview summarizes the challenges to expanding health care coverage and draws out lessons on the drivers of universal health care. Reviewing the diverse institutional and political arrangements and developmental sequence of the selected health care systems in the countries having achieved universal health coverage in various dimensions, it highlights potential structural and institutional opportunities and constraints and suggests how they can be overcome.

134. *The Continuing Enigmas of Social Policy* – Ben Fine

Based on a critical review of the literature on social policy and welfare states before and after the 2008 global economic crisis, and their approach to analysing and making social policy, this chapter suggests a new approach that focuses on the unique set of actors, processes and institutions of sectoral programmes of social policy. The chapter describes the opportunities and limitations of the suggested approach—"public sector systems of provision" for explaining the diversity of responses across developed and developing countries' welfare states to the varied impacts of financialization in the neoliberal era.

135. *Universalism and Health: The Battle of Ideas* – Susanne MacGregor

This chapter reviews ideas of universalism and targeting in different welfare paradigms showing how the industrialization thesis, the three worlds of welfare capitalism, and social investment states link to key policies and assumptions. Explanations are located in historical and contemporary contexts, and the literature of social policy is seen to be both descriptive and prescriptive. The chapter examines arguments for and against universalism and targeting, drawing lessons for how to expand social security systems in emerging economies,

highlighting the value of systems which include the majority of the population, are organized around principles of social insurance and recognize the value of care work.

136. *The Politics of Health Care Reform in Thailand* – Erik Martinez Kuhonta

This chapter explains the broad institutional framework of development policies in which the transformation of the health care system took place in Thailand. It explores both institutional capacity to implement reform and the politics of reducing mobilization of opposition to reform. It argues that in the process of Thailand's democratization, a number of changes in political institutions, strengthened political parties, government stability and empowerment of civil society were important for the implementation of reforms to achieve universal health care coverage. The accumulation of bureaucratic commitment and capacity since the mid-1970s were instrumental in ushering the reform through myriad obstacles.

137. *Evolution of Thailand's Universal Health Coverage and its Impacts* – Prapaporn Yivayanond and Piya Hanvoravongchai

Adopting and elaborating Sen's "comprehensive outcomes" approach, this chapter examines how Thailand's Universal Health Coverage scheme impacted the development of other state institutions, in particular those related to planning and financing. The chapter argues that the process of expanding the health care system and establishing Universal Health Coverage not only improved access to health care but also contributed to expanding other social security schemes. The Thai experience highlights the policy and institutional linkages between health care and other policies.

138. *Political and Institutional Drivers of Social Security Universalization in Brazil* – Marcus André Campelo de Melo

This chapter explains the institutional and political drivers of universalism with a focus on the factors that put the Unified Health System (SUS) in place in a politically and institutionally viable way. It examines the nature of political competition, the process of generating shared belief in social inclusion and universalism, and the institutional and organizational capacity (including fiscal capacity) which shaped the evolution and operation of the SUS. Socially constructed during the process of transition to democracy, the principle of universalism was an overarching ideal that can be found in social security and social assistance as well as health care.

139. *Universalizing Health Care in Brazil: Opportunities and Challenges* – Ana Luiza D'Ávila Viana, Hudson Pacífico da Silva and Ilcheong Yi

This chapter situates the development of the Brazilian Unified Health System (SUS) within a hybrid regime of neoliberal and new developmentalist policies. Focusing on three key dimensions of health system development, the chapter highlights the opportunities and challenges in moving towards a universal health care system in the Brazilian context of great regional inequality, chronic underfunding and complicated relations between the public and private sectors. It argues that a participatory mechanism in which the state assumes a role of strategic agent and civil society organizations actively participate in health policy making was a key driver of universalization of health care coverage, and opened a window of opportunity to create a virtuous complementarity between health care expansion and other policies for overall development.

140. *What Kind of Welfare State is Emerging in China?* – Stein Ringen and Kinglun Ngok

This chapter examines the development of the Chinese social security system—including social insurance, social assistance and social services—against seven key questions on the Chinese welfare state: the originality of the Chinese model; its socialist characteristics; developmental nature; family policy; progressivity; similarities and differences in relation to established welfare regimes of the West; and the degree of systemization. The chapter argues that the welfare state emerging in China is without novelty and is not guided by an idea of purpose; rather, it serves as a support system for the market economy. It is not, and is not seen to be, an instrument in the transformation of a brute market economy into a qualitatively different "socialist" market economy. In the universe of welfare state experience, including that of East Asian developmental welfarism, the welfare state in China is limited and defensive in both ambition and practice.

141. *China's Universal Health Care Coverage* – William Hsiao, Mingqiang Li and Shufang Zhang

Critically reviewing the development of the Chinese health care system with specific attention to the serious consequences of its 1980s policy shift towards privatization and commercialization of health care, this chapter explains the institutions and actors which have driven and shaped health care system reform. It particularly highlights the role of international organizations and experts in the reform process, and explains the political space where diverse policy directions of the Chinese Communist Party interact over the health care system. Assessing the performance in terms of access to health care, quality and affordability of health care, equity in access and quality, health outcomes, and financial risk protection from high catastrophic medical expenses, the chapter identifies challenges that remain for China's health care system as well as lessons from its experience.

142. *Constraints on Universal Health Care in the Russian Federation: Inequality, Informality and the Failures of Mandatory Health Insurance Reforms* – Linda J. Cook

This chapter explains the sources and patterns of constraints on universalism and the strengths and weaknesses of Russia's contemporary health care system. Reviewing the achievements, limits and legacies of the Soviet-era system, the persisting negative effects of defunding and botched reforms during the 1990s, and the system's recovery after 2000, it considers both the causes of positive developments and outcomes, and the factors generating inefficiency and fragmentation. It highlights the importance of relationships between inequality, informality and inefficiency as the causes of decline in many key health indicators, and the efforts of Russian health policy to break the nexus. It argues that strengthened government control over the health sector after 2010, including recentralization of the health system at the federal level, has contributed to improving the health system, health outcomes and health equity but left many challenges related to the nexus almost intact.

143. *The Fragmented Social Protection System in India: Five Key Rights but Two Missing* – Santosh Mehrotra, Neha Kumra and Ankita Gandhi

This chapter explores the bottleneck to universal health coverage in India where other key social welfare schemes in the areas of work, education and food have made steady progress based a rights-based approach, as opposed to the approach treating India's citizens as mere beneficiaries of state-provided welfare. It examines the government's flagship health insurance scheme for the poor, the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, and identifies key deficiencies such as financial protection, coverage and benefit package. The

chapter suggests a number of areas where immediate policy interventions are needed to fulfil the commitment to universal health care as a right: human resource management, essential drug procurement system, and public health infrastructure.

144. *The Drivers of Universal Health Care in South Africa: The Role of Ideas, Actors and Institutions* – Rebecca Surender

This chapter explores the contestation, constraints and challenges facing the South African plan for tax-funded universal national health insurance announced in 2012. Pointing out significant disparities in the quality of service and health facilities across regions, overgrown private sector, fiscal federalism and widespread corruption as the main deficiencies of the South African health care system, the chapter emphasizes the importance of the state as an actor to address these problems. The chapter argues that the government will face considerable challenges to its proposed reform path and that the eventual design of the new system may have to be a compromised version of the system envisaged in the original Green Paper. In particular the government will need to garner the support of sections of the medical profession tasked with implementing the reforms.

145. *Social Policy in Venezuela: Bucking Neoliberalism or Unsustainable Clientelism?* – Julia Buxton

This chapter examines the social protection policies, or missions, introduced in Venezuela by the government of President Hugo Chávez (1998–2013) with a focus on health care. The chapter contextualizes and evaluates the government's attempts to implement an integrative model of coverage informed by participatory and social medicine approaches. It argues that the achievements were significant, particularly given the social, political and economic crisis inherited by Chávez, but that health and other welfare initiatives are unsustainable without major institutional and macroeconomic policy change. Based on the research findings, the chapter predicts with caution that with the death of Chávez in March 2013 and subsequent narrow victory of his successor Nicolás Maduro, political conditions are not conducive to the reform processes that are necessary to consolidate the advances that have been made.

146. *Social Security Reform in Indonesia: Current Process and Challenges* – Asep Suryahadi, Vita Febriany and Athia Yumna

This chapter reviews the development of social security provision in Indonesia, which has evolved from a selective system for a small number of formal sector workers during the New Order period to universal coverage, at least in principle, in the current period. It argues that despite the economic boom and bust, social security schemes (including health care) have consistently expanded in terms of both level of benefits and coverage. It periodizes the development of social security with two historical milestones: the establishment of the New Order government; and democratization after the Asian financial crisis. Pointing out the structural and institutional constraints—vast geography, huge population, and diverse availability and quality of infrastructure—it argues that the implementation of the national social security system to cover the entire population should proceed very cautiously and involve all stakeholders including local governments, employers, employees, implementing agencies (BPJS Health and BPJS Employment), as well as service providers.

Communications and impact

147. The findings from the project informed Research Coordinator Ilcheong Yi's inputs for the academic event "Southern Regionalisms, Global Agendas: Innovating

Inclusive Access to Health and Medicines in a Context of Social Inequity" (organized by The Open University as part of the PRARI (Poverty Reduction and Regional Integration) Project, December, Milton Keynes UK), as well as for the high-level forums for policy debate and policy making listed in paragraph 122.

148. Two presentations based on the project findings were delivered during the World Social Forum in Tunisia in March, as part of the Universal Health and Social Security thematic pillar. In this way, lessons of the research were shared with experts and civil society leaders from North African countries (Morocco and Tunisia in particular), who showed great interest in their relevance for the region.

149. Ilcheong Yi co-authored a paper that was widely disseminated via the Plataforma Política Social (Boletim 104, Maio 2015). Plataforma Política Social reaches 65,000 subscribers every week and is the main reference (among progressive scholars, activists and policy makers) in the current debate on Brazil's challenges to cope with its downward economic trend.

150. *This project is coordinated by Ilcheong Yi. In 2015, assistance was provided by Elizabeth Koechlein and Kelly Stetter (Research Analysts), and Roosa Jolkkonen, Benedict Craven, Susanne Gjønnes, Portia Spinks, Anna Dadswell, and Giulia Scaroni (Research Interns).*

151. *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.*

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

Linking Social Protection and Human Rights

Background

153. This activity, initiated in late 2013 by UNRISD in collaboration with the former UN Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, aims to improve understanding of a human rights-based approach to social protection and provide resources that can support the development of capacities to implement rights-based social protection systems. It is a web-based platform designed to provide policy makers and practitioners with a unique combination of resources that won't be found elsewhere: a clear explanation of fundamental principles and relevant instruments, examples of jurisprudence, and an inclusive space for engagement around experiences, best practices and innovative solutions.

Progress and activities

The redesigned, enhanced stand-alone platform

154. A set of online resources was initially made available via the UNRISD website. In 2015, with the support of the Social Protection Department of the International Labour Organization (ILO), they were migrated to a new stand-alone website platform (www.socialprotection-humanrights.org). The migration to a stand-alone site provided the opportunity to reconsider the structure of the platform, making it significantly more user-friendly, and to add new content. Visitors to the site can now

search each section by issue, author, principle, country, region and more. The new layout of the platform comprises the following components.

155. The **Homepage**, which welcomes users and features news and highlights about linking social protection and human rights.

156. The **About** section, which explains the platform's history, objective and components, and provides information about the platform partners and the Advisory Group.

157. The **Framework**, which explains the social protection obligations contained in human rights laws and standards that are relevant for states and other responsible actors in the design, implementation and evaluation of social protection programmes.

158. **Expert Commentaries**, which are 1,000-word think pieces written for the platform by leading practitioners, researchers and policy makers. Expert commentaries explore the complex challenges associated with the human rights-based approach to social protection. By the end of the reporting period there were a total of 40 expert commentaries, including the following seven which were posted in 2015:

- David Chipanta – *Investment, Commitment and Innovation: Fast-Tracking Social Protection to End AIDS*
- Juliet Willetts – *Mutual Reinforcement of the Human Right to Social Protection and the Human Right to Water and Sanitation*
- Elena Gaia – *Enabling Aspirations, Realizing Rights: Social Protection for Adolescent Girls*
- Mereia Carling – *Strengthening Universality for Youth-Centred Development: The Pacific Approach*
- Minerva Rivas Velarde – *Social Protection for Indigenous Persons with Disabilities*
- Keetie Roelen – *Challenging Assumptions: From Child-Focused to Child-Sensitive Social Protection*
- Maria Clara Murteira – *For an Alternative Framing of Pension Policy*

159. The **Legal Depository**, which contains legal instruments and legal cases. "Legal instruments" is a collection of international, regional and national human rights instruments that provide a legal basis for implementing rights-based social protection systems. "Legal cases" is a collection of key decisions and judgements made by international, regional and domestic forums in favour of implementing rights-based social protection.

160. A new section, **Key Issues**, was created during the platform's migration. The key issues are nine topics that have been identified as crucial to implementing rights-based social protection systems. The nine key issues are:

- Social protection systems
- Administration and delivery of services
- Disadvantaged and vulnerable groups
- Universality of protection and effective access
- Financing
- Governance, accountability and democracy

- Relationship with other human rights
- Gender
- Topical issues

161. Each key issue, after a brief explanation of its relevance to rights-based social protection, has additional sub-topics which allow users to explore the issues in greater detail. Each page provides access to all the relevant legal cases and instruments, expert commentaries and resources that are available on the platform, allowing users to connect relevant themes and develop a well-rounded understanding.

162. The **Resources** section provides access to and summaries of research papers, books and book chapters, journal articles, videos and studies from all platform partners and other organizations that have been identified as helping to promote a rights-based approach to social protection. The migration provided the opportunity to add relevant resources, and develop a new search function that allows users to look for resources by key issue, region, country, year, principle, author and more. The resources are particularly relevant for building social protection systems that are not only rights-based, but are also sustainable in light of the approval of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September. The following resources were added to the platform in 2015:

- *Transformative Social Policy and Poverty Reduction*, Chapter 5 of UNRISD's 2010 Flagship Report, Combating Poverty and Inequality: Structural Change, Social Policy and Politics, discusses the state's responsibility to provide financially sustainable and rights-based social protection.
- The FAO 2015 State of Food and Agriculture Report, *Social Protection and Agriculture: Breaking the Cycle of Rural Poverty*, focuses on the importance of mobilizing domestic resources to create social protection systems that target rural poverty and food insecurity.
- The ILO's *The Decade of Adjustment: A Review of Austerity Trends*, part of its Extension of Social Security (ESS) series, questions whether or not the fiscal contraction projected by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) between 2005 and 2020 in 187 countries, well as the specific austerity measures which are being considered, are conducive to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- UNICEF's *Children of the Recession: The Impact of the Economic Crisis on Child Well-Being in Rich Countries* examines how the Great Recession impacted children. The report discusses how the unsustainability of social protection systems led to a scaling-back that significantly impacted children, especially poor children in the Global North.

Briefing papers

163. Issue briefs are being prepared for publication on the platform. The topics of these briefs are:

- the importance of a rights-based approach in providing social protection
- the gendered impact of conditional cash transfer programmes
- rights-based social protection for persons with disabilities
- the right to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Communications and impact

164. Between June, when it migrated to a stand-alone website, and December 2015, the platform received 10,049 visitors and 21,902 page views, with both figures increasing month-on-month.

165. The UNRISD Communications and Outreach Unit developed a number of products to raise awareness and support promotion of the platform; these were widely disseminated by UNRISD and other platform partners during the reporting period:

- A flyer and a postcard presenting the project's background and objectives. These were disseminated at events worldwide attended by UNRISD and other project partners, as well as at events where UNRISD staff were not in attendance, such as Social Protection for All: Putting SDG Commitments into Practice (organized by SOLIDAR at the European Parliament in Brussels in October), and Human Rights in EU Trade and Development Policies: Following the Silver Thread (organized by the Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies in December).

- A short introductory video was produced in which Magdalena Sepúlveda, UNRISD Senior Research Associate and initiator of the platform, takes viewers on a tour of the platform and explains its unique contribution and content. This was posted on the UNRISD YouTube channel in July and was viewed nearly 500 times. Additional video footage was recorded with four other human rights and social protection practitioners who work on linking the two fields, and this is being used in the production of short promotional videos that will be released in early 2016.

166. UNRISD produced nine other videos on topics related to the linkages between social protection and human rights using footage from events that took place during the reporting period, as described below.

167. UNRISD regularly promotes the platform and its activities—events, posting of new expert commentaries, videos, etc.—via its own social media channels (Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn).

168. Platform partners have disseminated the platform through their own channels, including:

- Isabel Ortiz, Director of Social Protection at the International Labour Organization (ILO), is featured in a video explaining the importance of linking social protection with human rights, and how the platform will contribute to this goal.

- The ILO's Social Protection Department website features a link to the platform.

- The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has a permanent link to the platform on their Guides and Toolkits page, as well as a news item on the launch of the platform.

- The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean featured a news item on the platform launch in their Social Development Network newsletter.

169. Other organizations, such as Development Pathways, GIZ, the Southern Africa Social Protection Network, the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI Social Protection Working Group and the Organization of American States (Inter-American Social Protection Network) featured links on their websites and in newsletters, and promoted the platform on their social media channels.

170. In 2015, the Uganda Social Protection Platform approached UNRISD to request assistance in developing rights-based social protection systems and programmes on the ground, demonstrating the platform's impact even at such an early stage. Exploring opportunities for collaboration will be a priority in 2016.

171. UNRISD was also exploring the possibility of sharing its expertise on social protection and human rights via the 2016 IDS short course Social Protection: Policies, Programmes and Evidence, a platform for sharing the latest knowledge, evidence and practice of social protection among policy makers, practitioners and researchers.

Events
172. UNRISD (co-)organized six events in 2015 to raise awareness and visibility of the Social Protection and Human Rights platform.

Finding Ways Forward: Opportunities and Challenges in Promoting Rights-Based Social Protection Systems
173. On 17 September in partnership with the ILO and on behalf of the platform partners, UNRISD organized a full-day workshop to officially launch the platform. The event, combining expert panels and roundtable discussions, brought together representatives from international organizations, governments and civil society organizations to discuss challenges, good practices and ways forward in implementing universal rights-based social protection. The event was introduced and moderated by Magdalena Sepúlveda.

174. **Panel I How Does a Human Rights-Based Approach Add Value to Social Protection?** This panel featured participants from the platform partners: Isabel Ortiz (ILO), Katja Hujo (UNRISD), Christian Courtis (OHCHR), Maya Takagi (FAO) and Ann Blomberg (UN Women).

175. **Panel II Clarity amid Complexity: International Organizations' Role in Social Protection Systems.** This panel featured Jane Hodges (Former Bureau for Gender Equality Director at ILO), Alexandra Barrantes (Organization of American States), Elena Gaia (UNICEF) and Stefan Tromel (ILO). Topics included incorporating the gender perspective into social protection, a rights-based approach to social protection in Latin America, children's right to social protection, and promoting persons with disabilities' participation through social protection.

176. **Panel III Transformative Policies and Programmes: Challenges and Opportunities from a Government Perspective.** This panel featured Andrés Scagliola (Government of the City of Montevideo) and Katariina Sario (Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland). The speakers discussed government challenges in implementing rights-based social protection from the LGBT perspective and the role of donors in promoting a human rights-based approach to social protection.

177. **Panel IV Civil Stakes: Making Meaningful Space for Civil Society Actors in Designing, Implementing and Evaluation Social Protection.** This panel featured Yvonne Theemann (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Geneva Office), Raquel Gonzalez (International Trade Union Confederation), Peter Lloyd-Sherlock (University of East Anglia), Priti Darooka (Programme on Women's Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) and Mabel Grossi (SOLIDAR). Topics included the role of trade unions in supporting a rights-based approach to social protection, civil society activism for

social protection, civil society perspectives from the Middle East and North Africa, social protection floors, and academics' role in social protection for older people.

178. **Panel V Sustainable Development and Social Protection: Rights-Based Approaches to the Sustainable Development Goals.** The panellists discussed how social protection and human rights will fit into the achievement of the SDGs. The panel featured Christian Courtis (OHCHR), Stephen Kidd (Development Pathways) and Wouter van Ginneken (independent consultant). Topics included a critical assessment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the role of civil society in holding rights-bearers accountable in providing social protection.

179. During the open discussions after each panel, participants made suggestions for additional ways the platform could bridge the gap between the two fields, made concrete suggestions for resources to add to the platform (such as the Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities) and offered critical perspectives on the implementation and evaluation of social protection systems.

180. UNRISD is producing videos of the workshop sessions, to be released in 2016. All workshop panellists were invited to submit an expert commentary to the platform based on their presentation topic. This will ensure additional original content for the platform into 2016.

Overcoming Exclusion and Promoting Rights: Challenges and Opportunities in Social Protection—HRC Official Side Event

181. This event, hosted by UNRISD on 16 September in partnership with the ILO and OHCHR, was the public launch of the platform and an official side event of the 30th Session of the Human Rights Council. The two-hour panel discussion, sponsored by the Permanent Missions of Chile, Finland and Portugal, attracted an audience of over 100 people.

182. Panellists discussed rights-based social protection for vulnerable populations. Priti Darooka (Programme on Women's Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) focused on the gender perspective and civil society, while Valeria Esquivel (UNRISD) spoke about the gender perspective and care. Maya Takagi (FAO) spoke about people in rural areas, Christian Courtis (OHCHR) spoke about social protection for those who are excluded from the formal labour market. Facundo Chavez Penillas (OHCHR) spoke about social protection for persons with disabilities, and Andrés Scagliola (Government of the City of Montevideo) spoke about rights-based social protection for LGBT people. Christina Behrendt (ILO) spoke about the role of ILO social security standards in achieving social protection for vulnerable groups.

183. UNRISD produced a set of eight short videos using footage from the event. Promotion began in December and will continue in 2016.

Substantive Equality for Women: Connecting Human Rights and Public Policy—A Research-Advocacy-Policy Workshop

184. "Making Social Policy Work for Women", Session III of this event held on 15 June in partnership with UN Women and OHCHR, was devoted to discussion of social protection as a mechanism for ensuring substantive equality for women. Moderated by Magdalena Sepúlveda (then UNRISD Senior Research Fellow), speakers included Frances Raday (Working Group on Discrimination Against

Women in Law and Practice), Maxine Molyneux (Professor of Sociology, University College London) and Virginia Dandan (UN Independent Expert on Human Rights and International Solidarity).

185. A video of the session is available as part of a playlist produced by UNRISD following the event, and can be accessed via the UNRISD YouTube channel.

Social Protection Floors and Human Rights—HRC Official Side Event

186. This event was timed to coincide with the annual OHCHR report on economic, social and cultural rights (A/HRC/28/35), which was submitted to the Human Rights Council at its 28th session and focused on the contribution of social protection floors to the realization of economic, social and cultural rights.

187. The event raised awareness of social security as a human right, and explained the steps needed to ensure that national implementation of the ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation No. 202 is consistent with international and domestic human rights obligations, including gender equality.

188. Organized by UNRISD on 6 March in partnership with the ILO, OHCHR, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (Geneva) and the Global Coalition for Social Protection Floors, and sponsored by the Permanent Missions of Chile and Finland, the event drew over 100 participants, including delegates to the Human Rights Council and representatives of the UN, civil society and academic communities in Geneva.

189. Speakers brought together a range of expertise and experience from national governments, donor agencies, international agencies and non-governmental organizations: Isabel Ortiz (Director, ILO Social Protection Department), Juan Somavía (Former Director-General, ILO), Craig Mokhiber (Chief of the Development and Economic and Social Issues Branch, OHCHR), Ronald Wiman (Senior Social Policy Expert, EU Social Protection Systems Programme), Virginia Brás Gomes (Member of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) and Priti Darooka (Representative of the Global Coalition for Social Protection Floors, Executive Director of Programme on Women's Economic, Social and Cultural Rights/PWESCR). The event was moderated by Magdalena Sepúlveda (Former UN Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, and Senior Research Fellow, UNRISD).

