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INTRODUCTION AND HIGHLIGHTS

1. This report presents the Institute's activities for the period January through December 2014. During the current reporting period UNRISD has continued to carry out activities within the framework of its 2011–2014 institutional strategy and results framework. The research programmes continued to pursue the main questions laid out in the 2010–2014 research agenda *Social Development in Uncertain Times*.
2. Following the celebration of its 50th Anniversary in 2013, and with the Institute emerging from a period of significant financial and organizational challenges, during 2014 UNRISD has been able to consolidate its research programmes, recruit new staff, and take steps towards a more secure funding base for the medium term. The UN Change Management process that had overshadowed the previous two years ended with all plans for consolidation dropped: while the process imposed significant costs on the Institute, there have been no changes to its mandate, governance structure and autonomy. A number of initiatives taken during 2014 should contribute to the strength and sustainability of the Institute over the longer term.
3. This introduction summarizes key elements of UNRISD research and policy engagement activities and institutional issues for the reporting period.

UNRISD Research: Ideas to Impact

4. Significant progress was made in a number of research areas during 2014, with ongoing and new activities in all three programme areas: *Social Policy for Inclusive Development*; *Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development*; and *Gender and Development*.
5. The Institute's work on *Social Policies for Inclusive Development* in 2014 continued UNRISD's long-standing exploration of the ways in which social policy can be instrumental to economic development, and financed in a sustainable and progressive way, while maintaining its intrinsic goals of protection, equity and social inclusion. Work included projects on universalization of social security in emerging economies; on new developments and innovations in the field of social policy in the global South; on the relationship between social policy and human rights; on the political processes and actors that shape domestic resource mobilization and fiscal space in low- and middle-income countries; on the linkages between extractive industries and child rights and well-being, and on social development implications of migration.
6. The major new initiative on *New Directions in Social Policy: Alternatives from and for the Global South*, saw the identification of research teams for country work on China, India, Indonesia, Russia and South Africa, and for work on a group of MENA countries. The project on *Politics of Domestic Resource Mobilization*, and associated work on financing social policy, is generating exciting findings (described in detail below) that are highly relevant to the 2015 conference on financing for development and other post-2015 processes. A new resource platform on *Linking Social Protection and Human Rights* has been developed during the reporting period to

help bridge the gap between these fields, in particular aimed at supporting practitioners in extending rights-based social protection.

7. Within the programme on *Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development* UNRISD continued its path-breaking work on social and solidarity economy (SSE), leading the *UN Inter-Agency Task Force on SSE* for much of the year, developing new proposals, and finalizing publications as well as participating in a number of events worldwide. The growing attention to this area of work, virtually invisible within the UN prior to the UNRISD-led conference in 2013, and the links being fostered between UN actors, national governments and social movements, creates significant potential for articulating alternative economic approaches to achieving more inclusive and sustainable development.

8. Also within this programme, UNRISD has engaged with a range of post-2015 initiatives to inform discussions and draft UN documents related to the sustainable development goals. These include inputs into key documents for ECOSOC and the Commission for Social Development, and participation in expert groups and other meetings. The emerging global sustainable development agenda also shapes the context for the future research agenda of UNRISD.

9. Within the *Gender* programme, research continued on the project *When and Why Do States Respond to Women's Claims?* with fieldwork undertaken in China, India and Indonesia. A new project on the feminization of employment in non-traditional agricultural exports was launched in collaboration with the University of Bern and universities in Bolivia, Laos, Nepal and Rwanda, while UNRISD's profile as the leading research institution with expertise on gender continued to generate multiple demands for participation in public panels and events.

10. Across the research programmes, innovations have been made in communicating about research throughout the project process, with short outputs such as project and event briefs and think pieces, as well as increasing and creative use of social media, digital products and e-newsletters. The year also saw a number of high-quality publications, including peer reviewed journals articles and edited volumes, as well as UNRISD research papers.

11. The reporting period saw the development of a number of research initiatives, particularly with the arrival of two new research coordinators. Research development includes work focused on conflict, fragility and the links between security and social security; a project linking social policy and the productive economy; and an examination of the global architecture needed for a coherent approach to socially inclusive and sustainable development. Consultations around the new research agenda took place at the stakeholder meeting in September, and at a "breakfast meeting" with Geneva-based member state representatives in December, and were followed by a two-day staff research retreat (also in December). Development of the new agenda and programmes will continue into 2015, in preparation for discussion with the Board in April.

12. As in past years, UNRISD continues to engage closely with a wide range of UN processes and institutions. During 2014, many of these were related to the development of a post-2015 agenda. UNRISD worked with a number of UN agencies including DESA, ESCAP, UNDP and UNICEF to provide expert inputs

into their work through participation in working groups, inputs into reports or producing commissioned research papers.

13. In terms of research-based outputs, during the reporting period UNRISD produced two edited volumes; four policy briefs; 25 chapters in edited volumes; 35 research papers; 46 think pieces/commentaries; 22 videos and podcasts; 39 online news items and five issues of the UNRISD eBulletin, as well as a number of project e-newsletters. In terms of communications and outreach activities, the Institute was the principal organizer, or a co-organizer, of 41 outreach events; nine of these were seminar series events, and 11 were co-organized with UN partners. UNRISD also engaged with students through a new Young Scholars Think Piece competition. UNRISD continued the expansion of its use of social media, attracting over 3,000 new Twitter followers and doubling user engagement on Facebook to over 8,600. Two innovative communications products were produced: *Ideas to Impacts*, a brochure highlighting the different types of influence and impact of UNRISD work; and infographics that visualize the Institute's networks, supporters and collaborations (2011–2014).

14. During the year UNRISD also engaged closely with “International Geneva” activities aimed at strengthening the profile of Geneva as a centre of intellectual and policy-relevant work on global and development issues.

Institutional Issues: Staffing, Resource Mobilization and Evaluation

Staffing

15. The research team has been strengthened overall with the appointment of two new research coordinators and with two additional donor-funded research posts. Valeria Esquivel (Argentina) was recruited to lead the gender programme, a position left vacant by the departure of Shahra Razavi in 2013. A feminist economist and expert on care, she has engaged extensively in past UNRISD research. She took up her position in August. She is joined by Andrea Kaufman (Switzerland), a social anthropologist with expertise on gender in conflict settings, who fills the post of Expert funded through the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland.

16. Pascal van Griethuysen (Switzerland) joined UNRISD in September as research coordinator for the programme on sustainable development. An evolutionary economist working on sustainable development, he joins Valeria in making UNRISD a strong centre for heterodox economics approaches. The sustainable development programme is also supported by Dunja Krause (Germany) who took up the position of Associate Expert funded by the German government from October. Her work focuses on the social dimensions of climate and environmental change.

17. The Deputy Director, Peter Utting, retired in August 2014 after over 25 years of association with UNRISD. His contributions to the Institute throughout his long tenure were profound, in terms of research, management and leadership. His more recent legacy is reflected in much of UNRISD's ongoing research, particularly on social and solidarity economy and sustainable development. He remains affiliated

with UNRISD as the first of a newly established group of Senior Research Associates.

18. In 2014 UNRISD continued to attract an outstanding group of junior and senior scholars and other visitors: as Visiting 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.

19. At the end of 2014 UNRISD was asked by the UNOG Division of Administration to give up its “Reference Centre”—a multi-purpose space used for formal and informal meetings, seminars, workshops, as well as the storage of UNRISD archives and publications. This was in many ways the physical “heart” of the Institute, providing an invaluable space for regular and creative engagement among staff, research project partners and other visitors—from the UN, permanent missions, civil society and research institutions around the world. It was thus the place where many ideas for transformative social change have been generated and explored. This loss of space has implications for the daily working of the Institute and for the organization of seminars and other events.

Resource mobilization

20. In terms of funding, UNRISD took steps to regain some of the momentum built up in 2010–2011, prior to the start of the UN Change Management process. During 2012–2013 uncertainties created by this process disrupted long-term fundraising efforts, compromised the ability to recruit research staff, and reduced donor confidence in the Institute’s future. This has been reflected in a static level of income, compensated for by low expenditure plans. Fewer research staff limited the capacity of the Institute to develop new proposals and raise project funds during this period—the major source of income growth in 2010–2011.

21. The current reporting period saw more positive developments: Sweden (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency / Sida) renewed its 2011–2014 agreement with UNRISD for a further two years (2015–2016) at the same level (10 million SEK, currently USD 1.3 million per year). Switzerland (Federal Department of Foreign Affairs) contributed USD 100,000 to institutional funds, in addition to the three-year agreement (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation / SDC) of USD 250,000 per year for key research programmes, and its support for the gender Expert position. Finland also continued its institutional support of approximately USD 200,000 per year from the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, while Germany provided an Associate Expert position.

22. With the end of the UN Change Management process, an expanded research staff, and sufficient committed or expected funds to maintain expenditures at the current level for the 2015–2016 biennium, UNRISD ends 2014 stronger than in recent years. It is well positioned to diversify and increase programme and project funding and renew its long-term institutional resource mobilization strategy over the coming year.

23. Efforts were already initiated in 2014 to move in these directions. A stakeholder meeting was organized on 1 September in Geneva, followed on 2 September by a smaller meeting of key donors. Initially delayed from 2013 due to the Change Management process, this meeting brought together representatives from UNRISD’s

major donors, other member states and a number of stakeholders from UN, research and civil society research organizations to discuss the role and contribution of UNRISD, and to feed into discussions of our future research and resource mobilization strategies.

24. Following this meeting, efforts continued to deepen relations with current and past donors, and to seek new ones both among member states and other funding organizations. Magdalena Sepúlveda was appointed to assist the Director with partnership and external relations, in support of fundraising activities. This has led to significantly enhanced outreach efforts to Geneva-based missions, including a breakfast meeting on 8 December with Ambassadors from non-traditional donor countries, and engagement on a number of high-visibility and impact activities.

Evaluation

25. Also related to fundraising activities was the DFID-led donor evaluation of UNRISD covering the 2008–2013 period. Covered in the Institute’s 2013 report to the Board, this evaluation was scheduled for completion in early 2014, prior to the April meeting of the Board. A draft report and recommendations were discussed at the 2014 Board meeting, with further comments and questions referred to the evaluation consultants. A final version of the report, however, has not yet been signed off by the donors.

26. The content and messages that came out of the evaluation were very positive. Like the previous (Nordic-led) donor evaluation in 2006 (*Too Good to be True?*), the views of respondents emphasize the quality and “cutting-edge” nature of UNRISD research and outputs, its contribution to framing policy debates, particularly within the UN system, and the positive impacts of its engagement with Southern research communities. The evaluators reinforce the findings of Sida’s Mid-Term Review (2013) and the 2006 evaluation that the Institute “punches well above its weight”, indicating that UNRISD has maintained both the quality and quantity of outputs, as well as highlighting notable achievements in the communications and outreach work of the Institute, and its collaboration within the UN system.

27. Overall the analysis and findings were very positive about the quality and volume of UNRISD work, the value of its niche and location within the UN system, its extensive networks and partnerships, the effectiveness of its communications and its value for money. While some areas for improvement were suggested, it was generally recognized that UNRISD performs at an exceptional level given its size and resources, occupies a unique institutional location within the UN system, and uses this effectively to generate impact. A final management response to the evaluation, and discussion of initiatives to respond to the recommendations will be presented to the Board April 2015.

28. Overall, there is reason to be optimistic that UNRISD’s responses to the financial crisis and other reform challenges of recent years have positioned the Institute to move into a period of renewed expansion. The external environment remains challenging—but as the global community enters 2015, and the “post-2015” period, and seeks to address the interconnected challenges of extreme inequalities and social exclusion; climate, environmental and security threats; and volatile and unsustainable economic performance, UNRISD research has much to offer and the Institute is well positioned to use its research, evidence, global networks and

institutional position to support member states, UN agencies and civil society in the collective effort to foster progressive, equitable and sustainable social change.

Funding acknowledgement

29. UNRISD is a voluntarily funded organization and receives no support from the general budget of the UN. We are grateful to all our donors for their support. Where noted in the text, “institutional funds” refers to non-earmarked contributions received during this reporting period from the governments of Sweden, Finland and Switzerland, as well as in-kind (staff) positions supported by Switzerland and Germany.

PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN AN UNCERTAIN WORLD

30. In 2014, UNRISD carried out research on a range of projects in three programme areas: *Social Policy for Inclusive Development*; *Gender and Development*; and *Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development*. Research across all projects addresses two central questions articulated in the 2010–2014 Research Agenda: How can social policies contribute to inclusive and sustainable development? What political and institutional arrangements foster transformative social change and equitable welfare outcomes? Research findings, evidence and analysis are the basis on which UNRISD engages actively in a range of communication and outreach activities to influence and create impact in various forums and processes, within and outside the UN system, including those shaping the post-2015 development agenda. This year also saw the start of the process of developing a new long-term research agenda for the post-2015 period: the new agenda will be finalized during 2015.

Social Policy for Inclusive Development

31. The social policy programme builds on long-standing UNRISD work that examines the ways in which social policies can be instrumental for economic development while maintaining their intrinsic goals of protection, equity and social inclusion, as well as how social policies can be financed in a sustainable and progressive way. Under the 2010-2014 Research Agenda the programme has focused on two themes: expanding social policies for inclusive development; and the political and institutional dynamics of social development.

32. During the past year, these themes have been pursued through a number of research projects: on the politics and processes that shape domestic resource mobilization and fiscal space for social development in low- and middle-income countries; on the linkages between extractive industries and child rights and well-being, on the universalization of social security in emerging economies; on new developments and innovations in the field of social policy in the South; on the relationship between social policy and human rights; and on the regional governance and social development implications of migration.

33. Additional programme activities, results and impacts included the completion and publication of results from the project on migration and health in China; the completion and submission of commissioned studies on social protection for ESCAP and on social policies in East Asia for UNDP China; the development of new research on the role of social policy in conflict or insecure settings which, although not yet fully funded, attracted attention at a number of events; training for African civil servants on social policy; and publication of the edited volumes *Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries*, and *Learning from the South Korean Developmental Success: Effective Development Cooperation and Synergistic Institutions and Policies* (the latter in English and in Korean).

Politics of Domestic Resource Mobilization for Social Development

Background

34. This project, initiated in 2012 and continuing through 2015, 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. This context of constrained public finances intensifies contestation and competing claims over the mobilization and allocation of resources.

35. 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 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

Country Research Reports: Uganda, Bolivia and Zimbabwe

36. The Uganda country study is close to finalization. During the current reporting period the team produced three research reports which were published online as UNRISD Working Papers:

- Marianne S. Ulriksen and Mesharch W. Katusiimeh – *The History of Resource Mobilization and Social Spending in Uganda*. UNRISD Working Paper 2014-6, March 2014
- 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 2014-24, December 2014
- Anne Mette Kjaer and Marianne S. Ulriksen – *From Consensus to Contention: Changing Revenue and Policy Dynamics in Uganda*. UNRISD Working Paper 2014-21, December 2014

37. For the Bolivia case study, all reports will be available as UNRISD Working Papers in Spanish in 2015. Synthesis reports for both Uganda and Bolivia will be drafted in the first half of 2015 and published in English subsequently.

38. Finalization of the Zimbabwe case study reports has been delayed by the need to replace the co-team leader Godfrey Kanyenze, who agreed to remain involved as an external advisor and author of one background paper. To identify two new team

members for the Zimbabwe case, an open call for expressions of interest was planned for the first quarter of 2015 in order to complete all reports in 2015.

New case study on Nicaragua initiated

39. In Nicaragua, a research team was established as an institutional collaboration with the Fundación Internacional para el Desafío Económico Global (FIDEG) in June 2014 to replace the Guatemala case study (see paragraph 103 in the 2013 Progress Report). The Nicaragua team is composed as follows:

- Gloria Carrión Fonseca (Team leader, Programme Director FIDEG)
- Roberto Molina (MS ActionAid)
- Hilda María Gutiérrez Elizondo (independent consultant)
- René Mendoza Vidaurre (independent consultant)
- Guy Delmelle (independent consultant)

40. **Country background**—Nicaragua, a country that has gone through a turbulent history of dictatorship (Somoza 1936-1979), the Sandinista Revolution (1979-1989) and neoliberal adjustment (1990-2006), continues to be one of the poorest countries in Latin America, second only to Haiti. During the current Ortega administration (2007-), the country has been experiencing high growth rates and a relatively stable macroeconomic environment, but social and human development indicators continue to lag (the HDI in 2013 was 0.614, position 132 out of 187; in 2009, 58.3 per cent of the population lived in poverty, with 29.5 per cent living in extreme poverty). The three main sources of state revenues are taxes, overseas development assistance (ODA) and mining. Historically a major recipient of ODA, the role of “non-traditional” donors such as China, Brazil and Venezuela has grown recently, a trend reinforced by the global financial crisis. Over the past two decades Nicaragua has undergone frequent tax reforms, the most recent of which announced redistributive objectives. These objectives have, however, been watered down by powerful economic and financial elites. The third important source of domestic resources, the mining sector, has expanded significantly, accompanied by contestation and public concerns about its social and environmental impact and regulation.

41. The study entails four key research objectives:

- Examine the different social contracts in place over time that link domestic resource mobilization with social provision, with a focus on the nature of state-citizen and donor-recipient relationships.
- Explore how the Nicaraguan tax system has evolved over time looking at the objectives of tax system reform and how the outcomes are reflective of processes of bargaining and contestation and actors’ engagement in these, their roles, strategies and bargaining power.
- Analyse the role and potential of the mining sector for mobilizing domestic resources for social development looking at relevant actors, contestation over mining-related issues, and what the state’s role has been in accommodating the different actors’ claims.
- Examine key institutional reforms in the field of social policy as they relate to the politics of domestic resource mobilization, with a case study on the health sector and its financing.

42. First drafts of all four research reports were submitted in December, and UNRISD is working closely with the country team on the reports to ensure quick progress and to align the papers with the overall project framework.

New working papers published

43. In addition to the in-depth country case studies, the project has also commissioned a set of papers on a range of relevant overarching thematic issues, as well as empirical studies covering additional countries/regions (Argentina/Chile; Andean countries; Brazil/India; Latin America; sub-Saharan Africa).