Expert Meeting on Persons with Disabilities' Right to Social Protection

190. This meeting was organized in Berlin on 20 May by UNRISD, the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, GIZ and BMZ. UNRISD drafted the meeting report (and a briefing paper is being prepared). The meeting and report fed into the Special Rapporteur's report to the United Nations General Assembly in October 2015.

Other event participation and outreach activities

191. UNRISD took part in a range of other events throughout the reporting period in order to raise awareness of the link between social protection and human rights, and to disseminate information about the platform. Highlights of these outreach events include the following:

- **Social Protection in Haiti: Towards the Development of a New Policy** (organized by ECLAC and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour of Haiti; 27–29 May). This meeting aimed to provide the government of Haiti with technical expertise in the planning of its social protection strategy. Valeria Esquivel participated on behalf of UNRISD.

- **International Forum on Public-Private Partnerships for Sustainable Development** (organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research/UNITAR, the government of France and the host city, Annemasse; 30 October). One outcome of this event was a Declaration on Responsible Public-Private Partnerships, which was presented at COP21 in Paris in early December. As a result of UNRISD's contribution, the Declaration included a sentence highlighting the importance of PPPs respecting human rights to foster an economy of human dimensions.

- **Inclusive Social Protection for Persons with Disabilities** (organized by the ILO and the International Disability Alliance; 22–23 January and 7 July, Geneva). These two technical meetings for researchers, practitioners and policy makers fed into reports of the Special Rapporteur on persons with disabilities for the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council. Participation in these meetings was a way for UNRISD to raise awareness of the platform among subject experts.

- **International Labour Conference** (8 June, Geneva). Promotional materials announcing the new platform were disseminated to delegates.

- **Post-2015: Social Protection for All** (organized by Belgium's Federal Public Service; 27 April, Brussels). Magdalena Sepúlveda (then UNRISD Senior Research Fellow) and Isabel Ortiz (Director, ILO Social Protection Department) were on an expert panel on social protection and sustainability, which provided an opportunity to publicize the platform.

- **Paths toward Equality and Development: Latin America–Norway Dialogue** (organized by ECLAC and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 30 March, Santiago). Valeria Esquivel represented UNRISD at this high-level event to promote knowledge and the exchange of experiences among academics and government authorities from Latin America and Norway on the design and implementation of public policies oriented towards greater equality. The seminar provided an opportunity to disseminate information about the platform among key policy makers from Latin America, and to strengthen ties with platform partner ECLAC.

192. Members of the Advisory Group (whose composition has not changed, see paragraph 113 of the 2014 Progress Report) met via video-conference in January, and a 2016 meeting was being planned. Several members engaged with the platform throughout the reporting period, notably through participation in events.

Partnerships

193. The Social Protection Department of the ILO and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) were the first two partners to join UNRISD in the Linking Social Protection and Human Rights initiative in 2014.

194. Seven new partners joined the platform in 2015:
- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
- Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

195. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has been approached to join the platform.

196. Organizations outside the UN system have also shown interest in participating in the platform, demonstrating the relevance of this initiative and continued positive response. Discussions are under way among the platform partners and will continue in 2016 concerning the best ways to engage non-UN entities in the platform.

Future directions

197. UNRISD has requested a no-cost extension of the funding agreement with Finland to use unexpended monies between 1 January and 31 December 2016 for project activities, including the following.

- Continue outreach via (co-)organization of events, such as co-hosting a workshop with the Water Supply and Sanitation Coordinating Council in March 2016 in Geneva on equality and non-discrimination in the provision of WASH; and (co-)organization of Side Events during sessions of the Human Rights Council in Geneva.

- Capacity building and training via relevant external events, including delivery of a lecture as part of the 2016 IDS short course Social Protection: Policies, Programmes and Evidence in June-July 2016 in Brighton, UK.

- Continue sourcing original content in the form of expert commentaries, and relevant resources and legal materials.

- Publication of issue briefs.

- With partners and advisory group, explore ways to engage non-UN entities in the platform.

- Explore avenues for broadening accessibility of the platform through (for example) translating main parts into other languages (starting with French and Spanish), and making it accessible for people with visual impairments.

- With the growth of the number of platform partners in 2014–2015, consolidate these relationships so that the platform can move forward on solid foundations. Clarify roles and responsibilities; regularize communications and meetings among all project stakeholders, and agree on modalities for regular engagement with the Advisory Group. (Preliminary discussions of these aspects took place during a meeting between the two "leading partners", UNRISD and the Social Protection Department of the ILO, in December 2015.)

- Undertake a new round of fundraising to ensure that UNRISD can continue its role as a leading partner and website/platform administration.

198. *In 2015 the project was coordinated by Magdalena Sepúlveda (UNRISD Senior Research Fellow) from January to June. In April UNRISD recruited Doreen Akiyo Yomoah (Development Communications Consultant), who subsequently took over management of the platform, activities and partnerships. UNRISD's Communications and Outreach (C&O) Unit (Joannah Caborn, Sergio Sandoval Fonseca, Suroor Alikhan and David Vergari) provides support, with overall supervision from Jenifer Freedman. Substantive advice is provided by UNRISD Research Coordinator Valeria Esquivel.*

Addressing Multiple Forms of Migrant Precarity: Beyond "Management of Migration" to an Integrated Rights-Based Approach

Background

200. As a "non-university partner" of this World Universities Network (WUN) project, UNRISD was able to pursue its long-standing inquiry into the linkages between migration and social policy, and build on previous research on *Social Policy and Migration in Developing Countries* (see paragraphs 106–129 in the 2009 Progress Report for a Research Wrap-Up) and *Regional Governance of Migration* (see paragraphs 116–131 in the 2014 Progress Report, as well as paragraphs 84–92 in the 2012 Progress Report, and paragraphs 148–152 in the 2013 Progress Report).

201. The combination of UNRISD's research and expertise on the topic, convening power and communications capacity positioned it as a valuable project partner. The Institute hosted the final project workshop in Geneva, where the research findings were discussed with an expert audience composed of representatives of international organizations, civil society organizations (practitioner and advocacy) and academics. UNRISD also produced communications assets for the project, including a video and a brief that suggests approaches to overcoming migrant precarity and moving a rights-based migration agenda forward.

Context and objectives

202. International migration is firmly placed on the global policy agenda, not least in the context of what has been termed the current migrant crisis. A key feature of economic globalization today and a truly global phenomenon, migration implicates most, if not all, countries in the world in one form or another, as migrant sender and/or receiver. This has resulted in a flurry of activities amounting to the emergence of what some call the "global governance of migration".

203. In practice embedded in an increasingly restrictive policy environment, current policies heavily circumscribe the human rights of migrants, which are well set out in existing international instruments. As low-skilled/low-wage temporary contract workers, many migrants find themselves in highly vulnerable and exploitative situations. Thus, migration governance continues to fail in several key areas as reflected in decent work deficits in regard to labour rights, employment opportunities and social protection. It is the nascent global migrant rights movement, supported by various global trade unions, that is advocating for a rights-based approach to migration.

204. The objective of this one-year WUN project was to investigate the linkages between migration and social protection from a rights perspective in the context of intra-regional migration in three regions (Europe, the Americas and Asia) and applied to three key groups of migrants (unaccompanied children, refugees and labour migrants). Using the concept of migrant precarity, defined as a situation of vulnerability and insecurity for migrants related to employment, social entitlements, political and civil rights, and migration status, the key aim of the research was to identify more inclusive policies and institutions that could reduce precarity and strengthen the human rights of migrants in both sending and receiving countries.

205. The university partners in the project (University of Alberta, Chinese University of Hong Kong, University of Leeds, University of Sheffield and

University of Sydney, plus Bielefeld University) brought the combined expertise of their existing research clusters together to produce cross-regional and inter-group comparative analysis of a kind that had not been carried out previously.

Progress and activities

Engaging with the current context: Project workshop and outreach

206. UNRISD hosted a project workshop in collaboration with WUN on 24 September. Against the backdrop of the unprecedented scale of refugees seeking to escape war- and poverty by migrating to neighbouring countries and Europe, the event was particularly timely and attracted attention. The workshop, which comprised presentations of the papers prepared for the project as well as a panel discussion with invited guests, was attended by more than 30 researchers, practitioners, activists and experts from UN organizations.

207. The final panel discussion, which included panellists from civil society and UN organizations, engaged with global debates and provided the space to link the research with these current challenges.

208. Participants discussed a range of ideas for moving the migrant rights agenda forward—for example, by connecting migrant advocacy with labour movements and workers' rights issues, framing migration more centrally within international development, and highlighting the combination of factors related to employment, social protection and immigration law that all drive migrant precarity. Many of the causes underlying social injustice that affect poor and vulnerable people also have detrimental effects on the rights and well-being of migrants (for example financial and economic crisis, austerity policies, labour market deregulation, lack of TNC accountability across global supply chains or land grabbing, to name a few). However, migrants are not a uniform group, and fragmentation exists across economic sectors, with regard to age and gender, and because of the "superdiversity" created by infinite combinations of differences in the immigration and employment status of migrants.

209. A consensus emerged among workshop participants on the need to overcome dichotomies between rights approaches and development approaches towards migration, and between refugees and labour migrants. Better data and a more robust evidence base grounded in solid research on particular topics—such as relatively "invisible" migration flows, like internal, South-South, irregular and undocumented flows—was deemed a precondition for better policies and monitoring of commitments in the context of the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

210. Participants welcomed the widening recognition and documentation of the benefits of migration for economic development but warned against overly instrumentalist perspectives on migration, insisting that a key message needed to focus on the costs of undermining migrants' rights (in terms of down-skilling, failure of integration policies, social conflict, family disintegration etc.), and the benefits of expanding and protecting these rights.

211. The UNRISD Communications and Outreach Unit video recorded this panel discussion and produced a video, available on the UNRISD YouTube channel, as well as a podcast. In addition, an event brief was prepared which summarizes in a concise format key findings from the research papers presented at the workshop and the discussions. To keep various users and stakeholders informed, a special

newsletter was sent out in December updating the migration policy community on workshop outputs and future publication plans.

212. The workshop was followed by a meeting between the WUN team and UNRISD researchers on 25 September to discuss further project development and workshop outputs. Follow-up activities are planned for the coming year on this high-impact subject, in particular through publication of project papers and development of a new research project on migration.

Research papers

213. The following papers are being prepared for the project. Following peer review, selected papers will be published as UNRISD Working Papers in 2016.

- Alexandra Kaasch (Bielefeld University, Germany) – *Global Social Regulation: Migration, Work and Social Protection*
- Nicola Piper (University of Sydney, Australia) – *Redefining a Rights-based Approach in the Context of Temporary Labour Migration in Asia*
- Mimi Zou (Chinese University of Hong Kong, PRC) – *Regulating Illegal Work in China: Immigration Law and Precarious Migrant Status*
- Delali Badasu (Ghana University, Ghana) – *Human Rights Approach to Migration Management, Governance and Informal Social Protection Systems Among Chinese and Ghanaian Migrants*
- Hannah Lewis (University of Leeds, UK) – *Hyper-Precarious Migrant Lives in the Global North*
- Bukola Salami (University of Alberta, Canada) – *Interrogating Hierarchies of Care Worker Rights within the Changing Terrain of Immigration Policy in Canada*
- Jean Grugel (Open University, UK) – *Unaccompanied Child and Adolescent Migrants in Latin America: Moving from Mapping to Rights-Based Policy Responses*

214. The following papers from previous related work on *Regional Governance of Migration* were published as UNRISD Research Papers during the reporting period:

- Jenina Joy Chavez (Southeast Asia Monitor for Action, Philippines) – *Transnational Social Movements in ASEAN Policy Advocacy: The Case of Regional Migrants' Rights Policy*. UNRISD Research Paper2015–1, April
- Belinda Dodson (University of Western Ontario, Canada) and Jonathan Crush (Balsillie School of International Affairs, Canada) – *Migration Governance and Migrant Rights in the Southern African Development Community: Attempts at Harmonization in a Disharmonious Region*. UNRISD Research Paper 2015–3, October

Key messages from the papers on migrant precarity

215. **Migration and migrant rights are a global issue, requiring multilevel and multilateral responses.** In her paper, Alexandra Kaasch looks at migrant domestic workers (a particularly vulnerable group of migrants) and the complexity of actors and institutions involved in the area of social policy for them. Improvement in their status and protection has been achieved through a range of measures at global and national levels, for example through ratification of the ILO domestic workers convention (No. 189), at the country level through improved labour inspection of private employers, and last but not least through the agency and social mobilization of domestic workers and unions, leading to the adoption of the convention and implementation at national levels.

216. The phenomenon of migrant precarity often applies to the entire migration cycle—the pre-migration, employment abroad and return phases. In addition to the urgent need for decent work conditions in countries of destination, the paper by Nicola Piper and co-authors considers decent work at home as equally important as it would allow workers to have the "right not to migrate", mitigating social costs (such as the distress and hardship of family separation) and breaking the vicious cycle of migration-return-remigration. Piper and co-authors emphasize the positive impact of civil society and trade unions advocating for a comprehensive rights-based approach to migration in the context of weak support for migrants' rights by regional bodies such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and argue that more is needed from governments in terms of promoting migrants' rights and dedicating resources to ensure compliance with international standards.

217. **Immigration law driven by public security concerns undermines African migrants' labour rights in Guangzhou, China.** Mimi Zou's paper draws a worrying picture about the situation of African traders in the coastal regions of China. A new immigration law (in force since 2013) is driven by public security concerns and criminalizes migrants with what is considered to be a "illegal" migration status (regarding entry, residence or work). Sanctions are harsh and African migrants are frequently the object of discrimination and hostility by employers, security forces and the media; as a consequence, immigration law effectively undermines law aimed to protect workers. Zou questions both the law and government practices firstly from a human rights perspective and secondly with regard to the development needs of the country, which displays increasing shortages of unskilled labour and therefore demand for a more open migration policy.

218. **Migrant precarity in the EU, in particular exploitation in the labour market, is linked to restrictive immigration policies and deportation threats, and has adverse consequences for migrants' rights and for fostering multicultural and diverse societies.** "Hyperprecarity" is the end point of an exploitation continuum that reaches from labour discrimination to forced labour, emerging at the intersection of legal and employment precarity in a context of labour market liberalization combined with securitization and militarization of borders. "Superdiversity", or the change since the 1990s in size, speed, geographical spread and complexity of immigration, shapes the livelihoods and opportunities of migrants in very different ways. In her paper, Hannah Lewis suggests that avoiding the separation between refugees and labour migrants, and recognizing a universal right to move and work for those who want to do so, would go some way in mitigating the vulnerabilities caused by both phenomena.

219. **An example of hollowing out labour rights under the pressure of immigration law can also be found among care workers in Canada.** Bukola Salami's paper focuses on the subject of care worker migration into Canada as part of the country's Caregiver Programme (CP) and the Temporary Foreign Worker Programme (TFWP). The prospect for residency tied to the CP has led to brain waste or down-skilling, for example when trained nurses or teachers engage in care work at the household level with the primary objective of gaining citizenship for themselves and their families. This often results in fear to stand up against abuse by employers, and reduces future prospects for qualified work due to the length of time spent waiting for administrative processing of citizenship. Although some positive reforms have been introduced in response to advocacy group demands, such as the possibility for caregivers to live outside the employer's home, wages are usually not sufficient for this. Salami emphasizes the need to focus on full integration of migrant workers and

their families into society, instead of seeing them as a temporary flow to fill labour market shortages.

220. **Despite promotion of human rights frameworks, the challenge of asserting the rights of child and adolescent migrants persists in Latin America.** According to Jean Grugel's research, difficulties include states considering child migrants as transit migrants, which frees them from the obligation to provide access to social services; not explicitly recognizing child rights as a public issue, or defining them differently; or perceiving migration as a development or labour issue rather than a rights issue. There are some positive signs, such as the migration law implemented in Argentina in 2003 that puts migrants on an equal footing with citizens with regard to their rights to social services, and prohibiting child labour under the age of 16. But ongoing abuses and exclusion in schools, health centres and workplaces need to be denounced, children's and adolescents' rights asserted, and civil society mobilized for holding institutions accountable.

221. *The WUN team leader is Professor Nicola Piper, University of Sydney. Katja Hujo is coordinating UNRISD's participation in the project.*

222. *In 2015 support was provided by Harald Braumann (research analyst) and Nisha Baruah (research intern).*

223. *Support for UNRISD's participation was provided by UNRISD institutional funds.*

Other Programme Results and Impacts

224. Activities to disseminate the findings and lessons of UNRISD research on social policy and development, enhance the visibility of UNRISD within the development community, and maximize the impact of research on policy-making processes were carried out throughout the reporting period, with highlights mentioned in the project reports above. Other examples of active participation in international and national conferences, workshops, panel discussions and expert group meetings include the following.

Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries

225. In order to increase the visibility and impact of the edited volume *Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries* (Katja Hujo, ed.) published in August 2014 (see 2014 Progress Report, paragraphs 150–153), a book seminar was organized in May 2015, with invited speakers Markus Loewe (German Development Institute, Bonn) and Fred Hendricks (Rhodes University, South Africa), attended by experts from UN organizations, social security institutions and academia. The seminar was video and audio recorded, and a video and podcast were produced and disseminated via the UNRISD website, YouTube channel and iTunes. Finally, a Research and Policy Brief (*A Global Policy Laboratory: Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries*) was produced in October and widely disseminated through a targeted e-newsletter, promoting the different UNRISD outputs on pensions produced over the last biennium.

Mobilizing Revenue from Extractive Industries: Protecting and Promoting Children's Rights and Well-Being in Resource-Rich Countries

226. Work on this collaborative project between UNRISD and UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO) (Research Wrap-Up paragraphs 58–81 in the 2014 Progress Report) has evolved in the reporting year with regard to impact and

dissemination activities and publications. Research findings emerging from the country studies in Mongolia, Philippines and Papua New Guinea were presented on several occasions, for example at the GEPP Summer School and at the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals and Metals (IGF), and at the national level by country researchers (for example by Uyanga Gankhuyag at Mongolia's National SDGs mainstreaming and Planning Workshop co-organized by the Ministry of Finance, the National Statistical of Mongolia, UNEP and UNDP on 26 November). Progress was made during the reporting period towards the finalization of the country reports, the synthesis paper and a Research and Policy Brief. One author of the Philippines case study, Cielo Magno, contributed a think piece to *The Road to Addis and Beyond* series. All reports and the Research and Policy Brief will be published in 2016.

The Development Experience of the Republic of Korea: Past, Present and Future

227. Building on the success of the 2014 volume *Learning from the South Korean Developmental Success: Effective Development Cooperation and Synergistic Institutions and Policies* (Ilcheong Yi and Thandika Mkandawire, eds.) and the related research project, findings were presented in Research Coordinator Ilcheong Yi's keynote speech at the international conference "La théorie de la régulation à l'épreuve des crises" (organized by l'Association Recherche & Régulation, June, Paris). Two new journal articles were published in the Republic of Korea during the reporting period. The first, "Linking State Intervention and Health Equity Differently: The Universalization of Health Care in South Korea and Taiwan" by Ilcheong Yi, published in Korea Observer, explores the pathways taken in pursuit of universal health care. In addition to broadening the impact of UNRISD's work on the Republic of Korea's development experience, this article, developed from the joint UNRISD-UNDP Working Paper (also published during the reporting period) "Diversity in Moving Towards Integrated, Coordinated and Equitable Social Protection Systems", links to the ongoing project Towards Universal Social Security in Emerging Economies, and demonstrates the Institute's growing expertise on the topic of diverse pathways to universal health care and coverage. The second article, "Post-2015 Development Goals and Transformative Social Policy" (Ilcheong Yi, co-author), published in the journal Oughtopia, was developed in cooperation with Korean scholars. This work is meant to provide a global view on the Sustainable Development Goals and is targeted to an audience of Korean academics and policy makers.

Shaping and Delivering Training for Decision Makers

228. For the second year in a row, Research Coordinator Ilcheong Yi represented UNRISD at the multi-week course "Social Policy for Development Planners", hosted by the United Nations African Institute for Economic Development and Planning in Dakar, Senegal. The course, which ran from 3–14 August, brought together mid- and senior-level civil servants from government ministries across Africa to build their capacity to recognize and utilize the role of social policy in delivering transformative development outcomes. As part of the course, Ilcheong Yi delivered a lecture on the East Asian experience with social policy and development, and discussed similarities and concerns with the government attendees. While each country faced a unique set of policy challenges, some overarching areas of concern focused on agricultural development, creation and accumulation of human capital, nationally owned enterprises, and planning for sustainable development. The course's focus on exploring the interconnections between economic, environment and social policy is meant to assist planners to address these challenges, and builds directly on UNRISD research findings, particularly from the *Social Policy in a Development Context* project, which emphasize the close synergies between economic and social policies.

Programme Development

229. A major contemporary challenge is to build on the expansion of social policies and programmes related to the MDGs, which largely focused on ameliorating problematic outcomes of development processes, to generate a more transformative approach to social policy. Such a transformative approach would respond to the global challenges of inequality, conflict and unsustainable practices. It would also identify and address structural inequalities and their drivers, including the rise of precarious employment and unemployment, particularly among youth; the gender division of labour and the unequally shared burden of care; complex forms of social disintegration, displacement, violence and conflict; and unsustainable environmental practices.

230. In pursuing work under the UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020, the Social Policy and Development Programme will examine how social policies can be instrumental to economic development, and financed in a sustainable and progressive way, while maintaining their intrinsic goals of protection, equity and social inclusion. It will pay particular attention to new directions in social policy being pursued in low- and middle-income countries, examining innovative policies and practices being adopted by governments and other actors to address contemporary development challenges, and the politics of social policy change. It will also explore how social policy is being, or could be, harnessed at regional and global levels to deal with issues that cross borders—such as migration, and environmental or conflict-induced displacement; and how social policy interfaces with economic and environmental policy to address complex intersections between policy domains.

231. Work within the Social Policy and Development Programme will focus on understanding, analysing and engaging with processes of policy change around the following questions:

- What innovations in social policy are being pursued in emerging economies and less developed countries to meet contemporary challenges?
- Why and how are some countries extending coverage and moving towards universalism in their social policies?
- How can social policy and human rights be linked up for more equitable, inclusive and socially just outcomes?
- How can social policy contribute to productive transformation and economic development?
- What are the building blocks of a new social contract, including its fiscal underpinnings?
- How can countries mobilize the financial resources required to implement sustainable development strategies?
- What is the potential role of social policy in preventing and overcoming conflict, moving beyond humanitarian assistance, and contributing to development and peace building in violent or fragile contexts?
- How can human rights-based social policy be designed to address multiple forms of migrant precarity and strengthen the development potential of migration?

Social Policy in Post-Conflict and Humanitarian Crisis Settings

When Security Meets Social Security

232. Together with partners at St. John's University in the United States, UNRISD submitted a proposal to the National Science Foundation (US) for a variation on the project When Security Meets Social Security (see paragraphs 145–149 in the 2014 Progress Report). If awarded funding, the project will be jointly coordinated with St. John's University and take place over three-year time frame. The proposed research will study the relationship between social policy, inequality and post-conflict fragility, and will identify and explain how social policy frameworks relate to conceptions of inequality; how these conceptions relate to political fragility and the likelihood of a resumption of violence; and how post-conflict fragility and the prospects of violence inform the social policy framework during reconstruction. Teams of researchers from six case countries will contribute field data. The project will generate two edited volumes, the first based on new theoretical contributions; the second based on case studies of six countries that have undergone or are undergoing post-conflict reconstruction. A decision was expected in early 2016.

Turning Emergency Protection into Integrated Social Policy: Challenges and Opportunities

233. Further to ongoing consultation during the reporting period, UNRISD was invited by the FAO's Geneva Liaison Office to submit a short proposal for seed funding for research on the transition from emergency protection to integrated social protection systems. This proposed inquiry would generate insights, based on UNRISD's expertise and unique approach, that could be taken up by the FAO in its work on social protection. It would explore how protection systems developed during humanitarian crises can be transformed into comprehensive social protection systems following the crisis.