44. Substantial progress was made on these papers during the reporting period. Following publication of the first paper in the set in 2013 (Mick Moore's *Obstacles to Increasing Tax Revenues in Low-Income Countries*), in 2014 three new working papers were published on the UNRISD website:

- Javier Arellano, Andrés Mejía Acosta – *Extractive Industries, Revenue Allocation and Local Politics* (2014)
- Aniket Bhushan, Yiagadeesen Samy – *Fiscal Capacity and Aid Allocation: Domestic Resource Mobilization and Foreign Aid in Low-Income Countries* (2014)
- Jamee K. Moudud, Esteban Pérez Caldentey, Enrique Delamonica – *State-Business Relations and the Financing of Welfare State in Argentina and Chile: Challenges and Prospects* (2014)

45. Two further papers are forthcoming in early 2015:

- Cécile Cherrier – *Examining the Catalytic Effect of Aid on Domestic Resource Mobilization for Social Transfers in Low-Income Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa*
- Aaron Schneider – *Political Economy of Citizenship Regimes: Tax in India and Brazil*

Initial research findings

46. **Mick Moore** analyses the reasons why low-income countries have not succeeded in improving their tax take (total tax revenues to GDP). He emphasizes the “sticky” nature of taxation—the difficulty of improving tax collection and administration, which requires substantial administrative capacity and coordination, and cooperation between revenue agencies and other organizations. Moore identifies economic, political and “technical” obstacles, including the structure of the economy, the role of influential stakeholders who shape tax systems to their advantage, political competition over fiscal issues, the configuration of governing institutions, difficulties in taxing transnational economic interactions, limited capacity to implement advanced tax administration practices, and the underuse of property taxes in these settings.

47. **Arellano-Yanguas and Mejía-Acosta** analyse the developmental impact of extractive industries in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, with particular attention to political processes at different (local, regional and national) levels, and their results in terms of redistributive policies and outcomes. Their findings suggest two dimensions that have a bearing on the share of mining rent allocated to producing or non-producing regions: first, the bargaining power of subnational actors and, second, the alignment between national and subnational political actors. Development outcomes may improve when revenue sharing agreements result from bargains between local and national elites that combine earmarked and flexible decision making mechanisms and benefit the whole of the population. Finally, the paper identifies some knowledge gaps regarding the effectiveness of different decentralization modalities to improve development outcomes at the local level, and

the role of the private sector in promoting or hindering the good governance of natural resource revenues.

48. **Aniket Bhushan and Yiagadeesen Samy** look into the interaction between fiscal performance and donor aid allocation. Based on a series of large-N regression analyses, their findings reveal little correlation between overall aid allocation and fiscal performance and capacity. They find little evidence that bilateral donors pay attention to fiscal performance when they make aid allocation decisions. In terms of general patterns of aid allocation, more democratic countries are rewarded with more aid, as are countries with better institutions and policies. None of the fiscal capacity variables considered are significant, indicating the absence of any relationship between aid received and tax performance at the bilateral level. In the case of multilateral aid, fiscal capacity variables were significant only in the case of sub-Saharan African countries. The preliminary results from the analysis reinforce the view that donors—whether bilateral or multilateral—have paid little attention to fiscal capacity in their aid allocation decisions, despite the rhetoric on the importance of DRM. The authors complement this regression by an analysis of descriptive data that discusses the recent fiscal performance data and donor involvement in taxation and public financial management (PFM) in Bolivia, Guatemala, Uganda and Zimbabwe (the four initial project case study countries), corroborating the finding that donors are not necessarily aligning with recipient country priorities and providing aid through country PFM systems.

49. **Jamee Moudud, Esteban Pérez Caldentey and Enrique Delamonica's** study on Argentina and Chile examines the scope for reshaping and reforming tax, social and labour policies, and the institutions which determine them. They draw on insights from the varieties of capitalism, historical institutionalism, fiscal sociology, and power resources approaches to assess the influence of business on tax, social and labour policies in Chile and Argentina. The paper emphasizes the constraints that the state faces in implementing egalitarian tax, social and labour policies and in increasing social investments. In their analysis, they find a key difference in that the high level of business coherence in Chile has limited the creation of social democratic policies, while the opposite dynamic can be observed in Argentina. They argue that the combination of profitability and productivity growth shape the types of pressures put on the state by organized business groups. At the same time, the democratic state is pressured by demands to reduce inequality and to raise social protection from civil society. As such, the political battle over the level and composition of taxes remains a key issue in these countries' attempts to become developmental welfare states. In order for progressive tax, social and labour policies to be expanded and sustained, they stress that concerted political pressure by unions and social movements would be key, as well as incorporating more egalitarian tax in parallel with promoting private investment.

50. The paper by **Cécile Cherrier** examines why and how a low-income country decides to adopt and finance a social transfer policy, and what role foreign aid may play in that process. Cherrier develops a framework for empirical exploration of the triggers and processes behind the mobilization of public (domestic and/or foreign) resources for social transfers in a low-income country context, and examines the origins and features of six social transfer schemes operating in sub-Saharan Africa. She finds a "catalytic effect of aid" on social policy expansion: while not the instigators of social policy proposals, aid actors have strengthened the voice and significantly empowered ministries of social affairs to pass innovative social transfer programmes without jeopardizing their political and financial sustainability. Her

research also highlights the limited conversation between governments and citizens over social transfers; this dialogue has so far occurred primarily between government and aid actors. Yet elections also appear to catalyse the adoption of social transfer programmes, and with schemes increasingly being funded out of domestic resources, state-citizen dialogue over these questions may intensify in the future.

51. **Aaron Schneider's** paper explores the opportunities and constraints for enhancing state capacity, especially expressed in tax capacity in India and Brazil. Schneider's entry point to the analysis of state capacity is the incorporation of different actors in political institutions and their insertion into the international economy and growth patterns. He argues that state capacity to mobilize revenues is shaped by the way excluded groups legitimize new identities, articulate demands, and are incorporated through stable linkages to the state. In Brazil, a coalition of previously excluded working class, popular sector and middle class actors provided a social base that gained legitimacy in the struggle for democratization and oriented a political cleavage in opposition to neoliberal stabilization during the 1990s. When growth returned in the 2000s, these actors established stable linkages with the state through social policies and institutions that used expanded revenues to share some of the benefits of commodity-led export growth. Despite this stable cross-class coalition, economic and political elites have blocked efforts to reverse patterns of inequity in the tax system (regressivity and a lack of universality). In India, previously excluded middle class, regional, and Other Backward Class groups' demands were framed within an elite neoliberal consensus of stabilization, and politics focused on national party rivalry to provide stable linkages to regional and caste allies. The result has produced no coalition in support of increased revenues, with middle classes particularly opposed to using tax to redistribute the benefits of growth driven by the technology and service sectors in which they are central players.

Communications and impact

52. Domestic resource mobilization and financing issues are highly policy relevant and timely in the context of the launch of the SDGs and the related Finance for Development conference in Addis Ababa scheduled for July 2015. The impact strategy for this 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 DRM, resulting in pressure and action to improve policies and financing strategies. A series of UNRISD Research Notes (short summaries of the commissioned thematic papers) as well as invited think pieces on the "Road to Addis" are planned for the first half of 2015.

53. During the reporting period, the main direct target audiences have been the relevant UN bodies and intergovernmental processes, and the donor community (in particular bilateral donors), as well as national stakeholders in Bolivia and Uganda. A global network of experts on financing issues has been created and was regularly informed through a **project e-newsletter**, initiated in December 2013 and currently at its fourth edition. At the end of 2014, the project mailing list had grown to 240 (up from 170 at the end of 2013). Important stakeholders at the national level were engaged through two national workshops convened during this reporting year. On 29–30 April, UNRISD held a **national project workshop in collaboration with UNDP Bolivia in La Paz**. Participants included representatives from civil society, UN agencies and Bolivian research institutions (including UNDP, Instituto Alternativo, Oxfam Bolivia). A second **national workshop was held in Kampala**,

Uganda on 24-25 September. The workshop provided a platform to discuss findings from the research among national policy makers, researchers and representatives of civil society organizations active in the field of public finance. Institutions represented included the Uganda Revenue Authority, the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MOFPED) as well as The Hunger Project and the Democratic Governance Facility.

54. UNRISD was invited to present the project on several occasions in 2014. A presentation was made to a group of **journalists from high-profile newspapers in 13 Latin American countries** in a seminar in Geneva hosted jointly by the Friedrich-Ebert Stiftung and the World Trade Organization. Presentations were also made to Master's degree students from the **International Institute of Social Studies (ISS)** and postgraduate students from the **German Development Institute (DIE)**. The expertise of the UNRISD team is increasingly solicited on financing issues and DRM by **donor agencies and NGOs**, as reflected in requests for different types of advisory work in 2014, for example as member of the expert reference group for the **DFID project** on "Bringing tax policy and administration into social protection programming and system development"; through collaboration on the **Social Protection Interagency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B)**; through inputs provided during a meeting of the **Post-2015 Task Team Meeting** in Geneva; and through inputs into important UN reports such as the **UN-Women Progress of the World's Women Report**, the **ILO Social Security Report**, and the report of the **Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights** on Fiscal Policy, Taxation Policies and Human Rights.

55. Published papers continue to be a key research product, from which a range of communications approaches are then implemented to make the research findings accessible to multiple audiences. Quick posting of internally (and in some cases also externally) reviewed and edited papers as UNRISD Working Papers has proven a useful way for timely dissemination of research findings, complemented by promotion of these publications through our PDRM e-newsletter, the UNRISD e-Bulletin and social media. Statistics collected by the Communications and Outreach Unit show that these have already been widely read, with over 275 downloads by the end of the reporting period.

56. *Katja Hujo is coordinating the research. In 2014, she was assisted by Harald Braumann (research analyst) and Inês Schjolberg Marques, Andreea Muresanu and Nathalie Both (research interns).*

57. *The Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) provide funding for the project.*

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

Background

58. UNRISD has collaborated with the UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO) since July 2013 on this project, which seeks to identify the impact of extractive industries on children's rights and well-being, the way in which fiscal revenues from the mining sector can be harnessed for child-friendly policies, and the

political processes that shape revenue allocation and development outcomes for children. The project is comprised of case studies from Mongolia, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines. It is conceptually aligned with the PDRM project, in particular with regard to the political economy analysis of processes of resource mobilization and distribution.

Progress and activities

59. The work of UNRISD and UNICEF-EAPRO during 2014 focused on commenting on and editing draft research papers written by country teams in Mongolia, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines; drafting and revising a synthesis report; and outreach activities related to the research.

60. The six country research papers were being finalized for publication as UNRISD Working Papers in early 2015. In collaboration with UNICEF-EAPRO, the UNRISD team wrote a synthesis report combining and comparing the findings of the three country cases against the conceptual framework that guided the country-level research. The report, which has been peer reviewed by the relevant UNICEF country offices and country researchers, will be finalized and published on the UNRISD website in the first half of 2015.

Research wrap-up

61. The papers provided an analysis of the countries' general fiscal performance and the specific contribution of the mining sector to the budget. They also examined the role the state has played in managing the socioeconomic and environmental impact of extractive industries (EI). Channels through which EI impact on children were divided into direct (for example, child labour, conflicts or environmental impacts) and indirect (for example, micro or macroeconomic effects such as increased household income, inflation, structural change affecting alternative livelihoods) impacts. Finally, the papers studied the extent to which different actors are included directly or indirectly in processes of bargaining and contestation about rent/revenue distribution and allocation, and what the implications are with regard to policies and institutions that are relevant for child rights and wellbeing.

Research findings

62. Mongolia, Papua New Guinea (PNG) and the Philippines are all middle-income countries rich in mineral resources, but they differ substantially with regard to their economic and socio-political contexts and the relevance of the mineral sector for development. Propelled by their extractive sectors, economic growth in Mongolia and PNG is projected to reach 10 per cent and 21 per cent respectively in 2015. They are mineral-dependent countries whose national economies are highly exposed to fluctuations in international commodity prices, and EI production and investment cycles. EI play a less dominant role in the Philippines, a country that is lagging behind regional peers in terms of economic growth and basic social indicators, but successive governments have sought to make the sector a driver of economic growth through increased investment.

63. **A key question prompted by the case studies is how revenues from EIs can be used to combat inequalities.** The three countries are all characterized by significant vertical and horizontal inequalities in child indicators, in particular regional

disparities. In PNG and the Philippines, mining regions tend also to be the poorest and most disadvantaged. While large-scale EI projects have had limited impact on household income, the situation of children in these countries is made worse by negative socioeconomic impacts of EI activities. This includes child labour in the extremely hazardous conditions of small-scale and poorly regulated mines, health implications of water and air pollution, and problems in catering for the large influx of workers migrating in search of employment in mining projects (for example, by increasing the supply of public services and housing).

64. The impact of EI on national economies and budgets varies between the three countries. The mining regimes in all three countries have been designed to attract FDI as an engine of growth and a source of investment as these countries tend to lack sufficient capital and know-how to embark on large-scale domestic mining projects. However, in the case of the Philippines, the country has not attracted significant FDI, partly due to public opposition to expansion of mining because of the perceived negative impacts on the environment and local livelihoods; as a result, the contribution of the sector to the government budget is negligible. The Mongolian government, which has attracted some of the biggest mining projects globally, has been successful in claiming mining rents (accounting for more than a quarter of the fiscal budget) from EI through changes in the Mineral Law, but in a context of declining mineral prices this has resulted in a decline in foreign investment in recent years. Like Mongolia, PNG is highly mineral-dependent, and therefore disproportionately affected by mining project cycles (for example the Liquefied Natural Gas Project) and the volatility of international mineral prices. This translates into high fluctuations of public revenues, which is problematic as investments in children depend on stable and predictable funding.

65. The effect of mining rents on social spending differs. In Mongolia the government has made deliberate efforts to invest EI revenues in social sectors, expanding coverage of health, education, cash transfer and housing programmes, with positive impacts on poverty rates and social indicators. In PNG, on the other hand, increased government revenues from EI have not translated into increased government social spending, which remains at the 1980s level in terms of real per capita expenditures. In the Philippines, the mining sector contributes little to GDP and fiscal revenues, partly reflecting the sector's small size, and partly a result of the low tax revenues emerging from the sector, which in combination with limited fiscal space in general translates into low social spending. The current government has introduced universal health care and scaled up a targeted CCT scheme for poor families, which since 2008 has been mostly financed by external grants. In the medium to long term, and especially if the government considers institutionalizing CCTs on a permanent basis, domestic funding will be essential. Similarly, in PNG, the success of recently introduced universal education and health care depends on the government's ability to secure long-term domestic financing.

66. The provision and financing of many social services crucial for children are the responsibility of local governments, which have shown varying capacities to raise their own revenues. Reflecting the degree of decentralization and bargaining power between government levels, the national government receives a greater share of EI revenues in Mongolia than in PNG or the Philippines. In PNG, all mineral royalties are returned to the province of origin, a legacy of land tenure systems and historical processes of contestation and violent conflict around rent distribution. In the Philippines, the overall small contribution of EI revenues to national revenues is due to the small scale of most mines, which pay taxes and royalties only to local

governments. The unequal capacities to finance social services for children at the local level can be mitigated by equalizing fiscal transfers from the central government. In PNG, decentralization laws have started to address the different financing capacities of subnational governments, but this remains a challenge in the Philippines. At the same time, central governments' capacity to use fiscal transfers for equity purposes is contingent on their ability to mobilize national revenues, with EI being a potentially important source.

67. The challenge of EI revenue sharing is deeply political, with significant and disproportionate impact on children because of their lack of political presence. Children largely depend on an adult constituency to represent and advocate for their rights; moreover, women are often not sufficiently represented in these groups. Child interests are more strongly represented in countries such as Mongolia where the social policy approach is both universal and family-oriented. In countries such as PNG and the Philippines, where power struggles between different state levels are more pronounced and elections or formal democratic institutions are less effective in promoting accountability and service delivery of the state towards citizens, child rights are often neglected, both at the central and local levels. In the case of PNG, additional cultural and traditional practices often result in negative impacts on children, in particular girls.

Lessons learned and implications for policy

68. The research has shed new light on the linkages between EI and children, and, more generally, the importance of effective macroeconomic policies and inclusive political processes.

69. Considering child rights in the present complements the notion of inter-generational justice in the management of finite natural resources. Much of the focus in EI revenue management is on how to use it to attract further investment, emphasizing, in particular, building the necessary infrastructure to service exploration in remote areas. But EI revenues can also be leveraged to extend the reach of social services. Investments have to be balanced between economic and social needs of both present and future generations. The potential benefit for future generations does not justify compromising the rights of children in the present.

70. Sustainable improvement in children's well-being depends on stable and predictable funding of social policies. When public revenue derives from a range of sources, social expenditure tends to be less volatile. Diversification of the economy can contribute to diversification of public revenues, decreasing dependency on a small number of large tax-payers and mitigating the impacts of EI revenue volatility on fiscal revenues and policy implementation. Counter-cyclical policies are important in contexts where mineral price booms and slumps do not coincide with economic cycles (as is the case of Mongolia), or where expenditure cuts are difficult in the face of enormous development gaps (as in the case of PNG). Policy decisions that prioritize social services produce the greatest benefits for children.

71. To contribute to equity-oriented financing of social services, EI revenues should be used to address both social protection needs and access to public services. Cash transfers are sometimes advocated as an efficient way of redistributing EI revenues (for example, Mongolia's Child Money Programme and the Human Development Fund). Especially in contexts of weak governance, cash transfers can be a basis for establishing a fiscal compact between the government and citizens. While

cash transfers can address the demand side of social service provision, supply side policies are also needed—for example, equalizing fiscal transfers the regions with weakest capacity to mobilize own revenues to finance basic social services. Given that mining regions are also often the ones where children’s needs are the greatest, EI revenue sharing arrangements matter, from how much is mobilized and how the share a government level receives corresponds to its expenditure responsibilities.

72. Although EI revenues may be volatile, they can jump-start universal social policies. Universal (as compared to targeted) social policies foster social cohesion and progressive redistribution, lower administrative costs, and more uniform standards across the country. Universal approaches lower the risk of corruption and clientelism, which arise when access to services and entitlements depend on discretionary decisions of bureaucrats and politicians, who may be driven by power considerations and electoral politics.