234. As part of the network-building and knowledge-sharing for development of these projects, UNRISD participated in a number of events during the reporting period, including:

- *Social Protection in Humanitarian Contexts*, a workshop held at the World Bank Group Office in Geneva in June.

- *Doing Research in Conflict Areas: Being Sensitive to Conflict and Managing Risks*, the Swiss Academy of Sciences Commission for Research Partnerships with Developing Countries (KFPE) Annual Conference in Bern in November.

- *2015 Stockholm Forum on Security and Development*, organized by Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) in Stockholm in May.

Political Economy of Financing Universal Health Coverage: Institutions, Policies, Processes and Actors

235. In 2015, UNRISD was approached by GIZ and asked to produce a concept note for a project on financing for universal health coverage. The proposal that was developed, Political Economy of Financing Universal Health Coverage: Institutions, Policies, Processes and Actors, consists of three research themes: governance and decentralization in universal health coverage, global facilities for financing, and health financing reform. A decision was expected in early 2016.

Gender and Development

237. During 2015, the main focus of the Gender and Development team was the consolidation of its research programme as part of the UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020, to ensure that the Institute remains a strong, innovative and recognized voice on gender and social development within and beyond the UN system. This meant building upon the contributions of the recent past (the care economy, rural development, the politics of women's claims-making) while developing new areas of work, in particular on women's experience of violence in violent urban contexts.

238. The Gender and Development team actively engaged in fundraising for research, taking part in two major competitive research bids.

239. *Feminist Analysis of Social and Solidarity Economy Practices: Views from Latin America and India* was submitted to the Swiss Network for International Studies led by the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (Geneva) and was awarded funding in autumn 2015; the project began in December. A joint initiative of the Gender and Development Programme and the research on social and solidarity economy under the Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development Programme, this project highlights collaboration of the Gender and Development team with other research teams at UNRISD to ensure the integration of gender across the work of the Institute.

240. The need to address knowledge and policy gaps on the interrelation of urban contexts, poverty, violence and gender was highlighted as a likely future direction for the Gender and Development Programme in the 2014 Progress Report (see paragraph 209). This theme was taken up in the second project proposal prepared for a competitive funding bid, *Surviving the City: Understanding the Gendered Dimensions of Violent Urban Contexts*. Submitted to the ESRC/DFID call for the Joint Fund for Poverty Alleviation Research (2015), the project was unfortunately not awarded funding. UNRISD will continue efforts to mobilize resources for this project via other channels in 2016.

241. The Gender team wrapped-up one project during the reporting period: *Gender Dimensions of Food and Water Security in Dryland Areas of China*; the project *When and Why Do States Respond to Women's Claims? Understanding Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change in Asia* was nearing completion. Work continued on the project *Feminization, Agricultural Transformation and Rural Employment*.

242. The Gender and Development Programme was also very present in communications and outreach activities—"moving full-steam ahead" was the headline used in a news item for the UNRISD website and eBulletin—organizing and co-organizing several events in Geneva and New York (and beyond); publishing a series of think pieces in order to engage with Bejing+20; collaborating with colleagues in the Communications and Outreach Unit to produce regular contributions for the UNRISD YouTube channel and website; engaging in knowledge-sharing and capacity-building activities for UN agencies, academic institutions and advocacy/practitioner audiences; and maintaining a good publications output.

When and Why Do States Respond to Women's Claims? Understanding Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change in Asia

Background and research overview

243. This research project seeks to understand how policy change to strengthen women's rights occurs, and to identify the factors and the conditions under which non-state actors, particularly advocates of gender equality, can be effective in triggering and influencing processes of policy change and effective implementation (see paragraphs 226–236 in the 2013 Progress Report and paragraphs 164–179 in the 2014 Progress Report for further background).

244. In order to explore how gender-egalitarian policy change occurs, the project focuses on two specific issues, namely violence against women and domestic workers' labour rights, in three countries, China, India and Indonesia. The research explores these issues comparatively, across countries and issues, and at different levels from local to transnational. It also considers, though in less depth, two additional issues: women's land and inheritance rights; and unpaid care work.

Research activities

245. The reporting period was dedicated to a variety of activities to conclude the project: cross-country and cross-issue comparative analysis, the production of project outputs, and a range of outreach events designed to raise awareness and visibility of the research findings.

246. The four thematic papers commissioned as part of the research (see paragraph 170 in the 2014 Progress Report for authors, titles and abstracts) were externally and internally reviewed. These papers help to contextualize the empirical studies, frame the research issues and contribute to the comparative analysis. As mentioned below, three of them were presented during academic conferences and UN events. Three of the papers are forthcoming as UNRISD Working Papers; one was published during the reporting period:

- Naila Kabeer – *Women Workers and the Politics of Claims-Making in a Globalizing Economy*, UNRISD Working Paper 2015–13, September

247. Two Research Notes were produced in March 2015 and disseminated at the Commission on the Status of Women in New York to provide delegates with concise summaries of the following thematic studies:

- Naila Kabeer – *Women Workers and the Politics of Claims-Making in a Globalizing Economy*
- Anne Marie Goetz and Rob Jenkins – *Governance and Women's Claims-Making: What Do Feminists Want and How Do They Get It?*

248. The Indian and Indonesian country case study reports were revised by the country teams after a round of internal comments from the research coordinators and feedback from the project advisors (Jude Howell, Renu Khanna and Ines Smyth). Four research papers based on these country reports were internally reviewed and presented at conferences as mentioned below.

249. A special issue proposal was submitted to the journal *Development and Change* in October 2015. The issue comprises an introductory essay that sets the theoretical framework and offers a cross-country and cross-issue comparative analysis of the research findings, and 10 papers: five based on the national-level research focused on

violence against women and domestic workers' labour rights; four based on the thematic papers; and one on mobilization on unpaid care work in China, India and Indonesia. The journal editorial board accepted the proposal in November 2015 and requested the articles be submitted by mid-January 2016 for further review.

250. The abstract of a paper providing a cross-country comparative analysis of the claims-making processes on violence against women was accepted by the journal *Gender and Development* in November 2015 for publication as part of a special issue on violence against women in July 2016. An Oxfam journal, this publication outlet will support UNRISD's efforts to deliver the policy and practice implications of the research across key stakeholder groups that make up the journal's readership: policy makers and practitioners, researchers inside and outside academia, and feminist activists.

251. Despite persistent efforts on the part of the research coordinators and UNRISD Director during the reporting period to engage with the China research team, the project in this country is now seriously delayed in terms of finalizing the country report and writing the research papers. In order to not compromise the whole project, UNRISD researchers completed the cross-country comparative analysis thanks to the materials submitted by the team in the early stages of the project, supplemented by in-house desk research. In agreement with the project donor, the Ford Foundation, a no-cost extension was requested until March 2016 to allow the Chinese team to finalize their outputs and conclude the project.

Research findings

252. The following findings have emerged from the cross-country and cross-issue analysis.

253. **Policy change is an iterative process.** It is incremental—some demands are met, while there is a refusal to accept others. The process involves negotiation and contestation among a wide range of actors operating within and outside the state. These negotiations and contestations are dynamic and are structured by power relations as well as hierarchies.

254. In terms of what make women's mobilization successful for policy change, the research identifies the following elements.

255. **Even a modicum of democratic space contributes to the success of women's mobilization.** In Indonesia, the democratic transition in the late 1990s opened spaces for feminist and women's rights advocates to channel their claims within the state. Participatory mechanisms and consultation processes are also spaces for activists to influence the policy-making process. The consultation set up by the Justice Verma Commission in India, appointed to propose amendments to the existing laws on sexual assault in 2013, provided an opportunity for women's rights activists and civil society to submit recommendations.

256. **Consensus and alliances among women's organizations, and between women's organizations and other civil society groups, strengthen movements and their claims.** From the late 1970s, Indian women's organizations sought to coordinate their demands for reform of the sexual violence laws, overcoming differences of caste, class, religion and ideology. They emphasized the similarities in women's experiences of sexual violence and understood it as the result of patriarchal dominance of men.

257. **But consensus among women's groups is not enough.** In Indonesia, women's organizations against domestic violence also brought in civil society organizations (in particular human rights-based), political parties and religious leaders. **Gender champions** played a crucial role in gaining the support of civil society organizations not explicitly committed to women's rights/gender equality such as political parties and religious organizations.

258. **Women's national machineries can be a bridge between women's organizations and state actors.** The Indonesian National Commission on Violence against Women played a decisive role in the approval of the law against domestic violence in 2004. In advocating for the law, the Commission organized a wide range of activities to gain the support of parliamentarians and networked with the women's parliamentary caucus, enrolling them as champions within their own political parties and other commissions.

259. **Framing claims in compelling narratives is another key strategy for success.** Women's movements in the three countries use professionals such as lawyers and scholars to frame their claims in the legal-technical language used by the state. Women's organizations such as the Chinese Anti-Domestic Violence Network collaborated with academics from different fields (law, sociology, health, education) to collect evidence of domestic violence through surveys and to produce policy analyses revealing loopholes in the domestic violence legislation.

260. **Key events and the use of mass/social media can boost mobilization.** In 2006, after the death of a child domestic worker in Mumbai, the National Domestic Workers Movement intensified its mobilization to amend the Indian Child Labour Act, to ban child domestic work. The Movement appeared on different national TV channels and was thus able to influence public opinion, leading policy makers to approve the amendment. They used the combination of a dramatic event with the coverage and influence of the mass media to raise outrage among the population and to push the state to take action.

261. **Transnational and international actors as well as international normative frameworks can support women's mobilizations for change within their own countries.** The CEDAW reporting system represents a twofold tool for women advocates: to make states accountable to the recommendations of the CEDAW Committee; and to provide the opportunity to submit shadow reports, widely prevalent in both Indonesia and China. Other frameworks have less purchase. The ILO's Domestic Workers Resolution no.189/2011, while becoming a key instrument for generating global awareness on the issues confronting domestic workers as well as supporting their ground-level mobilization, has not seen many ratifications from states.

262. **Across the three countries, claims for policy change around violence against women have had the most policy traction**. But even in the case of violence against women, the claims that do not only concern women as women but question the very foundations of patriarchy and male control on women's bodies and sexuality (i.e., marital rape) remain excluded from the policy space.

263. **Mobilization for domestic workers' labour rights has been less successful across the three countries.** Domestic work is still perceived to be a private matter, managed by women among themselves, and is not recognized as work to be regulated by the state. In this sense, domestic work mirrors the intra-household division of

labour between women and men. Domestic workers come from the lower class and caste, and work for upper class households, often replacing or helping other women. These conditions throw up class differences among women, which may constrain the capacity to mobilize together. Domestic workers are also marginalized from the workers' movement: (i) trade unions, as in India, are largely male-dominated (and the exclusion of domestic workers ultimately led to the creation of their own unions); and (ii) because domestic work is not recognized as work.

264. **Unpaid care work remains outside the policy space across the board.** It emerges as claims associated with the rights of the child to adequate, high-quality care, in India and Indonesia, and the demand for elderly care in China. Only very recently in India did a national campaign on the right to social security expand its constituency to include women performing unpaid care work. While women's movements recognize unpaid care work as an additional burden on women's time, and an obstacle to empowerment, this is not prioritized in their mobilization.

265. **Land rights for women are accepted in law and policy in both India and China (the study did not cover Indonesia), but most policies remain unimplemented.** While examples of mobilization do exist, these are few and far between, given the complexity of land relations as signifiers of status and social identity.

266. **To conclude, women's mobilization is essential for policy change—but policy change is often slow and incremental.** It therefore requires persistence and continuity from women's organizations—including continuity in funding. But women's movements are heterogeneous: dominant voices might not be progressive or representative of the interests of all women and their varied experiences. Indeed, claims that concern women as women, and therefore attract broad-based support from women across classes, have more policy traction than claims that challenge social norms and/or class hierarchies. Mobilization for new legal and policy frameworks is the first step to realizing women's human rights, and women's movements can play a major role, especially at subnational levels, in holding states accountable and pushing them to implement these frameworks.

Communications and impact

267. The research findings were disseminated within the UN system and in academic conferences during the reporting period.

59th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women

268. UNRISD organized a side event, "Women's Mobilization for Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change in the 20 Years since Beijing" at the 59th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women in New York on 10 March, in collaboration with the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation New York Office. The event was chaired by Valeria Esquivel. External Project Coordinator Nitya Rao presented the preliminary research findings of the project; and Anne Marie Goetz and Rob Jenkins spoke on Governance and Women's Claims-Making: What do Feminists Want and How Do They Get It?, based on their paper written for the project. The final speaker, Elisa Vega Sillo (Vice-Ministry of Decolonization, Bolivia), shared her experience as a feminist activist and politician in claiming indigenous women's rights in Bolivia. The event was video recorded, and the UNRISD Communications and Outreach Unit collaborated with the project team to produce a video, which was posted on the UNRISD website and YouTube channel.

International Gender Conference: Gender Relations and Rising Inequalities

269. In July, the research team organized a panel on Feminist Mobilization and Policy Change as part of the above conference hosted by the University of East Anglia. Nitya Rao chaired and moderated the discussion. Mubashira Zaidi (from the India country team) and Sri Wiyanti Eddyono (from the Indonesia country team) presented the research findings on women's mobilization on violence against women. Govind Kelkar spoke on Between Protest and Policy: Women Claim Their Right to Land, her paper commissioned as part of the research. Finally, Ana Laura Rodriguez Gustà (Universidad Nacional de San Martín, Argentina) shared the findings of related research coordinated by UNDP Latin America on claims-making processes for a gendered economic agenda in Latin America.

Regulating for Decent Work Network Conference

270. The research findings on domestic workers' mobilization were presented during a special session on "Domestic Workers: Claiming Labour Rights" at the 4th Conference of the Regulating for Decent Work Network, titled "Developing and Implementing Policies for a Better Future at Work" in Geneva in July. The session was chaired by Valeria Esquivel. Paola Cagna presented an overview and the theoretical framework of the research project. Anweshaa Ghosh and Sri Wiyanti Eddyono described claims-making around domestic workers' rights in India and Indonesia, respectively. Naila Kabeer presented the thematic paper Women Workers and the Politics of Claims-Making in a Globalized Economy commissioned as part of the research project.

UNRISD Seminar: Claiming Their Rights

271. Nitya Rao presented the research findings across issues and across countries during the UNRISD Seminar "Claiming Their Rights: How Women's Movements Mobilize for Policy Change held in Geneva" in October. Valeria Esquivel chaired the seminar, while the research findings were discussed by Ambassador Ismat Jahan (CEDAW Committee member; Ambassador of Bangladesh to the European Union, Belgium and Luxembourg) and Claire Hobden (Technical Officer for Working Conditions of Domestic Work, ILO). Because the seminar had been timed just ahead of a session of the CEDAW Committee in Geneva, the audience of nearly 100 included several Committee members and government delegates.

272. All the events described were planned and promoted in collaboration with the UNRISD Communication and Outreach team. Ongoing communication of project activities was ensured during the reporting period via the UNRISD website, social media and eBulletin. All panels were well attended by a heterogeneous audience of scholars, activists, practitioners, students, government officials and UN staff. The audiences sent positive feedback. Videos and podcasts for each event were produced and promoted via UNRISD social media.

273. At country level, the research teams have continued to engage with women's rights activists both as researchers and as audiences for the research findings. The Indonesian team, for instance, organized a national workshop to disseminate the research findings on 11–12 November, reaching out to policy makers, activists and practitioners. In India, researchers met with staff from UN Women who expressed interest in the research findings.

274. *This project is coordinated by Nitya Rao (external project coordinator) and Paola Cagna (research analyst).*

275. *Funding is provided by the Ford Foundation, with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds.*

Feminization, Agricultural Transition and Rural Employment

Background and context

276. UNRISD is one of the partners of this research project, together with research institutions in Bolivia, Lao PDR, Nepal and Rwanda. The project, which began in 2014, is coordinated by the University of Bern (see paragraphs 237–243 in the 2013 Progress Report and paragraphs 180–188 in the 2014 Progress Report for further background).

277. This research aims at understanding the developmental and gendered impacts of wage employment in selected Non-Traditional Agriculture Exports (NTAE), using both quantitative and qualitative methods. The effects of the increasing integration of rural women into export-led agriculture, and the conditions under which these effects contribute to asset-building, enhance individual well-being and capabilities, or, by contrast, increase dependencies and vulnerability will be explored. The project is based on in-depth case studies of specific crops in four countries (rubber in Laos, dry beans in Rwanda, cardamom in Nepal and quinoa in Bolivia) as well as a cross-country comparative analysis.

278. As research partner, UNRISD will contribute to a range activities during the project duration (2014–2019), including lead responsibility for cross-country comparative analysis; support to the country-based research teams, in particular in strengthening their capacity to undertake gender analysis; and contributing to communications and dissemination activities.

Progress and activities

279. During the reporting period, the country research teams completed the context-mapping questionnaire in all research sites with the assistance of the University of Bern.

280. This first substantive workshop was held on 9–13 February in Ruhengeri, Rwanda. It was hosted by the Rwandan country team and was attended by country teams from Bolivia, Lao PDR and Nepal, the project coordinators from the University of Bern (Heintzpeter Znoj and Sabin Bieri), PhD students involved in the research, project advisors, and Valeria Esquivel from UNRISD. The workshop had several objectives, among them: (i) establishing a common conceptual grounding, including the gender perspective; (ii) discussing the selected crops and the depth/extent of the study; (iii) refining the quantitative methods; (iv) setting up the comparative perspective. UNRISD's role was to introduce the gender literatures that potentially inform the research (gender and development, gender and rural employment, gender and international trade) in order to build the gender analysis capacity of the country teams. Valeria Esquivel also coordinated a workshop session on the dimensions for comparative analysis.

Preliminary findings

281. Based on the first year of data collection in all research sites, the following preliminary findings are emerging:

- feminization of agriculture is happening in all the research sites, but it is driven by different causes (such as men's outmigration in Nepal) and its impact on women's empowerment varies across countries (for example, the mere quantitative increase of women engaged in agriculture in Nepal; stronger decision-making participation within households thanks to the off-farm employment in Bolivia);

- women are mainly employed in the low/unskilled jobs of NTAE;

- the increase of off-farm employment and processes of "proletarization" of rural areas were identified in the four countries;

- different forms of employment (i.e., self-employment and wage employment) and types of employment relations (i.e., cooperatives, private companies, seasonal contracts, etc.) were found in all research sites;

- the regulation of rural labour markets is inadequate (i.e., exclusion of women and/or seasonal workers) and mainly relies on informal arrangements;

- the high workforce demand of NTAEs is reversing migration patterns from outmigration to immigration into rural areas;

- subsistence agriculture still plays a major role as a complement of the low pay from NTAE, especially for women, but it is threatened by large land acquisitions, especially in Lao PDR;

- the greater participation of women in off-farm employment has increased the demand for childcare facilities and domestic work in rural areas;

- the impact of NTAEs on household asset-building varies across countries;

- conflicts around land ownership due to the increase of NTAEs were found in all research sites;

- the state plays an important role in influencing land ownership, as well as the size of plots and the type of agricultural production, in the four countries.

Communications and impact

All country teams have established strong networks with key stakeholders at national and local levels. These relations lay the foundations for future policy dialogues.

282. The UNRISD website contains a project summary and links to the official project page on the University of Bern website. During the reporting period UNRISD promoted the project via its social media properties A highlight of the year was commemoration of the International Day of Rural Women (17 November); UNRISD used this opportunity to raise awareness around the research by disseminating the Project Fact Sheet provided by the University of Bern through social media.

Feminist Analysis of Social and Solidarity Economy Practices: Views from Latin America and India

Background and context

285. UNRISD is a partner in this project, which is led by the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (Geneva). It was awarded funding by the Swiss Network for International Studies and began in December. UNRISD's participation is a joint initiative of the Gender and Development Programme and the research on social and solidarity economy under the Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development Programme.

286. Social and solidarity economic activities can be found in almost all sectors of the economy. Long ignored, social and solidarity economy (SSE) is receiving growing attention from scholars and public authorities. However, this interest remains for the most part gender blind, even though women play a major role in SSE activities. This project aims to fill some of the gaps in SSE analysis and policies from a feminist perspective, and to show how feminist debates on social reproduction and the care economy can be enhanced through greater attention to forms of collective and solidarity-based care provision.

287. SSE practices (re)invent non-capitalist forms of management that allow workers to re-appropriate the means of production and that can re-activate social relations based on cooperation and solidarity. Public authorities are increasingly recognizing SSE. For instance, several Latin American countries have passed laws and constitutional articles, and have created secretariats dedicated to SSE. In India, although the term "solidarity economy" is not used, grassroots organizations are increasingly engaging in lobbying activities with public authorities. At an international level, this growing interest has manifested itself through the creation of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on SSE. In the face of growing inequalities and climate change, the Task Force is putting SSE forward as a possible alternative model of production, financing and consumption that can deliver on sustainability and social justice.

288. However, until very recently the interest of both academics and policy makers in SSE has lacked a gender perspective. Their work has not been informed by the considerable feminist literature on unpaid care and domestic work. Women's informal collectives are not usually considered part of SSE, and data on female participation in SSE are unavailable. Studies of SSE typically lack a feminist analysis of gender hierarchies. SSE activities that relate to social reproduction (that is, by which society reproduces itself) are under-recognized. And the different social relationships at work in SSE, and how they interact with mechanisms in the global economy, lack thorough analysis.

289. This research project hypothesizes that while SSE can contribute to sustainable development as an alternative to current economic (mal)functioning by providing innovative forms of production, consumption, exchange and financing, it can only be truly transformative if it also addresses the reorganization of social reproduction and integrates the political goals of gender equality and more equitable power relations.

Research objectives and questions

290. This project is located at the intersection of feminist and sustainable development research. It aims to fill some of the gaps in SSE analysis and policies from a feminist perspective, and to show how feminist debates on social reproduction and the care economy can be enhanced through greater attention to forms of collective and solidarity-based care provision.

291. Two key questions guide the research:
- What are the practices, social relations and power configurations through which social reproduction is organized within SSE?
- What is the contribution of SSE when it comes to revitalizing public action and policies in the fields of production and social reproduction?

Methodology and approach

292. Four research sites from the Global South have been selected for their relevance to the research questions: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and India. At the micro level, the research teams will conduct in-depth studies of selected SSE organizations, using feminist anthropological approaches. At the meso and macro levels, researchers will explore the interactions between SSE practices and political debates in these countries, using feminist economics, sociology and political science approaches.

293. The multi-scalar and interdisciplinary comparative feminist analysis of the SSE case studies in these four countries will contribute to:
- the production of detailed original empirical information on SSE initiatives with a gender perspective;
- theoretical debates related to social reproduction, emancipation, public action and policies.

294. UNRISD's specific role in this project will be the comparative analysis of the data produced by the country research teams, and the production and dissemination of non-academic outputs, such as policy briefs, that aim to communicate project findings to interdisciplinary audiences.

Project management and partners
- Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (IHEID, Switzerland): Christine Verschuur and Felipe Calvão
- UNRISD (Switzerland): Valeria Esquivel
- Institute of Research for Development (IRD, France): Isabelle Guérin and Isabelle Hillenkamp

Country research teams
- France: Jean-Louis Laville, Conservatoire national des arts et métiers (CNAM)
- Argentina : Marisa Lis Fournier, Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento (UNGS)
- India: Rajib Nandi, Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST)
- Brazil: Miriam Nobre, Sempreviva Organização Feminista (SOF)
- India: Govindan Venkatasubramanian, Department of Social Sciences, French Institute of Pondicherry
- Bolivia: Fernanda Wanderley, Universidad Mayor de San Andrés

Research beneficiaries

295. The findings of this project will be particularly valuable to policy makers and their advisors at the local, national and international level tasked with the implementation of a social and solidarity economy portfolio or furthering gender justice; they will be of value to civil society advocacy groups and others aiming to ensure gender equality and/or social and solidarity-based economic practices; they will also be useful to the research community in advancing their understanding of these issues. Finally, this project will provide practitioners of social and solidarity economy and feminist organizations a space for debate where they can voice their concerns and unique insights.