73. In decentralized contexts, the politics of EI revenue sharing mean that most of the revenues accrue to the subnational government. While central government might be in the best position to use EI revenues for equalization purposes, this is challenging in contexts of conflict and contestation between local and national governments (for example, PNG and the Philippines). Given that mining regions tend also to be among the poorest with the lowest child development indicators, development organizations’ efforts to improve outcomes for children should focus on engagement with subnational governments.

74. Despite being sources of revenue and livelihood, unregulated mining activities that use child labour in extremely hazardous conditions must be abolished. Concerted actions at national and local levels are required to provide direct remedial measures to protect child labourers’ health and safety, and development, including tightening of regulations and monitoring of compliance, and providing on-site schooling and services for children of miner families. Regulation of small-scale mining, to make a sustainable change, has to be accompanied by public interventions targeting structural causes of child labour, including social factors, poverty, lack of alternative opportunities and social protection, and the inability of families to access basic social services.

75. Good macroeconomic management of mineral production and revenues is a precondition for enabling inclusive and sustainable mineral-led development. Fiscal rules, stabilization funds, exchange rate and monetary policies that minimize currency appreciation and inflation, and financial and industrial policies that foster productive diversification, in particular in those sectors that are employment intensive and crucial for people’s livelihoods, such as small-holder agriculture or manufacturing, are possible pathways. Counter-cyclical policies should be available in the decision maker’s toolkit. Moreover, spending and implementation capacity has to be developed over time in order to spend mineral rents efficiently.

76. The level of contestation and public debate around EI demonstrates the **need to implement effective participation and social dialogue mechanisms at all stages of project planning and implementation.** Participation and consultation processes should include all relevant stakeholders, allow sufficient time for decision making and debate, with due attention to factors that could impede the participation of relevant actors (such as geography or cultural factors). Processes have to be designed in a way that fosters inclusiveness without creating unnecessary costs and adverse impacts for participants. At a higher level, mining law and investment regimes

should be part of broader political debates in order to foster a national consensus on the broad directions a government is taking .

Communications and impact

77. The topic of extractive industries and the socioeconomic impact of mining continues to attract the interest of international agencies, the private sector and civil society. Katja Hujo gave a presentation at the **Global Environment Policy Programme Summer School** in Geneva in September on the topic of “Extractive Industries and Social Development: Challenges and Opportunities”. She also presented the findings during an internal **UNICEF Consultation on Strategic Direction in the Engagement with the Extractive Sector** in Geneva and to graduate students at the Latin American Institute at the **Free University of Berlin** in October. Information about the project was disseminated to country delegates, including Ministers for Mining from several Southern countries, in Geneva at the **UNCTAD conference on Mining and Social Development** (October).

78. The project itself also benefits from the dissemination and outreach potential of **UNICEF’s network of country offices**, which has already signalled great interest in the country-level and comparative findings.

79. The first edition of UNRISD’s Young Scholars Think Piece competition was organized in 2014 around the theme of extractive industries and social development. The competition proved highly successful, and the winning contributions have been posted on the UNRISD website (see Communications and Outreach section below).

80. *Katja Hujo is coordinating the project at UNRISD, in collaboration with Lena Nguyen and Gaspar Fajth at UNICEF-EAPRO. During this reporting period, assistance was provided by Harald Braumann (research analyst) and Kidjie Saguin, Andreea Muresanu, Inés Schjolberg Marques and Nathalie Both (research interns).*

81. *UNICEF-EAPRO is providing the funding for the project, with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds.*

Towards Universal Social Security in Emerging Economies

Background

82. Initiated in 2012 (see paragraphs 26–35 in the 2012 Progress Report, and paragraphs 25–44 in the 2013 Progress Report), this project aims to deepen understanding of the diverse pathways to extending social security, drawing on evidence from a group of middle-income emerging economies. The countries studied are Brazil, China, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Thailand and Venezuela, all of which have reformed or extended social security in the context of liberalization policies since the 1970s. The project examines programmes for income security and health in these countries, with the goal of understanding the diverse political, social, economic and institutional arrangements that enhance the availability, affordability and accessibility of these types of social security schemes.

Progress and activities

83. Progress during the reporting period included peer review, revision and publication of nine further commissioned papers as UNRISD Working Papers; synthesis of the research findings in an overview paper (Ilcheong Yi and Elizabeth Koechlein with Armando de Negri); and the preparation and acceptance of an edited volume proposal for the UNRISD/Palgrave series *Social Policy in a Development Context*.

84. Working papers from the project published during the reporting period are:

- Ben Fine, *The Continuing Enigmas of Social Policy*, Working Paper 2014-10
- Susanne MacGregor, *Welfare: Theoretical and Analytical Paradigms*, Working Paper 2014-13
- Asep Yadi Suryahadi, Vita Febriany and Athia Yumna, *Expanding Social Security in Indonesia: The Processes and Challenges*, Working Paper 2014-14
- William Hsiao, Mingqiang Li and Shufang Zhang, *Universal Health Coverage: The Case of China*, Working Paper 2014-15
- Julia Buxton, *Social Policy in Venezuela: Bucking Neoliberalism or Unsustainable Clientelism*, Working Paper 2014-16
- Prapaporn Tivayanond and Piya Hanvoravongchai, *The Impacts of Universalization: A Case Study on Thailand Social Protection and Universal Health Coverage*, Working Paper 2014-17
- Santosh Mehrotra, Neha Kumra and Ankita Gandhi, *India's Fragmented Social Protection System: Three Rights Are in Place; Two Are Still Missing*, Working Paper 2014-18
- Rebecca Surender, *The Drivers of Universal Health Care in South Africa: The Role of Ideas, Institutions and Actors*, Working Paper 2014-19
- Marcus André Campelo de Melo, *Political and Institutional Drivers of Social Security Universalization in Brazil*, Working Paper 2014-20

85. Revised versions of papers that deal specifically with health care in eight countries – Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa, Thailand and Venezuela – along with two theoretical papers are foreseen for the edited volume tentatively titled *Towards Universal Health Care in Emerging Economies: Opportunities and Challenges* which will be submitted to the publisher in 2015.

Synthesis of findings

86. **The universalization process is not always linear.** It happens in phases, encounters setbacks, and is presented with challenges at each stage. Key actors, processes, and institutions affecting the production of goods and services, allocation of resources, determination of eligibility, and political legitimacy of provision, shape diverse pathways to universality of specific social services.

87. Theory papers by Ben Fine and Susan MagGregor identify two biases in understanding systems of welfare provision which obscure the varied nature of social service development. These are the welfare regime approach and the separation of social policy from economic systems, in particular systems related to wages and tax structure, the regressiveness of which often neutralizes the gains of progressive social policy. Ben Fine and Susan MacGregor, in separate papers, highlight the importance of identifying the unique sets of actors, processes and institutions of sectoral systems

of public welfare provision and the ways that wage policies and tax systems are incorporated into social policy, in order to understand how health care policies move towards universalism.

88. Moves towards universal coverage may encounter resistance from neoliberal policies and institutions. These include structural adjustment, the financialization of social services, and the commercialization of health service delivery which makes investment in the production, provision, and finance for health care services profit-driven.

89. The eight case countries show diverse institutional and policy arrangements to address such policy resistance. They fall roughly into three groups. Russia, Brazil, Thailand and China have achieved some universal health coverage goals but face new challenges in deepening and sustaining coverage. Venezuela and Indonesia have made substantial progress toward universal health coverage but face significant gaps in coverage, and South Africa and India are currently setting the national policy agenda for moving towards universal health coverage.

90. Some initial lessons and findings are emerging. **Resource constraints are often used as an excuse to delay or abandon universal health care**, and are not only associated with economic growth but also with informality, the capacity of the tax administration, the efficiency of health care services, corruption, and the level of commercialization of medicine. The nature of economic growth rather than economic growth per se is critical to expanding health coverage, as demonstrated by India with high economic growth but poor health indicators.

91. **The politics of priority setting is as important as absolute resource constraints in universalizing health care.** Fiscal contracts and bargains over how resources are used are shaped by politics. In countries with competitive representative political systems, elections may offer openings to pursue universal health care. Political alliances can break through interest group resistance and mobilize support as seen in the cases of Brazil, Indonesia, Thailand and Venezuela. However, competitive elections are not always conducive to universal health care. Fragmented and decentralized party and electoral systems, such as the Thai system up until the late 1990s and the Indonesian system in its early phase of democratization, tend to create highly fragmented systems with limited expansion of coverage, which may incur higher administrative costs for coordination and unification of disparate local systems.

92. **Coordination within and between political parties, in setting election agendas and agreeing policies for universal health care, is crucial if the democratization process and competitive elections are to be conducive to the expansion of health coverage**, as we can see in the cases of Brazil and Thailand. The South African and Brazilian cases show the importance of civil society and social movements in helping political parties to coordinate among themselves around the health care policy agenda.

93. The case of China offers lessons in the absence of electoral competition. In China, **institutions facilitating public deliberation such as the media, academics, interest groups, international organizations, foreign advisors, and social protests are crucial** to identifying policy problems and designing policies. Changes in the ruling elites in recognizing the linkages between social policy, poverty reduction and economic growth, are key factors facilitating reforms.

94. Further synthesis and cross-country comparative analysis are under way with a view to finalizing the edited volume in 2015.

Communications and impact

95. Initial findings of the commissioned papers have been introduced in presentations by UNRISD staff and commissioned authors at related conferences including the 2014 Global Health Forum (Taiwan, Province of China, November 2014), and the 2nd World Human Rights Forum (Morocco, November 2014).

96. *This project is coordinated by Ilcheong Yi. In 2014, assistance was provided by Elizabeth Koechlein (research analyst), Barbara Walter, Emilia Toczydlowska and Elena Camilletti (research interns).*

97. *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..*

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

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

Background

99. This project starts from the premise that, notwithstanding persistent economic uncertainty and social crisis in many parts of the world, remarkable changes in social policy are taking place, particularly in emerging and developing economies. Yet a number of critical questions about these policy developments remain poorly understood, including how these developments in social policy have occurred, their implications, what about them—if anything—is truly innovative, and how knowledge about these changes in social policies and programmes is shared among countries in the South.

Progress and activities

Inception workshop

100. 2014 saw the launch of the project, which was developed in 2013 (see paragraphs 45-47 in the 2013 Progress Report). A two-day inception workshop (7-8 April 2014) brought together 25 experts from academia, intergovernmental and civil society organizations to discuss new and complex social policy risks and challenges of the 21st century, and social policy responses to them. Multidimensional inequalities, environmental risk, demographic change, youth unemployment, unpaid care work, and fiscal constraints were discussed.

101. The following presentations were made at the workshop; many corresponding conference papers can be found on the UNRISD website:

Session I New Risks and Challenges in Social Policy, Moderator: Isabel Ortiz

- Wendy Lerner: *Heterogeneity of Neoliberalism and Its Diverse Impacts*
- Isabel Ortiz: *The Changing Structure of Inequality* (with notes from David Hulme)

- Jayati Ghosh: *A Changing Context for Work and Wellbeing for Women*
- Joakim Palme: *Risks and Opportunities for Social Policy in the OECD*
- Robert Boyer: *Successful Welfare in the Light of the Complementarity Hypothesis: North and South*

Session II Extending the Boundaries of Social Policy, Moderator: Andras Uthoff

- Sarah White: *Well-Being and Social Policy in Developing Countries*
- Magdalena Sepulveda: *Human Rights, Poverty and Social Policy*
- Nitya Rao: *Land Reform and Social Policy with a Focus on Women's Rights*
- Deepta Chopra: *Unpaid Care Work and the Empowerment of Women and Girls*
- Peter Utting: *A Discussion of Eco-Social Policy*

Session III Politics of Social Policy, Moderator: Katja Hujo

- Daniel Béland: *Mapping Changing Social Policy Ideas: A Global, Actor-Centred Approach*
- Alexandra Kaasch: *The New Politics of Crisis Management: Global Voices on the Role of Social Policies*
- Fernando Filgueira: *The Politics and Policies of Social Incorporation in Latin America*

Session IV Evidence of New Policy and Institutional Complementarity, Moderator: Jimi Adesina

- Ayşe Bugra: *Socioeconomic Change and Social Policy: Development Past and Present*
- Anneli Anttonen and Jorma Sipilä: *Varieties of Universalism*
- Francesca Bastagli: *Fiscal Policy and Income Inequality*
- Irmgard Nübler: *Social Policy and Productive Transformation: Linking Education with Industrial Policy*
- Michael Cichon: *The Making or Breaking of a UN Social Protection Strategy: The Post-2015 Development Agenda*
- Fred Cocozzelli: *Revisiting Post-Conflict Social Policy*

Session V Evidence of New Directions in Social Policy (Regional Focus), Moderator: Ilcheong Yi

- Gabriele Koehler: *New Social Policy Directions? Some reflections on South Asia*
- Rana Jawad: *MENA Region*
- Jimi Adesina: *Africa*
- Andras Uthoff: *New Trends in Social Policies in Latin America*
- Alexandre Sidorenko: *Social Policy in the CIS+ Countries: The Area of Ageing*

102. Two seemingly contradictory social policy trends affecting many developing countries were highlighted in the discussions. On the one hand, there has been a shift in ideas, discourse and practice away from market fundamentalism towards conscious policy efforts to reduce poverty; while on the other, we see an increase in residual forms of social policy which do not deal directly with the structural or

underlying causes of poverty and inequality. Various political and institutional arrangements underpinning the new directions in social policy emerging in this context were identified; these will be the subject of ongoing research.

Call for expressions of research interest

103. A call for expressions of research interest was launched in September 2014, and attracted nearly 70 strong research proposals from research teams and individuals with an interest in participating in the project. Multidisciplinary teams of scholars with a proven track record in research and publication were invited to submit an expression of interest for studies on relevant countries. Five country teams have been selected for primary research in five emerging economies: China, India, Indonesia, the Russian Federation and South Africa. In addition, two research teams will explore social policies in a cluster of countries in the MENA region, including Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Qatar, and Tunisia. A workshop with the selected research teams will be held on 15-16 January 2015 to further develop the research questions and methods, and to establish a comparative framework for the project.

Communications and impact

104. UNRISD organized a public panel discussion, *New Directions in Social Policy: Towards a Post-2015 Development Agenda*, on 9 April in partnership with the UNOG Library. In a lively exchange, Jimi Adesina, Michael Cichon, Rana Jawad and Andras Uthoff discussed changing contexts for social policy in emerging and low-income economies; the policies being pursued; whether these indicate the emergence of new welfare systems that will be more resilient to the challenges of the 21st century; and what this means for the post-2015 development agenda. The event was introduced by Per Ronnäs, Senior Specialist at Sida, the major funder of the project. It was moderated by UNRISD Director, Sarah Cook and attended by nearly 100 people. The video of the event produced by UNRISD proved to be one of the Institute's most popular of the year, with over 1,400 views on You Tube.

105. Proactive dissemination and communication of project information evoked the interest of international organizations and academia. Project background and insights from the discussions at the inception workshop fed into presentations at **InGRID (Integrating Experts in Inclusive Growth) Expert Workshop: Development and Dissemination of Social Policy Indicators** (Stockholm, November 2014), and the **UN-ESCWA Expert Group Meeting on the Inclusive Social Development Report** (Beirut, November 2014). The engagement with UN-ESCWA led to plans for a joint workshop on new directions in social policy in the MENA region which would bring together the two research teams working on the MENA region for the UNRISD project, and UN-ESCWA colleagues working on social policy.

106. A background paper for the project written by Ilcheong Yi will be published as an UNRISD Working Paper in early 2015.

107. This project is coordinated by Ilcheong Yi. In 2014, assistance was provided by Elizabeth Koechlein and Esuna Dugarova (research analysts), Barbara Walter, Emilia Toczydlowska and Elena Camilletti (research interns).

108. Funding is provided by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).

Linking Social Protection and Human Rights

Background

109. This activity, which began in late 2013, aims to improve understanding of, and develop capacities to implement, a human rights approach to social protection. It entails a web-based platform (www.unrisd.org/sp-hr) that provides both a source of practical guidance for policy-makers and practitioners, and a space to convene leading thinkers around the complex challenges of implementing social protection from a rights perspective. The platform explains the human rights approach to social protection and summarizes case-law where social protection issues have been discussed by regional and domestic courts. It also includes expert commentaries and provides pointers to relevant external resources. It is targeted at policy makers, development practitioners and human rights advocates

Progress and outputs

110. During the reporting period over 200 pages of content were written and posted on a new section of the UNRISD website. The platform is organized in four main sections:

- **Normative framework:** This explains which obligations created by existing human rights laws and standards are relevant to the design, implementation and evaluation of social protection programmes.
- **Key jurisprudence:** A growing collection of jurisprudence from domestic, regional and international arenas, and demonstrates how the terms of the law have been applied in specific cases for the promotion of social protection.
- **Additional resources:** Web links and brief explanations are provided to legal instruments that contain the right to social security, in one form or another. The relevant literature section is a curated list of reading materials, including reports and articles, as well as descriptions and web links to organizations, programmes, projects, databases, blogs, multimedia and news.
- **Expert commentaries:** To-date, thirty-three commentaries written by leading practitioners and thinkers have been published on the UNRISD website. They explore the complex challenges associated with the human rights-based approach to social protection.

Partnerships

111. Reactions to the platform from diverse stakeholders confirmed the growing demand for interdisciplinary support of this nature, as well as the need for better information about available tools to operationalize a rights-based approach to social protection.