Planned outputs and activities

Research and policy activities

- Stakeholder workshops, coordinated by IHEID and UNRISD.
- An edited volume.
- Policy briefs, executive summaries, information brochures.
- Participation by project partners in national and international policy-oriented events and dialogues.

Communications and dissemination activities

- Dissemination of results in academic and SSE networks.
- Incorporation of elements of the research into teaching and training.
- Production of audio-visual materials.
- Raising public awareness of SSE via national media outlets.

296. *This project began in December 2015. The UNRISD component is coordinated by Valeria Esquivel (research coordinator) and Marie-Adélaïde Matheï (research analyst). Funding comes from the Swiss Network for International Studies (SNIS) via IHEID.*

Other Programme Results and Impacts

297. UNRISDs work on gender and development received impressive attention. In 2015, publications of the Gender and Development Programme were cited 82 times (that we know of): 30 citations in UN reports, 40 citations in academic journals, and 12 citations in civil society dialogues and documents.

Engaging with Beijing +20

298. UNRISD engaged with the 20th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which remains a policy-relevant agenda for women's rights. While there have been improvements in many areas, women's rights still have a long way to go. Beijing+20 was an opportunity to reflect on the Declaration and its impact in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and to reinforce the commitment to the full and universal achievement of women's rights.

299. The Gender and Development team organized a range of activities around the Beijing+20 anniversary. UNRISD participated in the 59th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW59) in March in New York, with the side event **Women's Mobilization for Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change in the 20 Years since Beijing** (see above). This event was co-organized with the Rosa Luxemburg

Foundation New York Office and was based on findings from the UNRISD research project *When and Why Do States Respond to Women's Claims? Understanding Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change in Asia*.

300. On 20 February, a joint **UNRISD Seminar / UN Office in Geneva (UNOG) Library Talk on Reinventing Social Contracts: Feminists, Rights and Power** took place in Geneva. The seminar was chaired by Valeria Esquivel. Gita Sen, keynote speaker, argued in favour of reinventing social contracts to fulfil the promise of human rights from a feminist perspective. Her presentation was based on the book *The Remaking of Social Contracts: Feminists in a Fierce New World* co-authored with Marina Durano for DAWN (Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era). The presentation was followed by a discussion with Roberto Bissio (Executive Director, Third World Institute) and Patricia Schulz (CEDAW Committee and UNRISD Board Member). The video and the podcast of the seminar produced by the UNRISD Communications and Outreach Unit were promoted on the UNRISD website and social media.

301. Finally, UNRISD published the **Think Piece Series "Let's Talk about Women's Rights: 20 Years after the Beijing Platform for Action"**, which brought together leading feminist thinkers from around the world to discuss achievements on women's rights and gender equality, identify the challenges of implementing the Platform for Action and consider ways of moving forward. The 17 think pieces offer provocative and critical insights and highlight opportunities for realizing women's rights after 2015. The think pieces had considerable outreach and were shared on websites and social media.

Substantive Equality for Women: Connecting Human Rights and Public Policy—A Research-Advocacy-Policy Workshop

302. The workshop **Substantive Equality for Women: Connecting Human Rights and Public Policy** was jointly organized by UN Women, UNRISD and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on 15 June in Geneva.

303. Inspired by the UN Women flagship report *Progress of the World's Women 2015–2016: Transforming Economies, Realizing Rights*, the workshop aimed to strengthen the links between human rights and public policy to fully realize women's human rights and substantive gender equality. Moving beyond the adoption of laws and policies, substantive equality is centrally concerned with results and outcomes, as stated in the international human rights treaties—such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

304. The organizers argued for the need to think and act across institutional and ideational silos in order to connect the normative content of human rights to policy design and implementation, integrate gender equality considerations more strongly into work on economic and social rights, and ensure that issues like employment, macroeconomic policy and social protection are given greater prominence in work on women's rights. This was the rationale for bringing together key individuals from different institutional backgrounds to think creatively about how their work—within and outside of the UN system—could most fruitfully be combined to advance women's rights at both normative and practical levels.

305. Participants were invited to discuss how to incorporate human rights into public policy, how to transform work for women's rights, how to make social policy

work for women, and how to rethink macroeconomic policies to create an enabling environment for women's human rights.

306. UNRISD drafted an event report, in collaboration with UN Women and OHCHR, that summarizes the key ideas from of the workshop and highlights the following recommendations for policy makers, UN staff and civil society actors.

- Support women's movements to claim women's rights as human rights and to shape policy through the mobilization of funding and the strengthening of their technical knowledge, in particular on macroeconomic policies.

- Radically transform social and economic policies by creating formal labour and by recognizing, redistributing and reducing unpaid care and domestic work.

- Create an enabling environment through macroeconomic policies that incorporate the realization of human rights as a goal; and through the democratization of the international financial institutions and global economic governance.

- Facilitate access to justice at both national and international levels, and support civil society organizations' demands for accountability.

Care Policies

307. The Gender and Development team responded positively to a variety of demands prompted by its expertise on issues related to the care economy, a recognition of the path-breaking contributions of the UNRISD project *Political and Social Economy of Care* (2006–2010). The fact that SDG 5, target 4, is devoted to unpaid care and domestic work reflects growing awareness of its centrality to women's empowerment. It also opens the path for future UNRISD work on time use indicators associated with this target, where there is both a research need and in-house expertise.

308. During the reporting period, research coordinator Valeria Esquivel contributed a range of presentations, seminars and dissemination activities on conceptual, methodological and policy issues related to care economy.

309. She was invited by the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung to Berlin to chair a Roundtable Discussion on "Caring Democracy", and to San José de Costa Rica to present on "Care in the International Development Agenda". Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) subsequently commissioned a study on care policies in the Global South, which will feed into the Flagship Report chapter on care (see above). Valeria Esquivel also made presentations on care at "Worlds Apart? Sharing Perspectives on Social Reproduction and Care", a seminar organized at the University of Warwick; and at the 2015 IAFFE Annual Conference (International Association for Feminist Economics) and at IATUR's Pre-Conference Workshop (International Association for Time Use Research). Finally, on 7 November, UNRISD work on care was skilfully crafted into a presentation for the general public when Valeria Esquivel gave a highly accessible TEDx talk on "Time as the Invisible Dimension of Poverty" in Cordoba, Argentina (see www.tedxcordoba.org.ar).

Gender Dimensions of Food and Water Security
in Dryland Areas of China

310. This scoping study was concluded in June with the submission of the final report to the Ford Foundation. (See paragraphs 244–247 in the 2013 Progress Report and paragraphs 189–195 in the 2014 Progress Report.)

311. During the reporting period the following related outputs were prepared.

- *Gender Dimensions of Food and Water Security in Dryland Areas of China*. This short project wrap-up highlights key gaps in the current debates and recommends directions for future research and policy interventions. It will be posted on the UNRISD website in early 2016.

- *Gender Dimensions of Drought in Fedis Woreda District, Ethiopia: Assessing Gender-Disaggregated Susceptibility and Coping Capacity for Better Policy Design and Practice*, by Diletta Carmi (UNRISD research intern). This forthcoming UNRISD Working Paper presents the key findings of field research that explored men's and women's specific disaster risk to drought, with the aim providing a broader understanding of the phenomenon to policy makers, sector officers and researchers in Ethiopia and beyond.

Programme Development

UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020

312. During 2015, the Gender and Development Programme was firmly positioned within the UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020. The three contemporary development challenges identified in the Strategy—inequalities, conflict and unsustainable practices—served as background for the research agenda of the Gender and Development Programme, and for the team's work in developing research project proposals.

313. The Gender and Development Programme will continue to focus on the structures and relations that underpin gendered outcomes (and structure other inequalities), including the linkages between production and social reproduction, between economic and social policies, and between women's movements and state institutions. These linkages will be explored, for example, through research at the macro level on the relationship between patterns of growth and gender inequality, including the political economy of gender-egalitarian macroeconomic policy in different country contexts, or the implications for women's well-being and empowerment of their engagement in non-traditional agricultural exports; and at the micro level on the terms in which women engage in social and solidarity economy initiatives, and the conditions under which feminist agendas are taken on board by them.

314. The Gender and Development Programme will also maintain its focus on the intersectionality of gender with factors such as age, class and ethnicity, leveraging its pioneering contributions and expanding the analysis of care policies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. New research will aim to deepen the conceptual understanding of the gendered impacts of "civic" conflict—gang warfare, riots or violent crime—in violent urban contexts, and to identify innovative policy interventions to address them. Feminist scholarship indicates that violence affects women differently according to class and social hierarchies, and the urban space they inhabit. However, the relationship between violent urban contexts and violence against women in the public space remains largely unexplored, as if the latter were independent of other forms of violence affecting women in cities, and the former had no relation to unequal gender relations more broadly. In extreme cases, such as conflict and post-conflict situations, gender-based violence is disproportionately high, indicating the pressing need for gender-sensitive humanitarian aid and post-conflict peace building if these are to be socially sustainable.

315. Work within the UNRISD Gender and Development Programme will focus on understanding, analysing and engaging with processes of policy change around the following questions:

- How can women's movements transform power relations at the local, national, and international levels and make states and other powerful actors respond to women's claims?
- What are the employment and social outcomes of non-traditional agricultural exports for different groups of women (in terms of age, class, caste and ethnicity)?
- What is needed to advance the implementation of care policies within the SDGs?
- What political processes can generate and sustain gender-egalitarian macroeconomic policies?
- How can women's participation in SSE organizations transform gender and economic power relationships?
- What policy changes are needed to overcome the gendered implications of violent urban settings, for women and girls, particularly those living in poverty?
- How can humanitarian aid and development assistance be improved to tackle the gender dimensions of humanitarian crises more effectively?

Surviving the City: Gendered Dimensions of Violent Urban Contexts

316. The need to address knowledge and policy gaps on the interrelation of urban contexts, poverty, violence and gender was highlighted as a likely future direction for the Gender and Development Programme in the 2014 Progress Report (see paragraph 209).

317. In 2015 a research proposal was elaborated based on interactions with practitioners in the fields of violence against women, feminist urban studies, urban violence and security policy, as well as a review of the literature across these topics. The proposed research would fill a gap in the practice- and policy-informed evidence that decision makers and women's activists need to advocate, design and implement policies to address the multiple causes of violence against or affecting women in violent urban contexts, and more effectively prevent and respond to them. Such changes would help women living in violent cities to live safer and better lives.

Overview of the proposed research

318. The project has been designed to respond to the following questions:

- How do poor women's roles, activities and livelihood strategies in urban spaces (such as streets, workplaces, recreational places or transportation) expose them to risks and vulnerabilities to violence?
- What are the effects of violence, and fear of violence, on poor women's lives? What are poor women's coping strategies at the individual and/or community level?
- What set of policy interventions at local and national levels could best address the multiple causes of violence against or affecting women and more effectively prevent and respond to it? What institutional and political factors determine their successful implementation? And how can women contribute to shaping them?
- What are the limits of current metrics and indicators of the incidence of violence against or affecting women in public spaces and how can these measures be improved to better inform policy making?

319. Five cities on two continents have tentatively been identified for fieldwork, based on a combination of violent urban contexts and high incidence of violence against women: Monrovia (Liberia), Port-au-Prince (Haiti) and San Salvador (El Salvador), capital cities of low-income countries, and Johannesburg (South Africa) and Mexico City (Mexico), in middle-income countries.

320. A mixed methods approach is proposed, which utilizes a range of data sources: qualitative primary data including focus group discussions and interviews with urban dwellers; interviews with key informants including policy makers and security actors; participation and observation; triangulation of data with available secondary quantitative data; and household survey data collection for the case of San Salvador, which could be extended to the other cities.

321. Several mechanisms have been built into the project to ensure knowledge co-production, research capacity development, stakeholder engagement and maximum impact of research across the academic, policy maker and practitioner communities. These include a methodology workshop at the outset, five interim workshops, stakeholder seminars in the city sites, and a final conference.

Results
Network-building
322. In preparing the proposal, UNRISD established a wide range of contacts with stakeholders across the academic, policy-making and practitioner communities. Potential project partners in UN bodies (including UN Women, UNDP and ECA) and international institutions (Technical Working Group on the Confluence of Urban Safety and Peacebuilding Practice—which UNRISD joined, Geneva Peacebuilding Platform, Small Arms Survey and Geneva Declaration Secretariat) have affirmed the timeliness of the proposed research and its relevance to their operational, advocacy and policy-making activities. A project advisory board was constituted based on complementary competencies.

Publications
323. Valeria Esquivel and Andrea Kaufmann submitted an article to the journal *Peripherie* following a call for contributions to a special issue (March 2016) on "Contested Cities". These Gender Programme researchers were also invited to submit a review of policy initiatives tacking the gender dimensions of violence in urban contexts, to be published in an edited volume titled *Know Violence in Childhood*, edited by Robert Muggah of the Igarapé Institute (Brazil) and Nancy Guerra, University of Delaware (USA).

Capacity building
324. The UNRISD Gender and Development team supervised three M.A. students participating in the 2015 Applied Research Seminar of the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (IHEID) in Geneva. The students carried out a literature and policy review on six violent cities. Their results feed into the UNRISD project and were used for a poster presentation at the Graduate Institute on 14 December.

Contributing expertise
325. Valeria Esquivel was consulted in May as part of an Expert Consultation on Women's Health and Safety in order to contribute to the design of the framework to be used by the Working Group on Discrimination against Women in Law and Practice. In June she took part in a Global Technical Consultation on the

Coordination and Governance of Essential Services to respond to violence against women and girls (VAWG). In November expertise was shared with the CEDAW Committee in connection with the update of General Resolution 19 on Violence against Women; and Valeria Esquivel was invited to speak on the panel Tackling Insecurity in the City: Key Issues for HABITAT III organized by the Technical Working Group on the Confluence of Urban Safety and Peacebuilding as part of Geneva Peace Week.

Resource mobilization efforts

326. The Gender and Development team submitted the research proposal to the ESRC-DfID call "Joint Fund for Poverty Alleviation Research (2015)". A pre-proposal was submitted on 22 January, upon invitation by ESRC-DFID the full proposal was submitted on 28 July, and on 12 October a response to three referee evaluations was provided. UNRISD was informed on 21 December that the proposal had not been awarded funding. Efforts to mobilize resources for this project will continue via other channels in 2016.

Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development

327. The year 2015 was a milestone for sustainable development. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development marked the end of the MDG era and a new beginning in terms of both process and potential outcomes. An unprecedented level of participation in shaping the Sustainable Development Goals led to a far more comprehensive agenda, comprising 17 goals and 169 targets. It also led to much broader acceptance and sense of ownership among UN member states, which will be crucial for the success of implementation starting in January 2016.

328. The Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development Programme has developed a new framing and agenda for research that positions it, in line with the UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020, as a critical analytical voice on implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Building on UNRISD's long-standing work on integrated and sustainable development—a selection of which was brought together and published in 2015 as *Revisiting Sustainable Development* (UNRISD Classics Volume III)—the programme will explore issues of coherence within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and assess the degree to which policies and practices are integrated across different domains of sustainability.

329. The breadth of sustainable development entails significant challenges for implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as states will have to deal with many different but interlinked issues, including social policies, environmental protection, and economic development. Coherent policies and practices will be indispensable for achieving the SDGs: governments will have to set priorities among the many goals and targets in a way that can ensure that progress in one area does not undermine progress in others. In early 2015, UNRISD participated in a funding proposal on policy coherence for development, led by the German Development Institute and submitted to a EU Horizon 2020 call. The proposal was unfortunately not successful.

330. The notion of coherence refers to the extent to which different factors reinforce each other in ways that strengthen the transformative potential of the 2030 Agenda or, conversely, how conflicts between factors may reduce such potential. The Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development Programme considers coherence in two dimensions. The first is horizontal coherence between the dimensions of sustainable development—that is, the ways social, environmental and economic policies and practices interact and are prioritized in decision-making processes. Horizontal coherence also addresses how the different SDGs are combined in particular instances, situations and contexts. The second is vertical coherence, from global to local and from local to global, that will shape the realization of the 2030 Agenda. Vertical coherence addresses issues of institutional complementarity in implementing sustainable development across the various levels of governance.

331. During 2015, the main focus of the Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development team was the consolidation of its research programme as part of the UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020, to reposition the Institute as a strong, innovative and recognized voice on the social dimensions of sustainable development within and beyond the UN system. This meant building upon the contributions of the recent past while developing new areas of work, in particular on social and environmental policy linkages related to the integration and coherence of policies for socially sustainable development. The team also pursued a range of outreach activities related to the recent project *Potential and Limits of Social and Solidarity Economy*—

including work for the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on SSE, promotion of the volume *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe* (UNRISD and Zed Books, March 2015), and several visibility-raising and networking engagements—and took the inquiry in a new direction with a research workshop on *Social and Solidarity Finance*, and with the development (jointly with the Gender and Development Programme) of new research related to *Feminist Analysis of Social and Solidarity Economy Practices: Views from Latin America and India*.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

332. At the Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015, UN member states adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030.

333. The Institute's research in the areas of social policy, gender and sustainable development engages directly with priority concerns of the international development community and the UN system, and UNRISD took up opportunities throughout 2015 to ensure that its research informed the processes and people shaping the 2030 Agenda.

334. The number of known citations and references to UNRISD research in UN dialogues and documents relating to the development of the post-2015 agenda, one indicator of this influence, grew significantly to 58 in the current reporting period (from 6 in 2012). The Institute's engagement with the 2030 Agenda is described at www.unrisd.org/post2015, and highlights are presented below.

The Sustainable Development Agenda: From Inspiration to Action—
Beyond 2015 Brief 5

335. UNRISD published this brief to coincide with the September 2015 UN Sustainable Development Summit and disseminated it widely to delegates in New York and online. In it UNRISD welcomes the new agenda—for its responsiveness to the exploding social, economic, political and ecological inequities and destructive forces of climate change that we face today; and for its acknowledgement of the urgent need to invest far more holistically, strategically and comprehensively in the social sector to overcome immense poverty, hunger and social exclusion challenges. Drawing on the Institute's research and critical analysis of diverse country experiences and policy alternatives, the brief identifies 10 concrete areas for urgent and coordinated action.

336. The brief was downloaded from the UNRISD website over 500 times in the first five days after it was published (and over 700 times by the end of the reporting period). It was re-posted on networkideas.org, emes.net, eadi.org, ideaswebsite.org and iisd.org among others, and *World Economy and Development* cited it in a review of positions on the SDGs. The brief is also available in French and Spanish.

Global Sustainable Development Report

337. UNRISD liaised with colleagues from UN DESA's Division for Sustainable Development and contributed inputs to two chapters of the 2015 edition of the *Global Sustainable Development Report* that was published in June 2015. The report contributed to the 2015 session of the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development.

Managing the transition from MDGs to SDGs

338. UNRISD contributed a short paper to the Secretary-General's Report on the 2015 ECOSOC theme *Managing the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the Sustainable Development Goals: What will it take?* which emphasized how reducing inequality should be recognized as a guiding principle for the 2030 Agenda, and highlighted the role of social policy in achieving this goal.

ECOSOC Integration Segment on Employment and Decent Work for Achieving Sustainable Development

339. A series of policy recommendations emerging from UNRISD's extensive research on the connections between employment and social policy were considered by ECOSOC during its 2015 Integration Segment which brought together Heads of States and Governments, ministers, governors, mayors, the United Nations system, the tripartite constituents of the International Labour Organization, civil society, academia and the private sector.

Social and Solidarity Finance for Financing for Development

340. A sentence drafted by experts at the UNRISD Workshop on Social and Solidarity Finance (see below) was submitted, with the support of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy and the Secretariat of the International Leading Group on Social and Solidarity Economy, for inclusion in the Addis Outcome Document. The proposed addition to paragraph 38 was: "We support the growth of crowd-funding, complementary currencies, ethical banks and financial cooperatives, among other forms of social and solidarity finance".

UN DESA Expert Group Meeting on Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty

341. Research associate Esuna Dugarova presented a paper on *Social Inclusion, Poverty Eradication and the Post-2015 Development Agenda* at this Expert Group Meeting in Addis Ababa on the theme of "Full employment and decent work for all", which fed into preparations for the 70th session of the UN General Assembly. UNRISD published a revised version of the paper as Working Paper 2015–15 in October with the title *Social Inclusion, Poverty Eradication and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.*

UN DESA Expert Group Meeting on Social Development and the 2030 Agenda

342. Research Coordinator Ilcheong Yi presented a paper on *Institutional Complementarity for Equal Opportunity and Equalities of Outcomes* at this Expert Group Meeting which aimed to provide a strategic framework for addressing sustainable development from a social perspective; identify areas that require greater policy coherence to effectively address interlinkages between the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development; review how to address specific needs of (or how to involve) vulnerable social groups; and examine how to harmonize the SDGs' implementation with that of existing policies and instruments related to social groups.

UN DESA Expert Group Meeting on Strengthening Social Development in the Contemporary World

343. Research Coordinator Ilcheong Yi participated in this Expert Group Meeting which undertook a review of policies and strategies that have effectively strengthened

social development. The outcome of the meeting was concrete, evidence-based recommendations on how governments, the international community and the Commission for Social Development can best contribute to promoting social development taken up in the report of the Secretary-General on *Rethinking and strengthening social development in the contemporary world*.

UN Inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the SDGs

344. In August UNRISD joined the UN Inter-Agency Task Team (IATT) on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs as an observer. The objective of IATT is to "promote coordination, coherence and cooperation within the United Nations system on science, technology and innovation related matters, enhancing synergy and efficiency, in particular to enhance capacity-building initiatives".

345. *Unless otherwise specified, these activities were carried out by Pascal van Griethuysen and Dunja Krause.*

346. *Funding was provided by UNRISD institutional funds. Dunja Krause's Associate Expert position is supported by the government of Germany.*

Social and Solidarity Economy

Background

347. Growing concerns about the consequences of market- and corporate-led development have reignited interest within knowledge, advocacy and policy circles in alternative ways of organizing production, exchange, finance and consumption that may be more environmentally sustainable and socially just. The term social and solidarity economy (SSE) is used to describe activities undertaken by enterprises or other organizations driven by explicit social and often environmental objectives, and adopting principles and practices involving collective action and solidarity. Such activities have become more prominent in the context of financial crisis, and are increasingly being viewed as an approach that may complement, or even replace, conventional or capitalist forms of economic activity. In this context, UNRISD work has played a critical role in raising the visibility of SSE within the UN system.

348. Building on the 2013 UNRISD conference, *Potential and Limits of Social and Solidarity Economy*, the ongoing UNRISD initiative aims to assess critically the role of SSE in inclusive and sustainable development; raise the visibility of debates about SSE within the United Nations system and beyond; and contribute to thinking in international policy circles about the role of SSE in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The UNRISD initiative has yielded significant outcomes, including the creation of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy (TFSSE), and positioning UNRISD as a leader and convenor in the UN system on this topic.

Progress and activities

349. SSE organizations share economic, social and often environmental objectives, which aligns with the triple bottom line of sustainable development. However, SSE is not mentioned in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development or in the SDGs. For SSE to develop its transformative potential, it needs to be recognized, measured and enabled.

350. During the reporting period a new phase of research on social and solidarity economy was designed, with a focus on three areas: promoting SSE as a means of implementation of the SDGs; measuring the socioeconomic impact of SSE; and scaling up SSE through enabling conditions. Specific topics of inquiry may include measurement of the multidimensional impact of SSE, the relationship between finance and SSE, the pathways of institutionalization of SSE and the gender dimensions of SSE. Several of these topics were further developed as project proposals during the reporting period (see paragraphs 391–395 below). The planned lines research will have a direct impact on the work of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on SSE and wider United Nations processes.

351. In addition to this project development work, in 2015 the SSE team:
- organized a research workshop on *Social and Solidarity Finance*;
- participated actively in the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy;
- co-organized and/or participated in a number of high-level events to raise awareness and visibility of SSE in and outside the UN system;
- published, in partnership with the Zed Books *Just Sustainabilities* series, the edited volume: *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe* (see paragraphs 218–219 of the 2014 Progress Report);
- drafted, in collaboration with Peter Utting (former Deputy Director and instigator of the Institute's SSE work) a chapter for the 2016 Flagship Report (see above) on SSE and public policies.

Research workshop on Social and Solidarity Finance: Tensions, Opportunities and Transformative Potential

352. Recent financial crises have brought to light the social and environmental harm caused by the inherent instability of the financial system. In the search for alternatives, some policy makers, researchers and United Nations agencies are directing their attention to social and solidarity finance (SSF): a range of financial arrangements that operate based on solidarity.

353. In May 2015, UNRISD organized a research workshop on *Social and Solidarity Finance: Tensions, Opportunities and Transformative Potential*, in cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Geneva Office. The workshop gathered leading researchers in the fields of alternative finance, economic sociology and the anthropology of money and aimed to explore whether social and solidarity finance could contribute to a more stable and inclusive financial system that is conducive to sustainable development. A meeting of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy was held in conjunction with the workshop.

354. The workshop was structured around three themes, for which the experts made both written contributions and workshop presentations:
- Exploring and conceptualizing social and solidarity finance
- Social and solidarity finance as a financing tool for social and solidarity economy
- Enabling the transformative potential of social and solidarity finance

355. Five papers were selected from the workshop contributions for publication as UNRISD Working Papers; Jem Bendell's paper was published in time to be

disseminated at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa, and the others are forthcoming in early 2016.

- Marcos Arruda – *Solidarity Finance: Democratizing Money and Purchasing Power*
- Amélie Artis – *Social and Solidarity Finance: A Conceptual Approach*
- Jem Bendell – *Escaping Delusions of Development Finance: What Kenyan Community Currencies Reveal is Possible for Financing Development*
- Pascal Glémain – *Entreprendre le territoire: Vers un modèle de développement local durable social? Le potentiel de transformation de la finance sociale et solidaire à la lumière de trois terrains: La France, la Roumanie et le Bénin*
- Brett Scott – *Can Cryptocurrency Play a Role in Building Social and Solidarity Finance?*

Key messages from the workshop papers

356. Social and solidarity finance cannot be reduced to particular financial arrangements or organizations. It should rather be understood as a coherent system integrating financial relationships and social interactions within a framework of support, trust and solidarity.

357. Financial arrangements pertaining to social and solidarity finance aim to: democratize access to finance; reinsert values and practices of solidarity and reciprocity into the financial sphere; foster local economic development; and build a sense of community and mutual support.

358. Social and solidarity finance refers to a diversity of financial arrangements. Among them, ethical banking, financial cooperatives, community development banks, solidarity microfinance, community based savings schemes—including rotating savings and credit associations (ROSCAs), and savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOs)—solidarity revolving funds, complementary currencies, crowd-funding, participatory budgeting and, arguably, crypto-currencies, impact investing and social impact bonds.

359. SSF schemes face serious limitations that would need to be resolved for them to play a bigger role in development financing. For example, many have not been able to reach the poorest layers of the population, especially women.

360. Scaling up SSF initiatives often involves challenges to their core values, which can undermine the achievement of their transformative potential.

361. The role of governments in crafting an enabling legal framework and regulatory mechanisms is crucial for the realization of the transformative potential of SSF. Tackling disabling polices is also key, as existing regulations may fail to take into account the specific nature of SSF initiatives. Equally, financing for development discussions should not only recognize and promote SSF, but also help design empowering and sustainable financial regulation.

Results and outputs

362. UNRISD published an event brief and distributed it widely at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa. A think piece by Marie-Adélaïde Matheï, *The Invisible Player: Social and Solidarity Finance for Financing for Development* was published as part of The Road to Addis and Beyond Series (see paragraphs 76–77 above). A sentence drafted by experts at the workshop was submitted, with the support of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and

Solidarity Economy and the Secretariat of the International Leading Group on Social and Solidarity Economy, for inclusion in the Addis Outcome Document.

363. The UNRISD Communications and Outreach Unit worked with the SSE team to produce a four-minute video that takes a brief look at what SSF is and how its transformative potential could contribute to both financing social and solidarity economy and to creating a more stable financial system that is conducive to sustainable development. The content and some of the footage is based on the UNRISD workshop. The video was viewed 200 times in its first four weeks online.

United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy

364. In 2015, UNRISD continued to play a leading role in the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy. The SSE team collaborated closely with the ILO when it held the secretariat from June 2014 to June 2015, helping to draft meeting agendas, designing a three-year work plan, liaising with members and observers of the TFSSE, organizing and participating in events as representatives of the Task Force, and managing the website (unsse.org). Marie-Adélaïde Matheï was named Research Coordinator of the Task Force in March 2015.

365. The Geneva Liaison Office of the FAO took over the secretariat of the Task Force in September, and UNRISD played a key role in ensuring a smooth transition. In recognition of the lead research role played by UNRISD in the Task Force since its inception, the FAO commissioned UNRISD for a scoping study on methods of measuring SSE (see below) which will feed into both Task Force and UNRISD research agendas.

Communications and impact

366. Given the stated objective of this project to raise the visibility of debates on SSE within the UN system and beyond, outreach and partnership activities constitute a key aspect. Since the launch of the project in 2012, UNRISD has emerged as a significant and recognized "player" in the field of SSE, which allows widespread dissemination of project outcomes and facilitates collaboration with other actors.

Events (co)-organization and participation

367. During the reporting period UNRISD was requested to provide expert inputs and advice, participate in events, and present UNRISD research findings as well as the work of the UN Task Force on SSE to various UN agencies and intergovernmental bodies, governments, academic institutions and networks of practitioners. Conferences and events in which UNRISD representatives participated during 2015 include:

- Conference on Innovative Financial Schemes for Basic Services at the Bottom of the Pyramid organized by the University of Geneva and funded by the Cartier Foundation (February, Geneva, Switzerland)
- Conference on Social Enterprises in Asia organized by Yonsei University (April, Yonsei, Republic of Korea)
- Kick-off meeting of a research project on Social Economy in East Asia, attended by academics from South Korea, Japan, Hong Kong and Taiwan POC (April, Yonsei University, South Korea)
- The closing conference of Community Currencies in Action organized by the New Economic Foundation (June, Brussels, Belgium)

- Roundtable on North-South experiences on Complementarity Currencies organized by the International Institute of Social Studies (June, The Hague, Netherlands)

- Session on the role of the TFSSE at the EMES conference with the FAO (June, Helsinki, Finland)

- Side event of the International Leading Group on SSE at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (July, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)

- Conference on Financement, ESS et solidarité organized by the University of Sciences Po Grenoble (October, Grenoble, France)

- World Café organized by Cité de la Solidarité Internationale during the International Forum on Public-Private Partnerships organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) (October, Annemasse, France)

- The 7th edition of the Mont-Blanc Meetings (November, Chamonix, France)

- Boosting Social Enterprises in Europe organized by the Luxembourg presidency of the European Union (December, Luxembourg)

368. A highlight in terms of public policy engagement and impact took place in September on the sidelines of the UN Sustainable Development Summit in New York, when incoming Director Paul Ladd (representing UNRISD and UNDP as members of the Task Force) took the podium along with French President François Hollande at a High Level Event of the Leading Group on Social and Solidarity Economy. At this meeting, organized by France on behalf of the Leading Group and coordinated by its permanent secretariat, The Mont-Blanc Meetings (MBM)— International Forum of Social and Solidarity Economy Entrepreneurs (which is also a Task Force observer), members of the Leading Group endorsed a draft Declaration prepared in collaboration with the Task Force and calling for SSE to be considered an integral part of the implementation of the SDGs.

Network, collaboration and partnerships

369. UNRISD has deepened and strengthened its interactions and collaborations with existing partners at the UN level, such as the Partnerships and Field Support Department of the ILO, the FAO Social Protection Division (ESP) and the liaison office in Geneva, UN-NGLS; in academic and research institutions such as EMES, the Graduate Institute in Geneva, and Yonsei University in South Korea; with civil society organizations such as Rencontres du Mont-Blanc, and the Réseau Intercontinental de Promotion de l'Economie Solidaire (RIPESS); and with foundations including the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation (RLF). Closer ties have been forged with a number of new partners including: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, and the Global Social Economy Forum (GSEF). UNRISD became a honorary member of GSEF and is part of the advisory committee for the its next edition (Montreal, 2016). UNRISD also joined the Advisory Board for a new research project on Economic Democracy led by the University of Glasgow, together with the New Economics Foundation, Oxfam, Scottish Trade Union Congress (STUC) and the Centre for Labour and Social Studies (CLASS) think tank. The SSE team contributed inputs to the Human Development Report (HDR) 2015 highlighting how working in the social and solidarity economy sector can improve human development by offering spaces for emancipation, economic and political empowerment, dignity, social inclusion and employment protection. Finally, the SSE team collaborated with FAO Social Protection Division to advance research on social

farming, which is a good example of how SSE can contribute to dignity and emancipation through work while reducing rural poverty.

Website and social media

370. The UNRISD SSE team uses and manages a variety of communication tools, ranging from a newsletter including around 2,400 individuals working in the field of SSE; webpages on the UNRISD website; the TFSSE website and social media including a LinkedIn Group on SSE. UNRISD work on SSE has attracted considerable attention via the UNRISD and the Task Force websites, Facebook and Twitter. The TFSSE website registered almost 30,000 visits in 2015. The SSE LinkedIn Group now counts 502 members and hosts vibrant discussions.

371. *The SSE initiative was coordinated by Pascal van Griethuysen and Marie-Adélaïde Matheï (research analyst), with assistance from Oona Gemsch, Zhiming Yu and Simon Gewölb (research interns). Peter Utting was commissioned to draft the chapter of the flagship report on SSE.*

372. *During the reporting period, this work was supported by UNRISD institutional funds. Support for the workshop on Social and Solidarity Finance was provided by the International Labour Organization and the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Geneva Office.*

Feminist Analysis of Social and Solidarity Economy Practices: Views from Latin America and India

373. UNRISD is a partner in this project, which is led by the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (Geneva). It was awarded funding by the Swiss Network for International Studies and began in December. UNRISD's participation is a joint initiative of the SSE team and the Gender and Development team. An introduction to the project will be found under the Gender and Development Programme.

Social and Environmental Policy Linkages

Background and context

374. The concept of sustainable development entails prosperity and human well-being within the ecological limits of the planet. At one level this may suggest a harmonious coexistence of social, environmental and economic development objectives; in fact, however, in cases of trade-offs or conflicts between the different dimensions priorities have to be negotiated. This process, which often receives too little attention, has hitherto led to the preponderance of economic interests and entails a limited understanding of the interlinkages between the environmental and social pillars. While there is a growing body of work in both scholarly and policy circles on the social dimensions of environmental impacts and climate change, little attention has been paid so far to the study of integrated policy approaches that could foster the transformation to sustainability by prioritizing environmental and social goals.

375. The potential of addressing both environmental and social objectives in integrated policy making remains understudied, as scholarly and policy debates have evolved in separate disciplines and ministries. With few exceptions, policy research remains targeted to either social policy or environmental policy innovations towards sustainability. This divide, which also persists with regard to climate change

mitigation and climate change adaptation, has widened the gap between addressing the causes (for example, harmful greenhouse gas emissions) and the consequences (such as loss of lives and livelihoods) of unsustainable practices.

376. The research builds on previous work on *Social Dimensions of Green Economy* (see paragraphs 201–209 in the 2013 Progress Report and paragraph 262 in the 2014 Progress Report) and background research carried out in-house. It examines the linkages between social and environmental policies for more integrated, "eco-social", approaches and seeks to fill the above-mentioned gap. It aims to identify policy innovations that can harness synergies and lead to more inclusive and balanced approaches to sustainable development.

Progress and activities

377. In-house background research was conducted to refine the project focus and support the development of a project proposal on *Eco-Social Policy: Towards an Integrated Approach to Public Policy for Sustainable Development* (see below). Research intern Diletta Carmi compared three case studies of eco-social policies and identified factors that enable or hinder implementation. The study will be published as an UNRISD Working Paper in early 2016.

378. Further background research was conducted to feed into the chapter on socially sustainable development in times of climate change, being prepared by Dunja Krause for the 2016 UNRISD Flagship Report. Pascal van Griethuysen drafted a background paper on the coherence and transformative nature of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development intended to inform the overall framing of the Flagship Report.

379. During the reporting period, UNRISD continued to engage with the applied research seminars of the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (see paragraph 255 of the 2014 Progress Report). Under the supervision of Pascal van Griethuysen, students are preparing comparative studies on "Eco-Social Policy for a Fairer Green Economy" and on "Social and Solidarity Economy and Public Policy." Their papers will be considered for publication by UNRISD in 2016. The study of the previous group was published in January 2015:

- Eirik S. Lindebjerg, Wei Peng and Stephen Yeboah – *Do Policies for Phasing Out Fossil Fuel Subsidies Deliver What They Promise? Social Gains and Repercussions in Iran, Indonesia and Ghana*, UNRISD Working Paper 2015–1

Communications and impact

380. UNRISD's work on social dimensions of sustainable development was presented in a number of governmental and academic forums during the reporting period. Expertise on sustainable development was shared via a range of capacity building activities, including the following carried out by research coordinator Pascal van Griethuysen:

- Panellist at the 12th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the Management of Social Transformation (UNESCO/MOST) Programme (June, Paris, France)
- Panellist at a roundtable on the resource curse, Executive Summer School, Global Environmental Policy Programme, University of Geneva (September, Geneva, Switzerland)

- Lecture on Sustainable Development, Gender and Sustainability Programme, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (October, Geneva, Switzerland)

- Talk on Evolutionary Economics at a high-level conference on Science, Technology, Innovation and Social Responsibility, World Academy of Arts and Sciences (WAAS) and CERN (November, Geneva, Switzerland)

- Panellist at a roundtable on Alternative Pathways to Development that followed a lecture given by the Bolivian Minister of Economy and Public Finance, University of Geneva (November, Geneva, Switzerland)

381. Research associate Esuna Dugarova was invited by Cambridge University and the National University of Singapore (Campus for Research Excellence and Technological Enterprise / CREATE), to deliver a lecture on "Socially Sustainable Development: A Global Perspective" in June.

382. *Unless otherwise mentioned, these activities were carried out by Pascal van Griethuysen (research coordinator) and Dunja Krause (associate expert) with additional assistance provided by Diletta Carmi (research intern).*

383. *Funding was provided by UNRISD institutional funds. Dunja Krause's Associate Expert position is supported by the government of Germany.*

Other Programme Results and Impacts

Social dimensions of climate change

384. There is growing recognition that the impacts of climate change are unevenly distributed, and that social policies can support people in vulnerable situations to mitigate adverse impacts and adapt to changing environments. Associate expert Dunja Krause carried out research on the distributional aspects of climate change, and drafted a paper (to be published in 2016) to serve as background for new research on climate change and social development.

385. This research also fed into two blogs published on the UNRISD website on the occasion of COP21, the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. These two pieces make the links between climate response and social development:

- Dunja Krause – *The Paris Agreement (Part I): Landmark or COP-Out?*, November 2015

- Dunja Krause – *The Paris Agreement (Part II): The First Step on the Long Road Ahead*, December 2015

Programme Development

UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020

386. In the UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020, the Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development Programme will maintain its focus on the intersectionality of social and environmental issues and policies at global, national and local levels. In order to identify and overcome the structural causes and drivers of unsustainable practices, a new priority focus of the programme will be the role of international governance in the transformation towards equity and sustainability. Research will, for example,

examine the coherence and transformative nature of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as its compatibility with other global agreements, such as those in the areas of trade and climate. It will also assess the social implications of the 2030 Agenda itself, exploring ways to harness synergies and manage trade-offs between sustainability goals across different policy domains. The programme will investigate how countries implement innovative eco-social policies that combine environmental and social objectives. It will also consider the transformative potential of local practices, including SSE and other innovative approaches in urban contexts, their role in supporting a socially inclusive and environmentally sound economic system, and the possibilities for transferring lessons and scaling up. Research on SSE will explore ways to measure and assess the contribution of SSE to sustainable development, as well as the enabling conditions that may leverage this contribution.

387. Work within the Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development Programme will focus on understanding, analysing and engaging with processes of policy change around the following questions:

- How can the international institutional architecture of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development support the transformation towards social equity and ecological sustainability?

- What is the potential role of eco-social policies in fostering integrated approaches to sustainable development that address social and environmental issues simultaneously?

- Which areas of SSE show the most transformative potential in terms of equity (including gender equity) and sustainability, and what institutional conditions and regulatory frameworks are needed to support their wider uptake?

- What can we learn from urban governance for the integration of environmental, social and economic sustainability goals?

388. Throughout the year, the Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development team focused on programme and project development to shape its future research in a way that will bring UNRISD expertise to bear in tackling contemporary challenges of social and sustainable development. The programme is framed analytically around vertical and horizontal coherence of policies and practices for sustainable development. A portfolio of six projects were being developed.

389. In 2015, four were at early stages of consultation and development:

- *Transitioning to Clean Energy: A Chance for Democratic Governance and Participation?*—This project would assess how the energy transition can also be an opportunity for more democratic governance, by empowering communities, citizens and other social actors to participate in decision-making processes for more inclusive and balanced outcomes. Looking at the integration of social development concerns in the clean energy transition from a local to an international scale, the project would address issues of both horizontal and vertical coherence.

- *Cities: Forerunners of Sustainability*—This project would analyse diverse urban development pathways to derive lessons for the socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable reproduction of economic and social systems. It would aim to highlight the potential for synergy between policy measures of different domains (horizontal coherence) and assess the potential and limits of replicating and scaling up successful experiences (vertical coherence). From this, the research could derive important insights on ways

to leverage the positive impacts of transformative policies through multilevel planning.

- *Adapting to Climate Change: The Decision-Making Process in Coastal Cities*— Power relations and institutional configurations play an important role in framing adaptation and influence the prioritization of some options over others. Analysing adaptation decisions against goals in the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainability would highlight the political nature of adaptation and identify its drivers. The project would thereby point at barriers and opportunities for more horizontally coherent and inclusive approaches to sustainable adaptation.

- *Social and Solidarity Finance: Rethinking the Role of Finance for Development*—This research would explore the possibility of building a multilevel financial architecture that integrates various actors (such as global institutional investors, national development banks and local SSF schemes) vertically, while preserving the integrated approach to finance of SSF, which relates to its horizontal coherence. (For more information on a related research workshop in May, see paragraphs 352–363 above).

390. Two other projects in the area of social and solidarity economy were more fully developed.

Making Visible the Invisible: Measuring the Impact of Social and Solidarity Economy towards Implementing the SDGs

391. SSE initiatives, which conduct economic activities with explicit social and often environmental objectives, are good examples of horizontal coherence across the three dimensions of sustainable development. The integrated and balanced approach of SSE has the potential to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This is an important message coming from the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on SSE.

392. But leveraging this potential requires assessment of the contribution of SSE activities in socioeconomic development, and greater awareness of its potential as a means for the implementation of inclusive and sustainable development. The objective of this project is thus twofold: (i) examine how SSE relates concretely to the SDGs and targets; and (ii) explore ways to assess the impact of SSE, taking into account its multidimensional practices and decision-making processes. The project will develop a methodology to measure the effects of SSE activities on society and on the natural environment in terms of socioeconomic impact, social utility, well-being and environmental conditions. It will analyse existing methodologies and best practices for measuring SSE developed at the national and subnational levels. This will be complemented by exchanges with practitioners on their practices, experiences and innovations. The proposed methodology could then serve as a common framework to be further contextualized by policy makers and SSE practitioners in assessing and promoting the potential of SSE as a means of implementation of the SDGs.

393. An agreement was signed in December with the FAO to provide seed funding for the initial phase of this project. Initial findings, to be delivered in 2016, will support activities undertaken by the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on SSE, of which the FAO is currently the secretariat.

Institutionalizing Social and Solidarity Economy: A Comparative International Perspective

394. Social and solidarity economy has the potential to integrate the social, economic and sometimes environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Previous UNRISD research explored conditions under which this potential could be scaled up, including through public support, policy and programmes. It remains unclear, however, whether institutionalizing SSE through public recognition and support can expand SSE while retaining its values and objectives of solidarity, autonomy and democratic governance. Recent years have seen numerous policy innovations to support SSE in countries in the Global North and in the Global South. While these interventions enhance the visibility of SSE, they often fail to effectively scale up SSE or do so only partially. Moreover, existing studies on SSE and public policies often neglect problematic aspects of design and implementation, which can result in SSE deviating from its core values and objectives when scaled up. This project will examine different processes of institutionalization of SSE through comparative analysis of original field research in 10 countries in Europe and Latin America. The project will help identify both the key challenges facing states and SSE actors as their interaction increases, and how to overcome them to scale up and scale out SSE in a coherent manner.

395. During the reporting period, UNRISD collaborated with Jean-Louis Laville and José Luis Coraggio, two leading researchers on SSE, to develop this project proposal. Fundraising is under way.

396. *These activities were carried out by Pascal van Griethuysen (research coordinator), Dunja Krause (associate expert) and Marie-Adélaïde Matheï (research analyst) with additional assistance provided by Diletta Carmi (research intern).*

COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH

398. UNRISD aims to ensure that its research reaches a broad range of actors concerned with different facets of social development, and that its findings inform intergovernmental and national policy processes, civil society advocacy and scholarly debates. In 2015 UNRISD pursued a range of innovative, as well as traditional, communications and outreach activities to make its research available, accessible and relevant to key stakeholders, to increase its reach and visibility in the global community, and to foster engagement and interaction with audiences. During the reporting period the Institute's work in this area was guided by the communications strategy approved by the Board in March 2012, and was informed by the findings and recommendations of the most recent evaluation of UNRISD (led by DFID in 2013–2014).

399. UNRISD's Communications and Outreach Unit supported the research teams with project and programme communications, and led on a number of Institute-wide initiatives. Members of the Unit during the reporting period were:

- Jenifer Freedman (head of unit)
- Suroor Alikhan (editor and web)
- Joannah Caborn Wengler (consultant: communications, writing and web)
- Sergio Sandoval (consultant: design, multimedia, web and events)
- David Vergari (programme assistant, from October)
- Sylvie Brenninkmeijer-Liu (information assistant, to October)

400. During the reporting period UNRISD:

- Produced a high level of research-based outputs: two edited volumes, one authored volume, and two thematic compilations of past research; nine briefs; 44 chapters in edited and authored volumes; 14 peer-reviewed journal articles; 19 research papers; and 46 think pieces/commentaries.
- Produced two highly timely collections of think pieces, Let's Talk about Women's Rights: 20 Years after the Beijing Platform for Action, and The Road to Addis and Beyond, which attracted original contributions from senior policy makers, activists and scholars, providing diverse perspectives from authoritative sources.
- On digital media, produced 25 videos and 12 podcasts.
- Produced five issues of its eBulletin, posted 17 online news articles and dispatched 11 thematically targeted e-newsletters to keep constituents regularly informed about the Institute's research, outputs and other activities.
- Was the principal organizer, or a co-organizer, of 24 outreach events; 5 of these were seminar series events, and 8 were co-organized with UN partners.
- Expanded face-to-face engagement with students and young people—the decision makers and development actors of the future—via a number of forums, and initiated planning of a 2016 youth think piece competition.
- Continued to expand the use of social media (including Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn) as channels for outreach and interaction, attracting over 2,000 new Twitter followers @UNRISD (and another 2,300 via @PJLaddUN).

- Was an active partner in the UNOG Director-General's International Geneva outreach and communications initiatives aiming to raise awareness of the value and benefits of our collective work towards peace, rights and well-being.

401. The Communications and Outreach Unit took an active part in the development of the new UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020. Needless to say, the online and print versions of the UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020 were designed and produced by the Unit. This period of intense consultation and reflection was also an opportunity to review the Institute's communications strategy to ensure its alignment with the research agenda and institutional priorities. The following headline areas received particular attention: Development and communications context; Aligning organizational and communications objectives; Audiences, products and channels; and Tracking and monitoring. The full 2016–2020 communications strategy will be shared with key stakeholders in 2016.