112. Building on this demand and the early success of the platform, in late 2014 the Social Protection Department of the International Labour Organization (ILO) became a partner in this initiative, strengthening the legal and operational content and assisting in its dissemination. Future partnerships are being discussed that would strengthen regional content, use and dissemination, for example, with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Social Protection Division of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

113. An Advisory Group has been convened to provide guidance for the platform. Members at the end of the reporting period were:

- Maria Virgínia Brás Gomes (Senior Social Policy Advisor, General Directorate for Social Security and Member of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Portugal)
- Simone Cecchini (Social Affairs Officer, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean / ECLAC, Chile)
- Priti Darooka (Founder, Programme on Women's Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, India)
- Armando De Negri Filho (Epidemiologist and Coordinator of the Executive Committee of the World Social Forum on Health and Social Security, Brazil)
- Diane Elson (Emeritus Professor of Sociology at the University of Essex, United Kingdom)
- Jane Hodges (Former Director, Bureau for Gender Equality, International Labour Office, Switzerland)
- Chidi King (Director, Equality Department, International Trade Union Confederation, Belgium)
- Ignacio Saiz (Executive Director, Center for Economic and Social Rights, USA)
- Andrés Scagliola (Coordinator, National Council on Social Policies, Uruguay)
- Hania Sholkamy (Associate Professor, Social Research Centre, American University in Cairo, Egypt)
- Alicia Ely Yamin (Policy Director, François-Xavier Bagnoud Center for Health and Human Rights, Harvard University, USA)

114. *The project is coordinated by Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona (UNRISD Senior Research Fellow). In 2014 assistance was provided by Karen Moir (visiting fellow and research analyst), Joannah Caborn Wengler (communications and outreach consultant), and Ryan Higgitt and Sudheesh Ramapurath Chemmencheri (research interns).*

115. *Funding is provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds.*

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

Background

116. This project is part of a broader inquiry into the linkages between migration and social policy, and builds on previous UNRISD research on *Social Policy and Migration in Developing Countries* (see paragraphs 106–129 in the 2009 Progress Report for a Research Wrap-Up). The project focuses on the potential and actual role of regional and sub-regional bodies in creating regional migration governance policies, and in developing social policy initiatives that integrate cross-border and intraregional migration. For further details on the project, see paragraphs 84–92 in the 2012 Progress Report, and paragraphs 148–152 in the 2013 Progress Report.

Research Wrap-Up

Context and research questions

117. The importance of South-South migration, defined here as migration flows between developing countries, as well as the implications for development and migrants' rights and well-being, is now increasingly acknowledged. However, this has not translated into "good governance" of labour migration, in particular regarding irregular and undocumented labour migration. Migration governance continues to be conceived as "migration management", shaped primarily by the efficiency, security and labour market concerns of host countries. As such, most national migration policies have not incorporated a rights-based approach and usually ignore the social dimension of migration governance, often depriving labour migrants and their families of basic social and political rights. By contrast, global governance mechanisms are deemed relatively successful in protecting the rights of refugees and asylum seekers.

118. The difficulty in dealing with labour migration at the national and global levels raises the question of whether the regional level might be a more appropriate governance level. Several reasons justify a focus on the regional level:

- much South-South migration is actually intra-regional and cross-border migration;
- economic integration projects at the regional level often include the long-term objective of free movement of people within the region;
- the regional level is appropriate for supra-national policy issues such as migration, which are of regional relevance; and
- regional as opposed to global governance is likely to be facilitated by closer links between policy-makers and populations within a regional community, potentially having shared values and interests, shared cultures and languages, as well as common institutions and processes.

119. Against this backdrop, this project set out to ask whether the regional level could be the appropriate governance level to push forward a more progressive and rights-based migration agenda. Such an agenda would include mechanisms to improve legal and social protection for migrants and their families, to enhance their participation (political, socioeconomic) in sending and host countries, and to optimize the migration-development nexus in both sending and receiving countries.

120. The project was framed around the following questions:

- What are the trends regarding regional cooperation on migration, social policy and migrant's rights, both within and between regions?
- Can we identify elements of an emerging regional governance architecture?
- What is the impact of global and regional legal frameworks on policies and practices affecting socio-political rights of migrants?
- What effects do migrants' organizations and networks at the regional level have on migrants' rights and welfare entitlements?

121. The regional focus was on ASEAN, SADC and MERCOSUR, with some studies referring also to the EU or to regions more generally (Latin America, North America, Africa).

122. During the reporting period, all papers that were presented at the international conference in 2013 (see paragraphs 97-99 in the 2012 Progress Report, and paragraphs 148-161 in the 2013 Progress Report) were finalized and posted on the UNRISD website as conference papers. Three papers are under external peer review and/or revision for publication as UNRISD Research Papers in 2015:

- Jenina Joy Chavez – *Transnational Social Movements in ASEAN Policy Advocacy: The Case of Regional Migrants’ Rights Policy*
- Belinda Dodson and Jonathan Crush – *Migration Governance and Migrant Rights in the Southern African Development Community (SADC): Attempts at Harmonization in a Disharmonious Region*
- Helen Schwenken – *Speedy Latin America, Slow Europe: Regional Implementation Processes of the ILO Convention on Decent Work for Domestic Workers*

Summary of findings

123. The main findings emerging from the conference papers (authors in parenthesis) and related discussions are highlighted below.

Elements of an emerging regional governance architecture

- **Migration governance and regional integration.** Although many regional integration projects are decades old (ASEAN 1967 , ECOWAS 1975, MERCOSUR 1991, SADC 1992, NAFTA 1994, AU 1999 , EAC 2000, UNASUR 2008), there is little institutionalization and harmonization of regional policies and few advances beyond trade agreements towards free movement of people (Nita; Deacon). This poses serious challenges for migrants with regard to access to residence, formal labour markets, social protection and public services, political voice and participation.
- **Regional governance as alternative to global migration governance.** Despite global standards and conventions governing labour migration, ratification and implementation proceeds slowly, particularly in the main receiving countries (Chavez; Dodson and Crush). Proposals to create a UN-based framework on migration governance and a global facility for migration have been largely rejected; key host countries prefer more informal, non-binding and partnership-based governance mechanisms (Deacon; Schwenken; Lavenex and Panizzon).
- **Common challenges regarding regional rights-based migration governance.**
 - **Undocumented and irregular labour migrants, the groups most in need of protection, have seen the least progress in terms of rights granted.** While lack of protection and social rights also affects many citizens, especially those employed in the informal economy, being a migrant brings in an additional layer of vulnerability. Exceptions are countries such as Argentina and Uruguay with more progressive legislation granting rights and access to social services to all migrants, regardless of status.
 - **Regional policies tend to be designed to not interfere with national sovereignty,** limiting their impact at the national level. In addition, all regions face institutional and financial capacity constraints, with adverse impacts on the potential and effectiveness of regional policies (Dodson and Crush; Chavez; Deacon).
 - **Regional standards might fall below national standards,** as the case of Mercosur illustrates. This entails the danger of regressive policy adjustments in the more progressive countries like Argentina and

Uruguay (Ceriani). Exclusion of third-country nationals can be a significant problem if important sending countries are not members of regional integration projects (Nita; Deacon; Ceriani).

- **Negative public attitudes regarding migrants/migration persist** in ASEAN and SADC, and contradictions are observed between states' objectives to contain labour costs, for example related to the increasing demand for care services (child care, elderly care, long-term care etc.) on the one hand, and (migrant) care workers' right to decent work and pay on the other hand (Chavez; Schwenken).
- **Power imbalances at the regional level (receiving country bias) are likely to be reflected in policy outcomes** (Dodson and Crush; Chavez); in ASEAN it is observed that unilateral provisions by sending countries often lack enforcement in host countries (one example being protection of Filipino workers in Gulf countries).

Trends in regional cooperation on migration, social policy and migrants' rights, and impact of global and regional legal frameworks on policies and practices affecting socio-political rights of migrants.

- **Migration and the global economy.** Being part of a broader global logic of capitalist accumulation, migrant workers are exposed to conditions of exploitation as they constitute a cheap and flexible workforce in the receiving economy. In some cases, the costs of migration absorbed by these migrants and their countries of origin in terms of education and training far outweigh the benefits gained from wages and remittances (Wise and Covarubbias; Munck and Hyland).
- **Regional integration and migrants' rights in ASEAN.** Intra-regional migration dominates in ASEAN member states (60% of total in-migration is composed of intra-regional migrants), but the region is least progressive regarding the promotion of rights-based migration governance. Positive developments have nevertheless occurred, for example the 2007 Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of Rights of Migrants and the more recent initiative to reach free movement for skilled labour by 2015, promoted by the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). Furthermore, economic benefits of migration in terms of supply of cheap labour with positive impacts on growth, as well as the positive impact on remittances for poverty reduction and in providing foreign exchange are now widely recognized (Chavez; Orbeta and Gonzales). Lack of support of policy makers for rights-based policy approaches leads to low rates of ratification of migrant conventions.
- **Regional integration and migrants' rights in South America; Mercosur.** While intra-regional migration is least relevant in South America (most migrants moving to North America and Europe) compared to other developing regions, it is the most progressive region regarding free movement policies and granting of migrants' rights (see for example the declarations by UNASUR and the South American Conference on Migration emphasizing human rights for migrants). Regarding migration governance in Mercosur, key milestones are the Resident Agreements (2002); and the Plan of Action towards creating a Mercosur Citizenship (2010). Challenges remain with regard to implementation of laws and policies at the national level, and regarding contradictions between current discourse and legislation in some countries (Argentina and Uruguay) that already guarantee the right to migrate, as well as full access to social rights regardless of nationality and migration status vs. exclusionary rights based on citizenship, as envisaged by the proposed citizenship law (Ceriani; Munck and Hyland).