Innovations in Communications

Think Pieces

402. The strategic role already played by think pieces in the UNRISD communications palette took on a more specific shape in 2015. From being an integral part of a research project's communications plan used to highlight specific topics and types of research, they have this year become formalized into series and as such can be considered multi-faceted communications tools that can be used to great strategic advantage.

403. UNRISD produced two think piece series in 2015:
- Let's Talk about Women's Rights: 20 Years after the Beijing Platform for Action (www.unrisd.org/beijing+20-thinkpieces)
- The Road to Addis and Beyond (www.unrisd.org/road-to-addis)

404. Each series has its own textual and visual identity and a specific location on the UNRISD website. Each was timed strategically to coincide with a major UN process as a means of engaging with that process (the 59th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women, which marked 20 years since the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action; and the Third UN Conference on Financing for Development, which took place in Addis Ababa).

405. For each series, UNRISD was able to attract original contributions from senior policy makers, activists and scholars, providing an all-round view of diverse perspectives from authoritative sources. This makes the series valued resources for our stakeholders looking for informed opinions. They can also be seen as the embodiment of UNRISD's convening power, and an excellent way to mobilize and engage our networks in a two-way, mutually enriching process.

406. Each concluded with a capstone piece by the substantive editors of the series from the UNRISD research teams which brought together the most important strands of argument from the pieces, situated them within other UNRISD research and pointed out policy implications and ramifications for future action. The

capstone piece serves as the UNRISD added value to the work of others it has convened.

407. The think pieces were widely shared and frequently republished by other organizations, showing how much value they have for our stakeholders. In addition to the think pieces themselves, The Road to Addis and Beyond was complemented by a video in which Senior Researcher Katja Hujo explained the aims and content of the series, which was also very well received and shared. An international development consultant from Mexico set UNRISD up as the authority on Addis via the video in her re-tweet:

408. Building on the success of the think piece series, at the end of 2015 UNRISD launched a new Director's Blog series, called Through the Social Lens, in which Paul Ladd will regularly take up topical issues and events and showcase relevant UNRISD work. The first blog post was published in November 2015 and we plan to continue the series every four to six weeks. The post was widely shared and re-tweeted including by some senior UN figures, in part thanks to Paul's extensive network of contacts.

409. In 2014, UNRISD piloted the Young Scholars Think Piece Series as a new way of engaging with future leaders of development research and practice. While successful, it unfortunately fell victim to resource constraints in 2015. We hope to revive the project in 2016.

Infographics

410. UNRISD expanded its series of infographics produced to support efforts to increase communications impact on policy makers and donors.

411. Three new infographics were produced in 2015:
- UNRISD publications 2011–2014
- UNRISD's convening power Sept 2014–March 2015
- UNRISD and social media 2011–2014

412. These complement infographics from 2014 produced to illustrate UNRISD's networks (Board, staff and research network); UNRISD's supporters (providers of funding and of in-kind contributions); and UNRISD and the UN (UN counterparts and collaborations).

413. All six are available as a set, titled *UNRISD Visualized*. The infographics have proved very successful in meeting a specific communications need: representing a lot of information in a very compact way for maximum impact. Feedback has been positive and the team plans continue to use this medium where appropriate in the future.

Products for broad-based outreach

414. UNRISD extended its palette of products which can be used in outreach to the general public, largely motivated by our participation in the UN 70th Anniversary Open Day (see below). We drafted and printed a new flyer introducing UNRISD to the general public in English and in French; translations of the Beyond 2015 Briefs into French were also produced and printed for the Open Day, which attracted many visitors from the local francophone population. We distributed two attractive stickers, and produced a five-minute video with minimal sound and prominent use of images promoting UNRISD's work for use in the Open Day environment (much ambient sound, passing viewers seeing only a few seconds of the video).

415. A further innovation this year was the use of promotional post cards. We produced three for the Classics Launch (see below) using the artwork created expressly for the Classics volumes and listing the chapters on the back. We also produced post cards for the launch of the Social Protection Human Rights Platform and these have been widely distributed.

416. The introduction of less wordy promotional materials enhances our ability to promote our overall visibility and serves to draw potential users of our work into situations where they can read our substantive materials. As such they play an important role in our overall communications strategy.

Research Outputs

417. UNRISD's research outputs can be divided into two different categories. While each category is developed to target specific sectors in our audiences, we recognize that there are overlaps and a policy maker may well read an academic paper, and a researcher draw benefit from a Brief.

Pure research products

418. "Pure research products" are targeted mainly at the academic community, although they can also be received more widely. In their style, content and format they follow the rules of traditional academic publishing. They represent the main thrust of UNRISD's knowledge production in its pure form and in their quality, rigour and originality are the basis for the Institute's high reputation.

419. During the reporting period, UNRISD produced a high level of pure research outputs: two edited volumes and one authored volume (and two thematic compilations of past research on gender and on sustainable development); 44 chapters in edited and authored volumes; and 19 research papers.

420. In addition, UNRISD researchers contributed generously to "external" publications, drawing on their expertise and UNRISD research, conferring even

greater visibility than allowed by the Institute's publications alone. They contributed three book chapters and 14 journal articles/papers, among others (see annex 3).

Research-derived products

421. "Research-derived products" are those targeted at policy makers and civil society, who may be less likely to access UNRISD research in its pure form. They are useful to policy makers when they select from the raw academic material those conclusions, findings, evidence and analytical insights that are closely related to current policy-making concerns. These products are not research summaries, but short, accessible documents in which strong empirical evidence has been translated into sharp policy messages.

422. UNRISD published nine briefs in 2015: two policy briefs, two event briefs and five project briefs. These are a way to share research and policy messages throughout the project cycle, rather than having to wait for the final results to be published before we can communicate about them. Because part of UNRISD's role is to anticipate policy areas that are not yet on the agenda, some briefs serve the key purpose of flagging what UNRISD considers neglected issues. There are a variety of forms, meaning that they can be used flexibly depending on project and information needs.

UNRISD classics

423. We launched UNRISD Classics, a three-volume online series re-publishing selected essays and chapters taken from 50 years of UNRISD research, at a public event in April 2015 (see paragraph 439 below). These not only highlight some of the Institute's most influential and ground-breaking research, but also demonstrate its relevance to today's development debates.

Volume	Title	Editor(s)
Volume 1	Social Policy and Inclusive Development	Katja Hujo and Ilcheong Yi
Volume 2	Gendered Dimensions of Development	Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab
Volume 3	Socially Sustainable Development	Peter Utting

424. The volume on social policy is currently pending finalization and will be added to the web site in 2016.

Digital Strategy

425. UNRISD continued and expanded the use of digital products and channels during the reporting period to extend the reach and visibility of its research and activities.

Videos and podcasts

426. In 2015 UNRISD produced a total of 25 videos and 12 podcasts drawing on collaborating researchers and events hosted or co-hosted by the Institute. This year special focus was put on the potential of audio-visual products not only to communicate about research outputs, but also as a means to consolidate the added-

value hallmark of the Institute, better tailor research findings for different audiences and even serve as prospective fundraising tools. Packaging high-quality content in new formats that feel more viewer-friendly, dynamic, compelling and even pedagogical were guiding principles for producing videos in 2015. *New Directions in Social Policy: UNRISD Methodology Workshop* and *Social and Solidarity Finance: Tension, Opportunities and Transformative Potential* illustrate well this new approach to digital production. Videos on the UNRISD YouTube channel were viewed more than 54,000 times in 2015, and iTunes podcasts (mostly full-length recordings of seminars and events) accumulated 7,523 downloads.

Social media

427. Aware of the great changes under way in the media ecology, throughout 2015 the Communications and Outreach Unit strengthened UNRISD's digital presence by converging platforms and tactics towards a more solid and holistic brand experience. The Institute no longer sees social media as an experimental supplement for outreach, but as an integral part of the communications strategy.

428. Multimedia projects such as *The Power of Knowledge: UNRISD Classics* (#UNRISDClassics) and *The Road to Addis and Beyond: Financing for Social Development* (#RoadtoAddis) exemplify this integration of platforms (digital full-text, Web entries, blog entries, social media posts, audio-visual outputs, printed promotional material) used by the Institute as a transmedia storytelling strategy for communicating and spreading ideas.[1]

429. Regarding audiences, all of the institutional social media platforms continued to grow in user engagement during the year. By December 2015 Twitter followers surpassed the 25,000 threshold, Facebook Page Likes accumulated 10,075 users and LinkedIn audiences increased to over 1,400 users. In 2015, the average number of weekly posts on Facebook was 2.5 and on Twitter the weekly average was 16.8.[2] The stories that generated most engagement on these two social media properties reflect cardinal moments for the Institute throughout the year, such as the launch of new products (e.g. the Classics and the Social Protection and Human Rights platform).

430. Demographically, YouTube and Twitter follow similar audience patterns: for both platforms the US and UK are at the top of the list, followed by India, Canada and Australia. On YouTube, the Philippines (2.9%) and Indonesia (1.9%) constitute growing viewer communities, whereas on Twitter the needle points at Nigeria (3%) and Kenya (3%) as geographies with growing interest in UNRISD work. Conversely, on Facebook India leads the list of user base, leaving the US and UK in second and third places respectively. Pakistan, Egypt and Brazil make it to the top 10.

431. In 2015, social networks were not only a valuable location from which to promote UNRISD products, but rather a two-way platform to collaborate and

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1   Jenkins, H. et al. 2013. Spreadable Media: Creating Value and Meaning in a Networked Culture. New York: University of New York.

2   Twitter is used by the Institute to promote its own research outputs and events, but also to help make more visible news on social policy design and implementation, research-related endeavours, relevant events in and outside Geneva as well as initiatives led by sister agencies and partners. Additionally, live tweeting has become a regular communications practice to make sure people who cannot attend UNRISD events can access as much content as possible "in real time" from spaces such as the UNRISD Seminar Series. The UNRISD Facebook page, on the other hand, is characterized by selectively promoting Institutional content such as news and views.

interact with other UN agencies and the general public. By actively joining worldwide campaigns, in 2015 UNRISD helped amplify reach of UN milestones such as the Sustainable Development Summit (#GlobalGoals, #Action2015, #SDGs), the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (#FFD3) and the Paris Agreement (#Voices2Paris, #COP21). The Institute also used social media to critically feed into the debates around these three development cornerstones and others (cf. *The Road to Addis and Beyond: Financing for Social Development*). Agencies with which UNRISD maintained a collaborative relation via digital media during 2015 include ILO, UN DESA, UN Women, FAO, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNISDR and UN Water, among others.

432. Finally, the Communications and Outreach Unit acknowledges that there is room to reflect more on the role of social networks for the Institute's own development, as well as to improve communications practices in the interconnected world that we live in. Moving from a merely broadcasting model to a more substantial, interactive dialogue with audiences, for instance, remains a concern at the heart of the Unit.

Website

433. The average number of visits to the UNRISD website in 2015 was 33,702 per month. March and October were the highest web traffic points throughout the year with 46,208 and 33,670 visits respectively. As for geographic distribution, the Global North represented 56.97% of visits whereas the Global South accounted for 42.69%. Compared with last year, visits from the Global South grew 4%. The United States, United Kingdom and Switzerland remain consistently at the top of Northern countries accessing the UNRISD website; India also remains at the top of the list for Southern geographies, followed Mexico and Kenya.

434. Within the UNRISD website, the *Publications* section received the most views with 269,301 views in 2015, followed by the *About Us* (119,950) and the *Research* (107,954) sections. And as for downloads in the form of PDF files, 38,176 documents were downloaded from the UNRISD website in 2015. The majority of downloads correspond to Poverty-Report-related publications (1,285 downloads) as well as research briefs (1,734 downloads).

435. "UNRISD", "gender and development", "women in development" and "new public management" remain as the most popular search words used by users to access the UNRISD website. "Sarah Cook", "social cohesion (definition)", "adult worker", "social integration" and "WID" were also keywords people used in 2015 to find the UNRISD website.

Email outreach

436. Email remains a useful communications tool. In 2015 five editions of the eBulletin were dispatched, each one reaching 42,851 (active) subscribers on average. As for topic-targeted communications, five newsletters on social and solidarity economy were sent out during 2015 to a targeted list of 2,407 subscribers. For Politics of Domestic Resource Mobilization, four newsletters were dispatched to 302 subscribers. To better tailor outreach, UNRISD created several new email lists in 2015: Gender and Development Network (711 recipients), Migration Network (217 recipients), Linking Social Protection and Human Rights (192 recipients),

Permanent Missions (175 recipients), Pension Research Network (80 recipients), UNIC (60 recipients), and UN Committee on Development Policy (24 recipients). Additionally, UNRISD research was regularly featured in two external e-newsletters, EADI Social Protection and ITC Tax Compact.

Digital year in review

Most watched videos in 2015 (Views)

- Green Economy and Sustainable Development: Bringing Back the Social (33,087)
- New Directions in Social Policy: Towards a Post-2015 Agenda (1,547)
- A Precariat Charter: From Denizens to Citizens, a Seminar with Guy Standing (1,094)
- Guy Standing: The Precariat: The New Dangerous Class (2,663)
- Guy Standing: Piloting Basic Income in India: A Transformative Policy? (1,431)

Most watched videos produced in 2015 (Views)

- Road to Addis and Beyond: Financing for Social Development (794)
- Social Protection and Human Rights Platform Launch (493)
- Overcoming Exclusion and Promoting Rights: Challenges and Opportunities in Social Protection (330)
- Global Goals as National Goals: Lost in Translation? An UNRISD Seminar (250)
- Claiming their Rights: How Women's Movements Mobilize for Policy Change (209)

Stories that generated most engagement on Facebook (User reach)

- Launch of the Social Protection and Human Rights platform (6.1 K)
- Launch of UNRISD Classics (4.7 K)
- Announcement of Paul Ladd as new Director of UNRISD (2.9 K)
- Global Goals as National Goals: Lost in Translation? An UNRISD Seminar (2.0 K)
- Sarah Cook reflects back on her time at UNRISD (1.8 K)

Stories that generated most engagement on Twitter (Impressions)
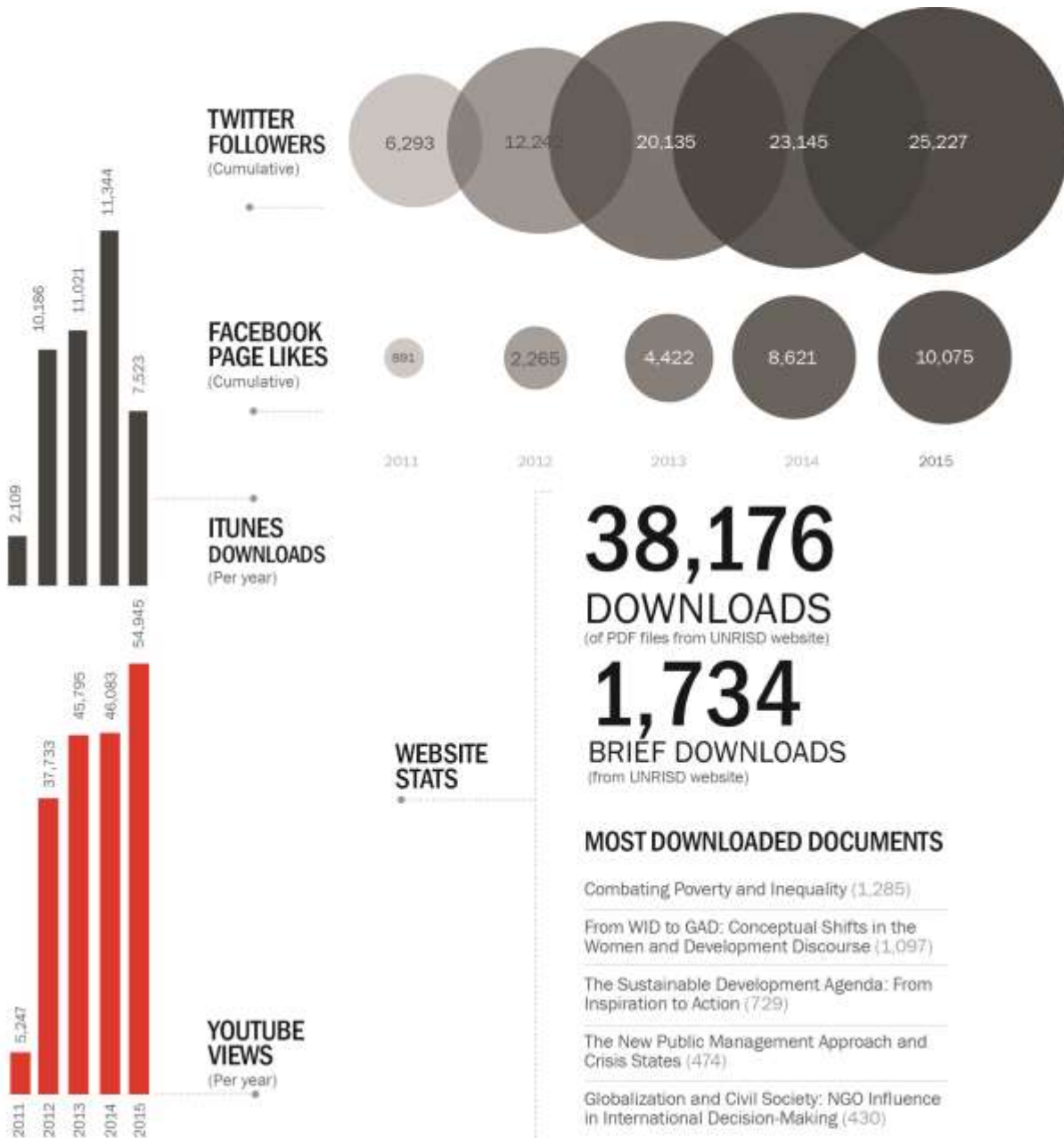
- Launch of the Social Protection and Human Rights platform (8.6 K)
- Launch of UNRISD Classics (5.9 K)
- Appointment of Paul Ladd as new Director of UNRISD (5.7 K)
- Making SDGs Transformational: UNRISD and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (5.2 K)
- The Paris Agreement: The First Step on the Long Road Ahead (2.8 K)
- Let's Talk about Women's Rights: 20 Years after the Beijing Platform for Action (2.7 K)

Most downloaded documents in 2015 (Number of downloads)

- Combating Poverty and Inequality (1,285)
- From WID to GAD: Conceptual Shifts in the Women and Development Discourse (1,097)

- The Sustainable Development Agenda: From Inspiration to Action (729)
- The New Public Management Approach and Crisis States (474)
- Globalization and Civil Society: NGO Influence in International Decision-Making (430)
- Social Protection and Poverty (417)
- Social Policy in a Development Context (275)
- Methods of Measuring the Impacts of Social Policy in Political, Economic and Social Dimensions (173)
- A Hundred Key Questions for the Post-2015 Development Agenda (143)
- Social Inclusion, Poverty Eradication and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (128)
- Volume II–Gendered Dimensions of Development (128)
- Volume III–Revisiting Sustainable Development (92)

Digital highlights

TWITTER FOLLOWERS
(Cumulative)

6,293 · 12,242 · 20,135 · 23,145 · 25,227

FACEBOOK PAGE LIKES
(Cumulative)

891 · 2,265 · 4,422 · 8,621 · 10,075

2011 · 2012 · 2013 · 2014 · 2015

ITUNES DOWNLOADS
(Per year)

2,109 · 10,186 · 11,021 · 11,344 · 7,523

YOUTUBE VIEWS
(Per year)

5,247 · 37,733 · 45,795 · 46,083 · 54,945

2011 · 2012 · 2013 · 2014 · 2015

WEBSITE STATS

38,176
DOWNLOADS
(of PDF files from UNRISD website)

1,734
BRIEF DOWNLOADS
(from UNRISD website)

MOST DOWNLOADED DOCUMENTS

Combating Poverty and Inequality (1,285)

From WID to GAD: Conceptual Shifts in the Women and Development Discourse (1,097)

The Sustainable Development Agenda: From Inspiration to Action (729)

The New Public Management Approach and Crisis States (474)

Globalization and Civil Society: NGO Influence in International Decision-Making (430)

STORIES WITH MOST ENGAGEMENT ON TWITTER
(Expressed in thousands of impressions, that is, the number of times UNRISD tweets were delivered to Twitter streams)

Social Protection Human Rights — Launch of the Social Protection and Human Rights platform (6.6 K)

UNRISD Classics — The Power of Knowledge: Launch of the UNRISD Classics (5.9 K)

Appointment of Paul Ladd as UNRISD Director (5.7 K)

Making SDGs Transformational: UNRISD and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (5.2 K)

2030 — The Paris Agreement: The First Step on the Long Road Ahead (2.8 K)

VISITS PER COUNTRY
(These were the countries that most accessed UNRISD website during 2015 and the average number of visits per month)

Country	Visits
United States	(4,794)
United Kingdom	(3,511)
India	(2,308)
Switzerland	(1,997)
Canada	(1,140)
Mexico	(1,111)
Kenya	(1,043)
Germany	(975)
Australia	(847)
France	(817)
South Africa	(780)

Events and Other Outreach Activities

437. In 2015, UNRISD organized (or co-organized) 24 events; 16 of these were hosted with UN, academic, government or civil society partners.

438. The Communications and Outreach team collaborated closely with the research teams in the promotion of these activities across a wide range of platforms, on-site logistics, and production of multimedia materials afterwards.

UNRISD Classics Launch

439. To mark the publication of the UNRISD Classics, a three-volume online series re-publishing selected essays and chapters taken from 50 years of UNRISD research, UNRISD organized a launch event titled The Power of Knowledge. We invited a panel of dynamic speakers who, against the backdrop of UNRISD's 50-year research legacy, engaged with the role of research in development policy and practice, and, more broadly, how ideas have influence. The speakers were:

- Jimi Adésínà, NRF/DST South African Research Chair in Social Policy, University of South Africa, and UNRISD Board Member
- Bina Agarwal, Professor of Development Economics and Environment, University of Manchester, and UNRISD Board Member
- Olivier Bürki, Minister; Head of the Global Institutions Division, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
- Charles Gore, Honorary Professor, University of Glasgow and UNRISD Visiting Research Fellow
- Maureen O'Neil, President of the Canadian Foundation for Healthcare Improvement, and Chair of the UNRISD Board
- Sarah Cook, UNRISD Director
- Ilcheong Yi, UNRISD Research Coordinator

UN 70th and Open Day

440. UNRISD took part in the Geneva celebrations to mark the UN's 70th anniversary. We had a stand at the Open Day at the Palais des Nations (home to UNRISD, the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) and other UN organizations) held on 24 October 2015. The stand featured materials in French and English, some targeted at the general public, but also materials for interested laypeople and passing experts. Ten people from UNRISD, from communications to research to administration, volunteered to spend part of their Saturday talking to visitors at the stand. An estimated 19,000 people came to the Palais on the Open Day, making the event one of UNRISD's most successful interactions with the public. UNRISD also took part in a treasure hunt for children organized by the local Eduki foundation. This gave us additional opportunities to interact with children and their parents in a more substantive way.

Seminar series

441. Five events in 2015 were part of the UNRISD Seminar Series, which was launched in 2011 and continued its successful operation during 2015. The series featured several panel discussions this year, making for a more lively presentation

style than a traditional lecture, allowing a diversity of perspectives to be discussed and enriching the experience of the participants.

442. Attendance levels from previous years were maintained, as was the predominance of female over male attendees. Given that the seminars are held in Geneva, the fact that roughly one third of the audience was from the Global South is a positive result. Many more users of UNRISD research from the Global South and North made use of the opportunity to download audio and video recordings of the seminars, and requests for notification when the recordings were available were again significant.

443. The year's Seminar Series topics and speakers were:

- **Claiming Their Rights: How Women's Movements Mobilize for Policy Change (21 October)**
  - Valeria Esquivel, Chair, UNRISD Research Coordinator
  - Nitya Rao, Keynote speaker, UNRISD External Project Coordinator; Professor, Gender and Development, University of East Anglia
  - Ismat Jahan, Discussant, CEDAW Committee member; Ambassador of Bangladesh to the European Union, Belgium and Luxembourg
  - Claire Hobden, Discussant, Technical Officer for Working Conditions of Domestic Work, ILO

- **A Global Policy Laboratory: Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries (12 May)**
  - Katja Hujo, UNRISD Research Coordinator and editor of *Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries* (UNRISD and Palgrave, 2014)
  - Fred Hendricks, Rhodes University, South Africa
  - Markus Loewe, German Development Institute (GDI)

- **When Women Govern Forests: From a History of Absence to the Impact of Presence (15 April, in partnership with the Programme on Gender and Global Change at IHEID)**
  - Bina Agarwal, Professor of Development Economics and Environment, University of Manchester, and former Director of the Institute of Economic Growth in Delhi.

- **Global Goals as National Goals: Lost in Translation? (18 March)**
  - Charles Gore, Honorary Professor of Economics at the University of Glasgow; UNRISD Visiting Research Fellow at the time of the seminar

- **Reinventing Social Contracts: Feminists, Rights and Power | 20 Feb 2015**
  - Gita Sen, Executive Committee of the Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)
  - Roberto Bissio, Executive Director Third World Institute
  - Patricia Schulz, UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
  - Valeria Esquivel, UNRISD Research Coordinator (moderator)

444. In addition to these four seminars, UNRISD partnered with the UNOG Library and UNITAR for a **Library Talk on 23 November titled "Capacity Building for Global Action to Achieve Agenda 2030"**. At this event, a panel of UN experts in training and research, and member state representatives, discussed what capacity is needed to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and what the UN is planning to do to research and design tools to help countries generate this capacity. The panellists were:

- Paul Ladd, Director, UNRISD
- Nikhil Seth, Executive Director, UNITAR
- H.E. Mr. Alexandre Fasel, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva
- H.E. Ms. Nazhat Shameem Khan, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva

Student engagement

445. UNRISD communications staff carried out a number of outreach activities with students during 2015, thus raising the Institute's visibility among them as current and future users of and contributors to research. These activities included:

- Connexion: Careers Forum at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva (11–13 March 2015)
- Shadowing Programme, run by the Jyväskylän Lyseon in Finland, an official Unesco school participating in an international project funded by the Finnish National Board of Education (a group of Finnish high-school students came to a number of UN organizations in Geneva to "shadow" staff for a few hours in small groups; 11 November 2015)

446. Outreach to students carried out by the research staff, which tends to focus on a particular research topic, are highlighted throughout this report, and in annex 3.

International Geneva Perception Change Project (PCP)

447. During the current reporting period, UNRISD participated actively in this project, which was launched by UNOG Director-General Michael Møller in January 2014. It aims raise the visibility and awareness of the impact made by the work of all international organizations located in Geneva. In 2015, UNRISD elected to participate in activities focused on an SDG mapping exercise and a series of International Geneva infographics.

448. The aim of the SDG mapping exercise was to demonstrate how much expertise on which SDG is available in Geneva. Organizations were asked to self-assess their expertise in a survey and an infographic was drawn up, which according to UNOG Director-General Michael Møller has been very well received. At the end of the reporting period, the survey was being repeated to iron out some bumps in self-assessment criteria. UNRISD produced an institutional response to the survey and the new infographic will be published in 2016.

449. The PCP team is also producing a series of thematic infographics which it is publishing regularly on Fridays. UNRISD contributed an impact fact to the general

Geneva impact infographic which was produced for the Open Day (and was tweeted by the PCP team, see below), and has made contributions to the infographics on gender and on innovation. Participating in these activities allows us to raise our profile, achieve wider dissemination of information about our activities (including via the official International Geneva web portal run by the Canton of Geneva) and be perceived as an engaged member of International Geneva.
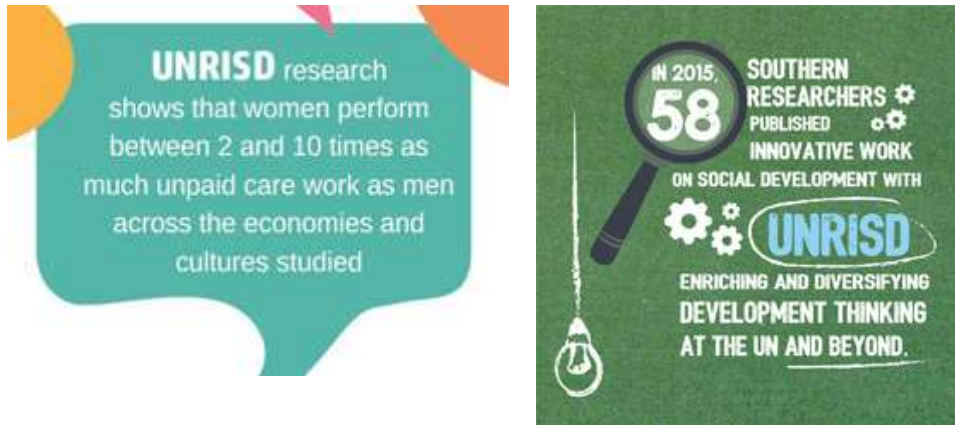
450. We are also contributing to what the PCP is calling a Databook, which will primarily be a web-based database of data available in Geneva, of which there will also be a printable folder version. UNRISD has selected its major sources of knowledge and data to contribute to the Databook, which should become available in early 2016.

Maintaining "Traditional" Publication and Dissemination Channels

451. 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 made 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, etc.

452. In 2015, UNRISD distributed printed publications and documents at 23 international events held by academic institutions, civil society organizations, member states and the United Nations/specialized agencies in countries including Austria, Ethiopia, France, Hungary, Luxemburg, Portugal, South Africa, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Publishing partnerships

453. 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. These publishing arrangements also allow the Institute to benefit from the expertise and distribution networks of experienced and internationally renowned publishers. In 2015 two volumes were released in the UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan series Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction, and one volume was published with Zed Books in its Just Sustainabilities series.

Depository libraries

454. UNRISD has always emphasized dissemination of its publications to libraries and similar public-access institutions in the North and South. These libraries receive all UNRISD in-house publications that are produced in print (admittedly, a declining number), as well as the eBulletin informing them when new publications are available for them to download. In 2015 UNRISD counted 279 Depository Libraries, distributed geographically as follows:

- 89 Africa (32%)
- 48 Asia (17%)
- 6 Australia/Oceania (1%)
- 58 Europe (21%)
- 42 Latin America/Caribbean (15%)
- Near East 28 (10%)
- 8 North America (3%)

455. Among these are 12 UN agency libraries: ECA (Ethiopia), UNOG (Geneva), UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre (Italy), ESCWA (Lebanon), UNU (Japan), UNESCO (France), ECLAC/CEPEL (Chile), UNEP (Kenya), UN Dag Hammarskjold Library (USA), ESCAP (Thailand), UN DESA (USA), ITC/ILO (Italy). These libraries also receive UNRISD co-publications.

456. During the reporting period, three depository libraries were added: National Institute of Migration Library in the Dominican Republic, the Institute of Gross National Happiness Studies at the Royal University of Bhutan, and the German National Library of Economics/Leibniz Information Centre for Economics (ZBW).

Bibliographic citations

457. During 2015, there were 58 known bibliographic citations and references to UNRISD research in UN dialogues and documents relating to the development of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (and 21 such citations in civil society dialogues and documents relating to the 2030 Agenda). These are impressive figures that demonstrate the influence of UNRISD analysis, evidence and ideas on the key development framework of our time. In terms of overall numbers, the Institute identified 147 bibliographic citations of UNRISD work in academic journals, in publications and documents of civil society organizations, national governments, multilateral agencies, United Nations organizations and specialized agencies; 11 of these citations were drawn from the Poverty Report.

Capacity building, education and training

458. For the second year in a row, Research Coordinator Ilcheong Yi represented UNRISD at the multi-week course "Social Policy for Development Planners", hosted by the United Nations African Institute for Economic Development and Planning in Dakar, Senegal. The course, which ran from 3–14 August 2015, brought together mid- and senior-level civil servants from government ministries across Africa to build their capacity to recognize and utilize the role of social policy in delivering transformative development outcomes. As part of the course, Ilcheong Yi lectured on the East Asian experience with social policy and development, and discussed similarities and concerns with the government attendees. While each country faced a unique set of policy challenges, some overarching areas of concern focused on agricultural development, creation and accumulation of human capital, nationally owned enterprises, and planning for sustainable development. The course's focus on exploring the interconnections between economic, environmental and social policy is meant to assist planners to address these challenges, and builds directly on UNRISD research findings, particularly from the *Social Policy in a Development Context* project, which emphasize the close synergies between economic and social policies.

459. In 2015, UNRISD devoted less staff time to the labour-intensive process of identifying instances of UNRISD publications being used as course readings and identified as essential sources on web portals of educational institutions. As a result, there was a decline in the number of cases identified over the previous reporting period. Nonetheless, there is ample evidence that the Institute's research outputs continue to be valued as educational materials, having been used on over 50 occasions during the reporting period in countries such as Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

460. In September 2014 UNRISD was informed that its series of six videos, *Green Economy and Sustainable Development: Bringing Back the Social Dimension*, was being considered for inclusion in a youth environmental education project launched by ECOMOVE International, a non-profit organization promoting environmental media, and funded by the German Ministry of Environment. The UNRISD videos were included in the materials produced in 2015.

461. The introductory video *Green Economy and Sustainable Development: Bringing Back the Social* was also used for the massive open online course (MOOC) "Learning for Sustainability: Developing a personal ethic", run by the University of Edinburgh.
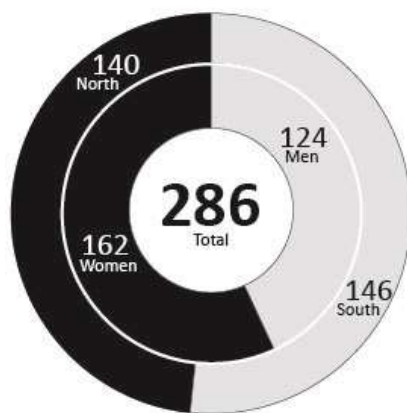
Included in a module on the sociology of sustainability, the video was included on a page of additional third party resources about behaviour change and the interconnected and positive/negative impacts of technology. The MOOC, which began on 22 June, had 12,048 registered learners from 166 countries (36% from emerging economies), of which 3,602 had actively engaged with the content in its first two weeks.
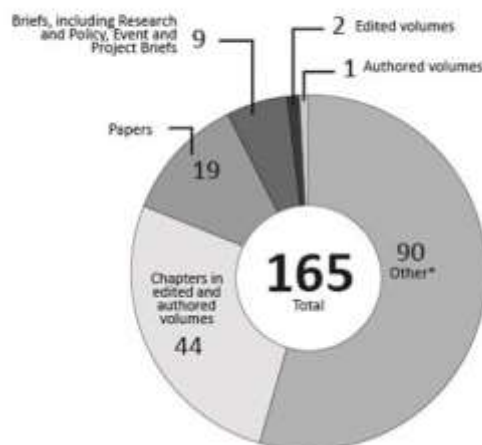
ANNEX 1
2015 AT A GLANCE: KEY INDICATORS

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 2011–2016.
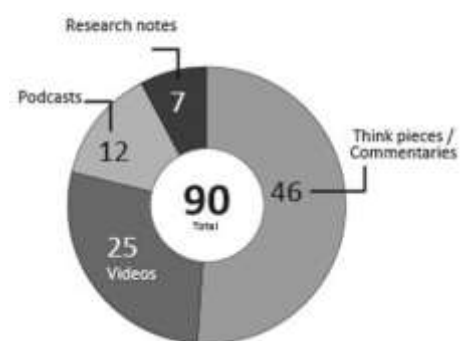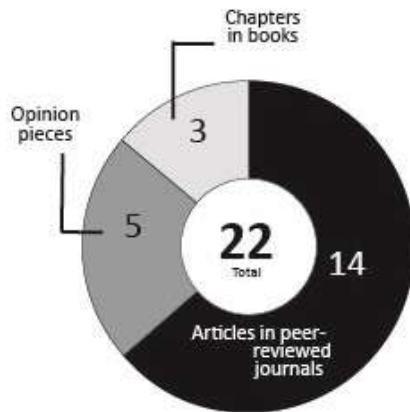
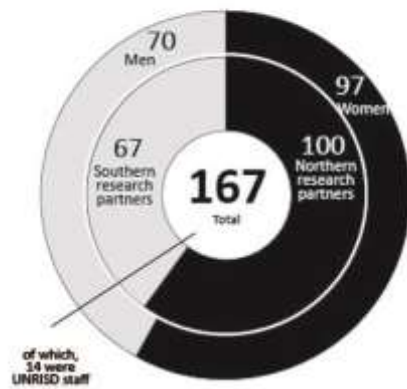## Research Network by Gender and Country of Origin

140
North

124
Men

286
Total

162
Women

146
South

Outputs from UNRISD projects

Briefs, including Research and Policy, Event and Project Briefs 9

2 Edited volumes

1 Authored volumes

Papers
19

Chapters in edited and authored volumes
44

165
Total

90
Other*

Breakdown of the "other" category of outputs

Research notes

Podcasts
12

7

90
Total

46

Think pieces / Commentaries

25
Videos

External publications by UNRISD staff, by type

Chapters in books 3

Opinion pieces 5

22 Total

14 Articles in peer-reviewed journals
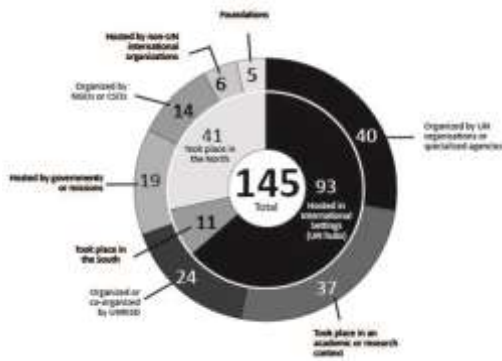
Contributors to UNRISD research outputs
(There were 165 outputs produced from UNRISD projects in 2015. A total of 167 authors contributed to these outputs.)

70 Men

97 Women

67 Southern research partners

167 Total

100 Northern research partners

of which, 14 were UNRISD staff

Edited volumes: Contributors
2 edited volumes and 1 authored volume (44 chapters) were published as part of UNRISD projects in 2015. All of these were peer-reviewed. Of the total number of instances of contribution to these peer-reviewed publications, 38 authors can be broken down thus:

22 by men

16 by women

15 by Southern research partners

38 Total

23 by Northern research partners
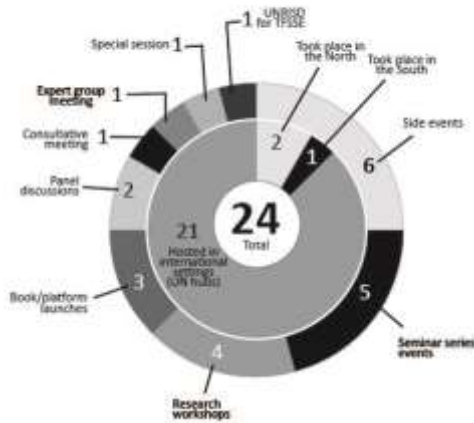
of which, 1 was UNRISD staff
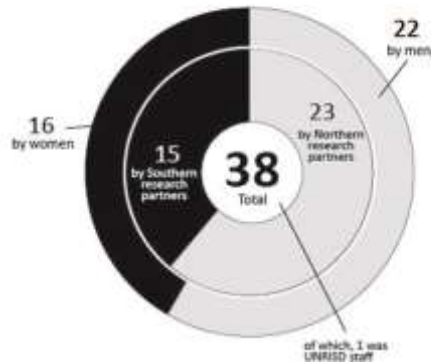
Total events attended by UNRISD staff by sector & location

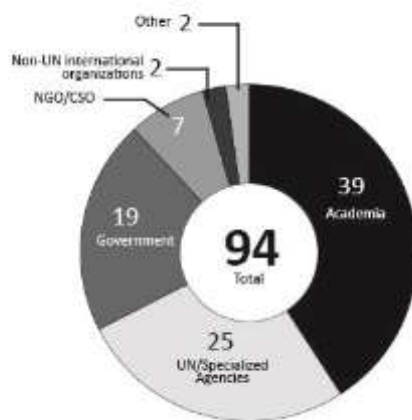## Event attendance by UNRISD staff, by role
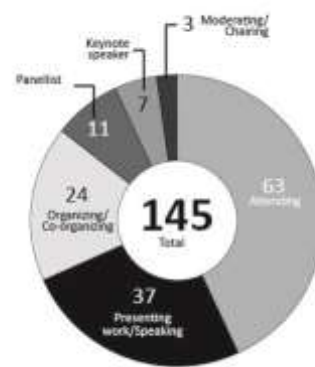
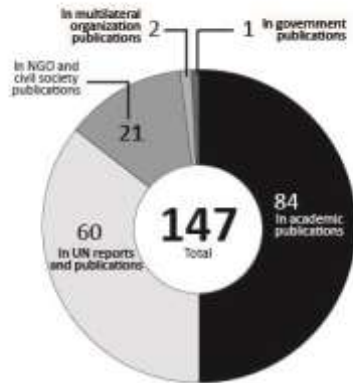## Events organized or co-organized by UNRISD - type and location

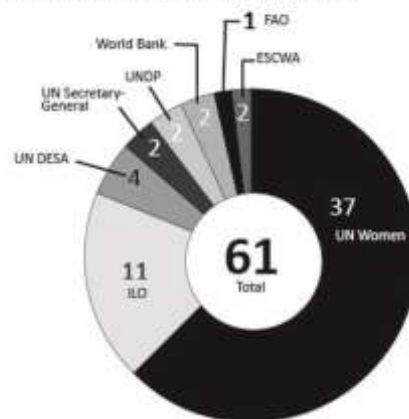## Events organized or co-organized by UNRISD - by organizers
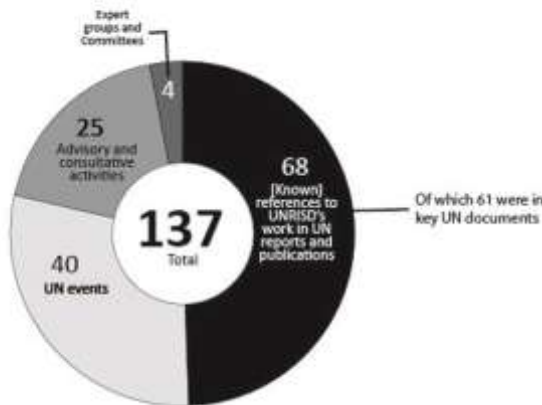

Advisory Work by Sector

[Known] bibliographic citations of UNRISD's work

In multilateral organization publications **2**
In government publications **1**
In NGO and civil society publications **21**
In UN reports and publications **60**
In academic publications **84**
147 Total

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

FAO **1**
World Bank
ESCWA **2**
UNDP **2**
UN Secretary-General **2**
UN DESA **4**
ILO **11**
UN Women **37**
61 Total

UN impact and influence

Expert groups and Committees **4**
Advisory and consultative activities **25**
UN events **40**
[Known] references to UNRISD's work in UN reports and publications **68**
137 Total
Of which 61 were in key UN documents

UN Secretary-General, Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Including Ways and Means to Promote the Human Rights of Migrants: Report of the Secretary-General

UN Secretary-General, Recommendations to the General Assembly for the Determination of Parameters for a Comprehensive Review of United Nations System Support for Small Island Developing States: Note by the Secretary-General

ESCWA, Arab Middle Class: Measurement and Role in Driving Change

World Bank, Gender at Work

FAO, The State of Food and Agriculture: Social Protection and Agriculture: Breaking the Cycle of Rural Poverty
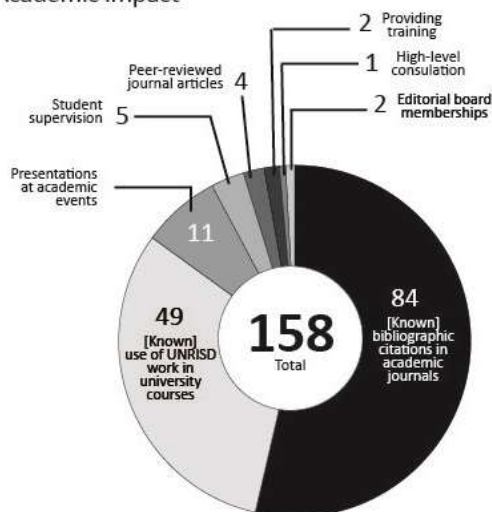
ILO, Labour Markets, Institutions and Inequality

UN DESA, World Economic and Social Survey: MDG Lessons for Post-2015

UNDP, Human Development Report 2015

UNWomen, Progress of the World's Women 2015-2016: Transforming Economies, Realizing Rights

Academic impact

Providing training **2**
High-level consultation **1**
Peer-reviewed journal articles **4**
Editorial board memberships **2**
Student supervision **5**
Presentations at academic events **11**
[Known] use of UNRISD work in university courses **49**
[Known] bibliographic citations in academic journals **84**
158 Total

ANNEX 2
PUBLICATIONS

Co-publications

Books (peer-reviewed)

1. Bangura, Yusuf (ed.). 2015. *Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction*. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

2. Seekings, Jeremy and Nicoli Nattrass. 2015. *Policy, Politics and Poverty in South Africa*. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

3. Utting, Peter (ed.). 2015. *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe*. London: Zed Books.

Chapters in books (peer-reviewed)

1. Bangura, Yusuf. 2015. "Introduction: Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction." In *Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction*, edited by Yusuf Bangura. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

2. Heintz, James. 2015. "Employment, Economic Development and Poverty Reduction." In *Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction*, edited by Yusuf Bangura. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

3. Di John, Jonathan. 2015. "Taxation, Developmental State Capacity and Poverty Reduction." In *Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction*, edited by Yusuf Bangura. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

4. Gottschalk, Ricardo. 2015. "The Effectiveness of IMF/World Bank-Funded Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers." In *Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction*, edited by Yusuf Bangura. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

5. Lavers, Tom. 2015. "Poverty Reduction and the Politics of Bilateral Donor Relations." In *Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction*, edited by Yusuf Bangura. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

6. Bangura, Yusuf. 2015. "Politics of Growth and Redistribution in a Democratic Context." In *Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction*, edited by Yusuf Bangura. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

7. Sheingate, Adam. 2015. "Agrarian Social Pacts and Poverty Reduction." In *Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction*, edited by Yusuf Bangura. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

8. Kwon, Huck-ju and Ilcheong Yi. 2015. "Economic Development and Poverty Reduction in Korea: Governing Multifunctional Institutions." In *Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction*, edited by Yusuf Bangura. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

9. Huat, Chua Beng. 2015. "Growing Wealth, Poverty Avoidance and Management in Singapore." In *Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction*, edited by Yusuf Bangura. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

10. Oi, Jean C. 2015. "Development Strategies and Poverty Reduction in China." In *Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction*, edited by Yusuf Bangura. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

11. Melo, Marcus André. 2015. "The Unsocial Leviathan: Interests, Institutions and Social Policy in Brazil." In *Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction*, edited by Yusuf Bangura. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

12. Kirby, Peadar. 2015. "Ireland's Boom-Bust Cycles: The Elusive Search for a Balanced Development." In *Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction*, edited by Yusuf Bangura. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

13. Seekings, Jeremy and Nicoli Nattrass. 2015. "Introduction: Neoliberalism, Social Democracy and Poverty." In Policy, Politics and Poverty in South Africa, Jeremy Seekings and Nicoli Nattrass. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

14. Seekings, Jeremy and Nicoli Nattrass. 2015. "Poverty among Affluence." In Policy, Politics and Poverty in South Africa, Jeremy Seekings and Nicoli Nattrass. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

15. Seekings, Jeremy and Nicoli Nattrass. 2015. "Workers, the State and Wages." In Policy, Politics and Poverty in South Africa, Jeremy Seekings and Nicoli Nattrass. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

16. Seekings, Jeremy and Nicoli Nattrass. 2015. "The Economic Growth Path." In Policy, Politics and Poverty in South Africa, Jeremy Seekings and Nicoli Nattrass. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

17. Seekings, Jeremy and Nicoli Nattrass. 2015. "Class and Status." In Policy, Politics and Poverty in South Africa, Jeremy Seekings and Nicoli Nattrass. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

18. Seekings, Jeremy and Nicoli Nattrass. 2015. "Income Support through the Welfare State." In Policy, Politics and Poverty in South Africa, Jeremy Seekings and Nicoli Nattrass. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

19. Seekings, Jeremy and Nicoli Nattrass. 2015. "The Welfare State, Public Services and the 'Social Wage'." In Policy, Politics and Poverty in South Africa, Jeremy Seekings and Nicoli Nattrass. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

20. Seekings, Jeremy and Nicoli Nattrass. 2015. "The Capacity and Accountability of the Democratic State." In Policy, Politics and Poverty in South Africa, Jeremy Seekings and Nicoli Nattrass. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

21. Seekings, Jeremy and Nicoli Nattrass. 2015. "The Power of Business and Labour." In Policy, Politics and Poverty in South Africa, Jeremy Seekings and Nicoli Nattrass. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

22. Seekings, Jeremy and Nicoli Nattrass. 2015. "The 'Rebellion of the Poor', Social Movements and the Limits of Insurgent Citizenship." In Policy, Politics and Poverty in South Africa, Jeremy Seekings and Nicoli Nattrass. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

23. Seekings, Jeremy and Nicoli Nattrass. 2015. "Conclusion." In Policy, Politics and Poverty in South Africa, Jeremy Seekings and Nicoli Nattrass. Basingstoke: Palgrave.

24. Utting, Peter. 2015. "Introduction: The Challenge of Scaling Up Social and Solidarity Economy." In *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe*, edited by Peter Utting. London: Zed Books.

25. Laville, Jean-Louis. 2015. "Social and Solidarity Economy in Historical Perspective." In *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe*, edited by Peter Utting. London: Zed Books.

26. McMurtry, John-Justin. 2015. "Prometheus, Trojan Horse or Frankenstein? Appraising the Social And Solidarity Economy." In *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe*, edited by Peter Utting. London: Zed Books.

27. Bergeron, Suzanne and Stephen Healy. 2015. "Beyond the Business Case: A Community Economies Approach to Gender, Development and Social Economy." In *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe*, edited by Peter Utting. London: Zed Books.

28. Millstone, Carina. 2015. "Can Social and Solidarity Economy Organisations Complement or Replace Publicly Traded Companies?" In *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe*, edited by Peter Utting. London: Zed Books.

29. Reed, Darryl. 2015. "Scaling the Social and Solidarity Economy: Opportunities and Limitations of Fairtrade Practice." In *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe*, edited by Peter Utting. London: Zed Books.

30. Muradian, Roldan. 2015. "The Potential and Limits Of Farmers' Marketing Groups as Catalysts for Rural Development." In *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe*, edited by Peter Utting. London: Zed Books.

31. Coraggio, José Luis. 2015. "Institutionalising the Social and Solidarity Economy in Latin America." In *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe*, edited by Peter Utting. London: Zed Books.

32. Bateman, Milford. 2015. "Rebuilding Solidarity-Driven Economies after Neoliberalism: The Role of Cooperatives and Local Developmental States in Latin America." In *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe*, edited by Peter Utting. London: Zed Books.

33. Mendell, Marguerite and Béatrice Alain. 2015. "Enabling the Social And Solidarity Economy through the Co-Construction of Public Policy." In *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe*, edited by Peter Utting. London: Zed Books.

34. Grasseni, Cristina, Francesca Forno and Silvana Signori. 2015. "Beyond Alternative Food Networks: Italy's Solidarity Purchase Groups and the United States' Community Economies." In *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe*, edited by Peter Utting. London: Zed Books.

35. Nelson, Paul. 2015. "Social and Solidarity Investment in Microfinance." In *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe*, edited by Peter Utting. London: Zed Books.

36. Gómez, Georgina M. 2015. "Balancing Growth and Solidarity in Community Currency Systems: The Case of the Trueque in Argentina." In *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe*, edited by Peter Utting. London: Zed Books.

37. Rossel, Cecilia. 2015. "State and SSE Partnerships in Social Policy and Welfare Regimes: The Case of Uruguay." In *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe*, edited by Peter Utting. London: Zed Books.

38. Fonteneau, Bénédicte. 2015. "Extending Social Protection in Health through SSE: Possibilities and Challenges in West Africa." In *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe*, edited by Peter Utting. London: Zed Books.

39. Nannyonjo, Justine. 2015. "Enabling Agricultural Cooperatives in Uganda: The Role of Public Policy and the State." In *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe*, edited by Peter Utting. London: Zed Books.

40. Ghosh, Abhijit. 2015. "Embeddedness and the Dynamics of Growth: The Case of the AMUL Cooperative, India." In *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe*, edited by Peter Utting. London: Zed Books.

41. Mukherjee-Reed, Ananya. 2015. "Taking Solidarity Seriously: Analysing Kerala's Kudumbashree as a Women's SSE Experiment." In *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe*, edited by Peter Utting. London: Zed Books.

42. Agarwal, Bina. 2015. "Demonstrating the Power of Numbers: Gender, Solidarity and Group Dynamics in Community Forestry Institutions." In *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe*, edited by Peter Utting. London: Zed Books.

External Publications by UNRISD staff and visiting fellows

Chapters in books

1. Esquivel, Valeria. 2015. "La Economía Feminista desde América Latina: ¿Una vía para enriquecer los debates de la Economía Social y Solidaria?" In *Une économie solidaire peut-elle être féministe ? Homo oeconomicus, mulier solidaria*, edited by Christine Verschuur, Isabelle Guérin and Isabelle Hillenkamp. Paris: L'Harmattan.

2. Utting, Peter. 2015. "Corporate Social Responsibility and the Evolving Standards Regime: Regulatory and Political Dynamics." In *Corporate Social Responsibility in a Globalizing World*, edited by Kiyoteru Tsutsui and Alwyn Lim. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

3. Yi, Ilcheong. 2015. "Diversity in Moving Towards Integrated, Coordinated and Equitable Social Protection Systems: Experiences of Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan, Province of China." In *An Analysis for an Equitable and Sustainable Welfare System*, edited by Gong Sen, Ge Yanfeng and Wang Xiongjun. Beijing: Development Research Center of the State Council, China, and UNDP.

Journal articles and papers *(peer-reviewed)*

1. Cagna, Paola. 2015. "The Gender Analysis of Neoliberalism: An Introduction." *Rivista di Studi Orientali* (Journal of Oriental Studies), 87, Supplement No. 2.

2. Cagna, Paola. 2015. "Self-Help Groups And Women's Empowerment: A Case Study from South India." *Rivista di Studi Orientali* (Journal of Oriental Studies), 87, Supplement No. 2.

3. Cook, Sarah. 2015. "Review of Social Policy and Change in East Asia, edited by James Lee, James Midgley and Yapeng Zhu." *The China Journal*, 73:286–288.

4. Cook, Sarah with Huck-ju Kwon and Yusun Kim. 2015. "Shaping the National Social Protection Strategy in Cambodia: Global Influence and National Ownership." *Global Social Policy*, 15(2):125–145, August.

5. Faul, Moira. 2015. "Networks and Power: Why Networks are Hierarchical not Flat and What Can Be Done About It." *Global Policy*. Published online 12 December.

6. Heitz Tokpa, Katharina, Andrea Kaufmann and Franzisca Zanker. 2015. "The Ebola Outbreak in Comparison: Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire." *GIGA Focus*, 3:1–8.

7. Hujo, Katja et al. 2015. "100 Key Research Questions for the Post-2015 Development Agenda." *Development Policy Review*, 34 (1): 55–82.

8. Krause, Dunja with M. Schwab and J. Birkmann. 2015. "An Actor-Oriented and Context-Specific Framework for Evaluating Climate Change Adaptation." In Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Change Adaptation: A Review of the Landscape, edited by D. Bours, C. McGinn, and P. Pringle. *New Directions for Evaluation*, 147:37–48.

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1. *A Long History of Mobilization: Understanding Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change in India* (Project Brief No. 9)

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Note: The videos are also available on our website at http://www.unrisd.org/videos.

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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 received each year 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.

Despite human and financial resource constraints, UNRISD was highly responsive to the many demands for research inputs and other substantive contributions received in 2015. Staff engaged in advisory and consultative activities on over 94 occasions, and participated in over 121 events external to UNRISD. These activities are shown in the following tables.

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		
Member of Network for International Policies and Cooperation in Education and Training (NORRAG) Ad Hoc Advisory Group		Sarah Cook
Member of Editorial Advisory Board, Chinese Journal of Urban and Environmental Studies (CJUES)		Sarah Cook
Member of Advisory Council, Department of International Development Board, Oxford University		Sarah Cook
Member of Advisory Board, Global Research Priority (GRP) on International Development, University of Warwick		Valeria Esquivel
Member of Feminist Economics Board		Valeria Esquivel
Member of External Advisory Board for Project on Gender, Migration and the Work of Care, University of Toronto		Katja Hujo
Member of Advisory Board, Poverty Reduction and Regional Integration Project, Open University		Katja Hujo
Member of Editorial Board, International Social Security Review (ISSR)		Katja Hujo
Member of Advisory Board, Data-Pop Alliance		Paul Ladd
Member of the Swiss Network for International Studies (SNIS) International Geneva Committee		Pascal van Griethuysen
Instances of work peer-reviewed, informal consultations given, students supervised or advised, and media-related activities		
Gave an interview to a Bachelors' degree student on the role of the research within the UN system and career opportunities, San José State University	February	Paola Cagna
Gave an interview to Network for International Policies and Cooperation in Education and Training (NORRAG)	January	Sarah Cook
Supervised external examination session for PhD students, University of Bristol	February	Sarah Cook
Gave an interview to the magazine "Secours Populaire"	March	Sarah Cook
Met with Prof. Katja Bender, Management Sciences, International Centre for Sustainable Development and Professor for Economics (especially Economic and Social Development), Bonn-Rhein-Sieg University	January	Katja Hujo and Ilcheong Yi
Met with Sharon Bessell, Director of Research at the Crawford School of Public Policy and Associate Professor in the Policy and Governance programme, Australian National University	June	Katja Hujo and Valeria Esquivel
Reviewed article on Political Settlements and Social Protection in Transitioning States for *World Development*	July	Katja Hujo
Met with migration researcher Elisa Fornale, Centre for Migration Law at Radboud University, Nijmegen	October	Katja Hujo
Reviewed article on La informalidad y los actuales desafíos de la inclusión contributiva en la protección social en América Latina, for ISSR	October	Katja Hujo
Met with migration researcher Veronika Talviste, University of Sussex	October	Katja Hujo
Spoke to PhD student on research on NGOs and the United Nations, Rutgers University	June	Marie-Adélaïde Matheï
Gave lectures on social policy in East Asia, University of South Africa	March	Ilcheong Yi
Supervised two research projects, Applied Research Programme, Graduate Institute	June-December	Pascal van Griethuysen

Gave lecture on sustainable development, Graduate Institute	October	Pascal van Griethuysen
Provided inputs at the board meeting of the World Academy of Art and Science	November	Pascal van Griethuysen
Gave an interview to SNIS Director on alternative economic theories, Geneva	December	Pascal van Griethuysen
Provided a written input on social protection in post-conflict settings for the Research Helpdesk of the Governance and Social Development Resource Centre (GSDRC)	September	Ilcheong Yi
Provided inputs on methodologies of index and measurement for the University of Neuchâtel	November	Ilcheong Yi

Sector: Governments

Memberships of boards, committees, networks or organizations and editorial boards		
China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED), Task Force on Environmental Protection and Social Development		Sarah Cook
Instances of providing advice and building relationships with governments		
Provided inputs for training material on social protection to Agence Française pour le Développement (AFD)	January	Katja Hujo
Presented the project on Taxation and Social Protection to DFID and ODI	April	Katja Hujo
Consultation with Andrea Christina Q. Caymo, Acting Director, Institutional Policy Division Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Coordination, Philippines Department of Foreign Affairs	June	Katja Hujo and Ilcheong Yi
Consultation with Olivier Bürki, Head of Global Institutions Division (UN&BWI), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	April	Pascal van Griethuysen and Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona
Consultation with Nicholas Schmitt, Ministre du Travail, de l'Emploi et de l'Économie sociale et solidaire, Gouvernement Du Grand-Duché De Luxembourg, Geneva	June	Pascal van Griethuysen and Marie-Adélaïde Matheï
Consultation with Nadine Muller, Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de l'Économie sociale et solidaire, Gouvernement Du Grand-Duché De Luxembourg	September	Pascal van Griethuysen and Marie-Adélaïde Matheï

Sector: UN/Specialized Agencies

Memberships of boards, committees and steering groups		
Member of UN System Advisory Group, Global Thematic Consultation on Inequalities		Sarah Cook
UNRISD focal point for Social Protection Interagency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B), ILO		Katja Hujo
Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs		Paul Ladd
United Nations Development Group		Paul Ladd
Member, Advisory Committee for UNITAR Capacity for the (ongoing) 2030 Agenda Initiative		Paul Ladd
Instances of providing advice and high-level consultations within the UN system, with specialized agencies and national or regional offices		
Met to discuss the ILO Coop Team survey, "Care through cooperatives"	August	Valeria Esquivel

Provided written inputs for Integration Segment "Achieving sustainable development through employment creation and decent work for all" at ECOSOC	March	Katja Hujo
Prepared and compiled written inputs by UNRISD staff on UN DESA Report of the World Social Situation 2016 Leaving no one behind	May	Katja Hujo and colleagues (or say UNRISD?)
Gave an interview to Gaby Laos, UNICEF, on extractive industries and children	July	Katja Hujo
Reviewed paper on Social Policy in Brazil: Social Rights, Income Distribution and Economic Growth for UNDP's World Centre for Sustainable Development (RIO+ Centre)	November	Katja Hujo
Provided inputs on research findings of work on social policies of small island states, Joint Inspection Unit of the United Nations	February	Ilcheong Yi
Provided inputs on transformative social policy to the UNDP Seoul Policy Centre	February	Ilcheong Yi
Gave a lecture on social policy and human rights to UN Human Rights Centre, Republic of Korea	February	Ilcheong Yi
Provided inputs to the institutional strategy of Economic and Social Commission for West Asia (ESCWA)	May	Ilcheong Yi
Gave lectures for Social Policy Development Planners, African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP)	August	Ilcheong Yi
Reviewed two chapters of *Social Policy for Social Development Report* by UNDP's World Centre for Sustainable Development (RIO+ Centre)	November	Ilcheong Yi

Sector: NGO/Civil society organizations

Memberships of boards, committees and steering groups		
Member of Advisory Board, Global Migration Policy Associates		Katja Hujo
Instances of providing advice and building relationships with civil society		
Met with Aldo Caliari, Director, Rethinking Bretton Woods Project, Centre of Concern	January	Katja Hujo
Prepared written inputs for Meeting of the Independent Commission for the Reform of International Corporate Taxation	March	Katja Hujo
Met with Andrea Acuña, Centro Internacional para el Desarrollo del Teletrabajo, Costa Rica	October	Katja Hujo
Discussed potential research on social policy in the Islamic context with Helios Life Association	January	Ilcheong Yi
Discussed potential collaboration with Good Neighbours International	April	Ilcheong Yi
Informal consultation on cooperation between the state, private sector and civil society, Cité de la Solidarité	October	Doreen Akiyo Yomoah

Sector: Other intergovernmental organizations

Instances of providing advice and building relationships with other intergovernmental organizations		
Met with Feride Acar from the CEDAW Committee to discuss the planned update of CEDAW General Recommendation 19 on Violence against Women and possible inputs from UNRISD	November	Valeria Esquivel
Met with Anne Brasseur, President, Council of Europe	June	Katja Hujo

Event participation, by sector

Sector: Academic

Keynote speeches given		
Was a keynote speaker at the International Association for Time Use Research (IATUR) Pre-Conference Workshop, Ankara	August	Valeria Esquivel
Was a keynote speaker on Sustainable Development at the Graduate Institute, Geneva	October	Pascal van Griethuysen
Academic events where UNRISD researchers presented work		
Presented at the Symposium on Social Investment, Oslo University College, Oslo	March	Sarah Cook
Presented on "Socially Sustainable Development: A Global Perspective" at National University of Singapore, Singapore	June	Esuna Dugarova
Presented on family support policies in Russia, Kazakhstan and Mongolia at the 15th Annual Aleksanteri Conference, University of Helsinki, Helsinki	October	Esuna Dugarova
Presented at the International Association for Feminist Economics (IAFFE) Annual Conference, Berlin	July	Valeria Esquivel
Presented at Planning Workshop, Gender, Care and Sustainability, Buenos Aires	August	Valeria Esquivel
Presented on care at a seminar on Worlds Apart? Sharing Perspectives on Social Reproduction and Care, Warwick University, Coventry	March	Valeria Esquivel
Presented on the resource curse at the Global Environmental Policy Programme (GEPP) Summer School, Geneva	September	Katja Hujo
Presented on UNRISD research to a group from Kassel University, Geneva	June	Katja Hujo and Harald Braumann
Participated in UNITAR Board Meeting	November	Paul Ladd
Presented on social and solidarity economy to the advanced study programme of the German Academic Foundation, Geneva	March	Marie-Adélaïde Matheï and Oona Gemsch
Presented on UNRISD: The Mandate to Conduct Policy-Relevant, Cutting-Edge Research on Social Development at an orientation event for Masters students, University of Basel	October	Andrea Kaufmann
Presented on social and solidarity economy in Asia at Yonsei University, Seoul	April	Pascal van Griethuysen
Gave a talk on Evolutionary Economics at a high-level conference on Science, Technology, Innovation and Social Responsibility, World Academy of Arts and Sciences (WAAS) and CERN, Geneva	November	Pascal van Griethuysen

Sector: UN

UN events where UNRISD researchers presented work		
Was a discussant at The Political Economy of Social Protection in Africa: From Global Trends to Policymaking in Ethiopia and Uganda, ILO	April	Sarah Cook
Participated in Expert Group Meeting on Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008 – 2017) organized by UN DESA and ILO in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, as part of preparations for 70th session of UN General Assembly	May	Esuna Dugarova
Presented at the Decent Work and Policy Coherence meeting, ILO, Geneva	September	Katja Hujo
Participated in Expert Consultation on Women's Health and Safety for Working Group on Discrimination against Women in Law and Practice, OHCHR	May	Valeria Esquivel
Participated in a workshop convened by UN Women within the Joint Global Programme on Essential Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence, Global Technical Consultation on the Coordination and Governance of Essential Services to respond to Violence against Women and Girls	June	Valeria Esquivel
Participated in expert consultation on women's economic empowerment, Diálogo Economía y Mujeres en América Latina y El Caribe: Retos para una Región de Cambios y Transiciones, UN Women Regional Office, Latin America and the Caribbean	December	Valeria Esquivel

Participated in the 12th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the Management of Social Transformation (UNESCO/MOST) Programme UNESCO	June	Pascal van Griethuysen
Presented at the High Level Event of the Leading Group on SSE, New York	September	Paul Ladd
Participated in Technical Meeting on Inclusive Social Protection for Persons with Disabilities	January	Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona
Presented on Arab middle class and social policies at the launch of the *Arab Middle Class Report*, ESCWA/ILO, Geneva	February	Ilcheong Yi
Presented on the role of social policy in the context of SDGs at the High Level Expert Group Meeting on SDGs, UN DESA, New York	May	Ilcheong Yi
Presented on inequality at the High Level Expert Group Meeting on SDGs, UN DESA, New York	October	Ilcheong Yi
Participated in Technical Meeting on Inclusive Social Protection for Persons with Disabilities	June	Doreen Akiyo Yomoah

Sector: Government

Government events where UNRISD researchers presented work		
Presented at Social Protection in Haiti: Towards the Development of a New Policy, Port-au-Prince	May	Valeria Esquivel
Presented on UNRISD new institutional strategy and 2016 Flagship Report to the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS) and German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), Berlin	July	Katja Hujo
Spoke at Annual Governing Council Meeting, International Office for Migration, Geneva	November	Paul Ladd
Presented on UNRISD social science research leading to change and impact at the Sida Science Day, Stockholm	December	Paul Ladd
Participated in conference on Towards a Social Protection for All, Federal Public Service Social Security of Belgium, Brussels	April	Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona
Presented to the Seoul Metropolitan Government, Seoul	April	Pascal van Griethuysen
Presented on social and solidarity economy in workshop on Satellite Accounts for Social Economy, the Luxembourg national statistical office (STATEC), Luxembourg	October	Pascal van Griethuysen

Sector: Intergovernmental organizations

Intergovernmental organization events where UNRISD researchers presented work		
Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining and Metals and Sustainable Development (IGF)	October	Katja Hujo
Participated in the Presidency Conference, Luxembourg Presidency of the Council of the European Union, Luxembourg	December	Pascal van Griethuysen and Marie-Adélaïde Matheï

Sector: NGO

NGO events where UNRISD researchers presented work		
Was a keynote speaker at the International Seminar on Care Economy and Public Policy, Friedrich Ebert Foundation, San José de Costa Rica	November	Valeria Esquivel
Gave a TEDx talk on "El tiempo: la dimensión invisible de la pobreza", Cordoba, Argentina	November	Valeria Esquivel

Sector: Foundations and Business

Foundation and business events where UNRISD researchers presented work		
Presented on social and solidarity economy at the Mont-Blanc Meeting, Chamonix, France	November	Pascal van Griethuysen

UNRISD Seminars

Reinventing Social Contracts: Feminists, Rights and Power, Gita Sen, Roberto Bissio and Patricia Schulz	February
Global Goals as National Goals: Lost in Translation?, Charles Gore	March
When Women Govern Forests: From a History of Absence to the Impact of Presence, Bina Agarwal	April
A Global Policy Laboratory: Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries, Katja Hujo, Fred Hendricks and Markus Loewe	May
Claiming Their Rights: How Women's Movements Mobilize for Policy Change, Nitya Rao	October

Other events (co-)convened by UNRISD

New Directions in Social Policy: Methodology Workshop	January	Ilcheong Yi
Reducing Inequalities: A Key to Social Development in the Contemporary World	February	Sarah Cook
FATE first methodological workshop, CIADI Rwanda, Ruhengeri	February	Valeria Esquivel
Social Protection Floors and Human Rights	March	Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona
Women's Mobilization for Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change in the 20 Years since Beijing	March	Valeria Esquivel and Paola Cagna
The Power of Knowledge: UNRISD Classics Launch	April	UNRISD
UNRISD Consultation with Donors and Funding Institutions	April	UNRISD
Social and Solidarity Finance: Tensions, Opportunities and Transformative Potential	May	Pascal van Griethuysen and Marie-Adélaïde Matheï
International Expert Meeting on the Rights of Persons with Disability	May	Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona and Doreen Akiyo Yomoah
Substantive Equality for Women: Connecting Human Rights and Public Policy	June	Valeria Esquivel and Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona
Organized a side event with the FAO and presented on "Social and Solidarity Economy: Tensions, Opportunities and Transformative Potential" at the 5th EMES International Research Conference on Social Enterprise: Building a Scientific Field to Foster Social Enterprise Eco-System; Helsinki	July	Marie-Adélaïde Matheï
Feminist Mobilization and Policy Change, Panel at the International Conference: Gender Relations and Rising Inequalities, University of East Anglia	July	Paola Cagna
Special session on Domestic Workers: Claiming Labour Rights at the Fourth Conference of the Regulating for Decent Work Network, ILO	July	Paola Cagna
Overcoming Exclusion and Promoting Rights: Challenges and Opportunities in Social Protection	September	Doreen Akiyo Yomoah

Finding Ways Forward: Challenges and Opportunities in Creating Rights-Based Social Protection Systems	September	Doreen Akiyo Yomoah
Addressing Multiple Forms of Migrant Precarity – Beyond "Management" of Migration to an Integrated Rights-Based Approach	September	Katja Hujo
Agenda 2030 : Building Capacity for Implementation, UNITAR/UNOG Library, Geneva	November	Paul Ladd