- **Regional integration and Migrants' Rights in Africa; SADC.** Intra-regional migration is the dominant migration pattern, however, negative public attitudes towards migration persist and migration policies are strongly influenced by a security approach. There is a discrepancy between rights-based national legal frameworks (for example the national constitution in South Africa) and de facto limitations of migrant rights. Several legal instruments to advance migrant rights do exist, for example the SADC Protocol on Facilitation of Movement of Persons (2005), AU Resolution (2001), SADC Charter of Fundamental Social Rights (2003), and the non-binding code on social security (2007), but the UN Migrant Workers Convention has been ratified by only three countries (Lesotho, Mozambique, Seychelles) and the ILO Domestic Workers Convention by only two (Mauritius and South Africa). One element of informal governance in SADC with the potential to foster closer cooperation is the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA), which has existed since 2000 (Dodson and Crush).
- **Inter-regional migration (Asia-SSA; EU-SSA).** A significant proportion of South-South migrants still move out of their region. On the one hand, some inter-regional migration flows have been informally governed and remained largely within the scope of bilateral governance or even firm-to-firm arrangements such as the case of Chinese traders and workers migrating into Africa (Mohan and Lampert). On the other hand, there are instruments to establish formal "conditional partnerships" (for example, Mobility Partnerships promoted by the EU with countries outside the region) (Lavenex and Panizzon). The examples analysed in the research display the challenge of asymmetric relationships and unequal bargaining power, as well as the predominance of ad hoc, discretionary and often opaque arrangements. Managing these emerging relationships to the benefit of the perceived "less powerful" partners appears both as a challenge and opportunity ((Mohan and Lampert; Lavenex and Panizzon).

Effects of migrants' organizations and networks at the regional level on migrants' rights and welfare entitlements.

- **In ASEAN, democratization and globalization have increased regional cooperation and created more participatory spaces,** where transnational social movements are now pushing for alternative regionalism and more attention to migrants' claims (Chavez). Despite these positive signs, there is still a long way to go for migrants and their family members to be granted access to long term residence, public services and decent work contracts in host countries.
- **The issue of migrant's rights has not found its way into mainstream civil society advocacy such as the trade unions.** In the context of South-South migration, one possible reason is the conflict between promoting the interest of civil society's national constituencies and accepting migrant's rights to public entitlements (Munck and Hyland, Deacon).
- **Uneven treatment is observed regarding care and domestic workers, of which a large proportion are migrant workers:** domestic political environment, structure of the migrant population, current legal framework, presence of an active civil society, and governments' political orientation and ideology all determine the extent of countries' ratification and implementation of the ILO Convention on Decent Work for Domestic Workers (Schwenken).

Communications and impact

124. Outreach activities related to this project during 2014 focused on publications, presentations, advisory work and peer review, with main target audiences being UN

organizations, researchers and migrant advocacy groups. Findings of the project were presented by research coordinator Katja Hujo at the **2014 International Metropolis Conference** in Milan (3-7 November 2014), to a visiting group of MA students from **Valencia University** and to researchers participating in a project on “Migration and the Work of Care”, led by Ito Peng at **University of Toronto**, of which Katja Hujo is an external advisor. UNRISD has established a new partnership with the **South African Institute for International Affairs (SAIIA)**, Johannesburg, on regional integration and health policies. Publications (including South-South migration) have been disseminated to interested experts in UN agencies (in particular IOM and UNDP-HDR offices) as well as the SASPEN conference on Social Protection for Migrants in the SADC in October 2014 and the International Metropolis conference in Milan on 4 to 6 November 2014.

125. The following conference papers were posted on the UNRISD website during the reporting period:

- Bob Deacon – *Regions, Migration, Social Policy: What Are and What Could Be the Linkages?*
- Ronaldo Munck and Mary Hyland – *Migration, Regional Integration and Social Transformation: A North-South Comparative Approach*
- Sonja Nita – *Regional Migration Governance: A Comparative View*
- Belinda Dodson and Jonathan Crush – *Migration Governance and Migrant Rights in the Southern African Development Community (SADC): Attempts at Harmonization in a Disharmonious Region*
- Aniceto Orbeta and Kathrina Gonzales – *Managing International Labour Migration in ASEAN: Themes from a Six-Country Study*
- Pablo Ceriani Cernadas – *Migration, Citizenship and Free Movement in South America: A Rights-Based Analysis of Regional Initiatives*
- Giles Mohan and Ben Lampert – *Chinese Migrants in Africa: Bilateral and Informal Governance of a Poorly Understood South-South Flow*
- Sandra Lavenex and Marion Panizzon – *Multilayered Migration Governance: The Partnership Approach in the EU and Beyond*
- Raúl Delgado Wise and Humberto Marquez Covarrubias – *The Migration and Labour Question: Lessons from the Mexico-US Corridor*
- Helen Schwenken – *Speedy Latin America, Slow Europe: Regional Implementation Processes of the ILO Convention on Decent Work for Domestic Workers*
- Jenina Joy Chavez – *Transnational Social Movements in ASEAN Policy Advocacy: The Case of Regional Migrants’ Rights Policy*

126. The conference paper by Ronaldo Munck and Mary Hyland was published in the journal *Global Social Policy* (doi:10.1177/1468018113504773). Tamirace Fakhoury’s conference paper, *Transnationalizing Discursive Democracy through Protests: The Case of Arab Transnational Networks in Occupy Oakland* was submitted to a journal for publication; the full text was not posted online.

127. The papers by Helen Schwenken, Jenina Joy Chavez, and Belinda Dodson and Jonathan Crush were peer reviewed in view of publication as UNRISD Research Papers in early 2015.

128. During the reporting period, an UNRISD Issue Brief, *Regional Governance of Migration and Socio-Political Rights: Institutions, Actors and Processes*, was written by Kidjie Saguin and Katja Hujo. It will be published by UNRISD in early 2015.

Follow-up activities

129. Further research exploring the potential and limits of regional governance approaches to South-South migration is currently being developed. In September 2015 UNRISD will host a workshop, “Addressing Multiple Forms of Migrant Precarity—Beyond ‘Management’ to an Integrated Rights-Based Approach” (co-organized with Professor Nicola Piper, University of Sydney).

130. *The project is coordinated by Katja Hujo. In 2014 support was provided by Harald Braumann (research analyst), and Azzurra Nonni and Kidjie Saguin (research interns).*

131. *Funding during 2014 was provided by UNRISD institutional funds.*

Other programme results and impacts

Migration and Health in China

132. The project dealt primarily with rural-urban migration within China by millions of inhabitants with hopes of livelihood improvement. This movement has huge implications for the health of the Chinese population, the patterns and transmission of disease, China’s health care system and related social welfare policies (see paragraphs 80-93 in the 2013 Progress Report)

133. Activities during 2014 focused on publication and dissemination. A Chinese volume of the papers was submitted to the publisher (Chinese Social Sciences Press) and is forthcoming in early 2015. Seven working papers were published during the reporting period on the websites of UNRISD and the Chinese partner, the Center for Migration and Health Policy, Sun Yat-sen University, China (<http://cmhp.sysu.edu.cn/>).

- Yapeng Zhu, Kinglun Ngok and Wenmin Li, *Policy Actors and Policy Making for Better Migrant Health in China: From a Policy Network Perspective*, July 2014
- Alexander Kraemer, Florian Fischer, Dietrich Plass, Paulo Pinheiro, Li Ling, Yuanyuan Sang, Jianli Kan and Heiko J. Jahn, *Burden of Disease in China: Contrasting Disease Burden Patterns of the General and the Migrant Workers Populations*, July 2014
- Chalernpol Chamchan, Win Kit Chan, Sureeporn Punpuig, *A Longitudinal Study of Migration and Health: Empirical Evidence from Thailand and its Implications*, May 2014
- Li Ling, Manju Rani, Yuanyuan Sang, Guiye Lv and Sarah L. Barber, *Two Decades of Research on Migrant Health in China: A Systematic Review-Lessons for Future Inquiry*, May 2014
- Chuanbo Chen, Shijun Ding, Sarah Cook and Myra Pong, *Coming Home: The Return of Migrant Workers with Illness or Work-Related Injuries in China’s Hubei and Sichuan Provinces*, March 2014
- Jennifer Holdaway, *Environment, Health and Migration: Towards a More Integrated Analysis*, March 2014
- Bettina Gransow, Guanghuai Zheng, Apo Leong, Li Ling, *Chinese Migrant Workers and Occupational Injuries: A Case Study of the Manufacturing Industry in the Pearl River Delta*, January 2014

134. A small number of papers remain to be finalized and published in early 2015.

135. In order to reflect on the findings and what they imply for public policy in China and other developing nations with high population mobility, a seminar based

on the project was held at UNRISD on 6 May 2014, in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The following speakers participated in the seminar:

- Shufang Zhang, The Global Fund and former UNRISD project coordinator for this work
- Joseph D. Tucker, University of North Carolina School of Medicine
- Xiaoming Li, Wayne State University School of Medicine
- Barbara Rijks, Migration Health Programme Coordinator, IOM
- Sarah Cook, Director, UNRISD.

136. Short videos of the presentations were produced, and have attracted over 200 views via the UNRISD YouTube channel.

Strategies for Integrated, Coordinated and Equitable Social Protection: Experiences of Japan, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan

137. UNRISD was invited in 2013 by the UNDP office in China to contribute to its study on *Strategies to Promote an Integrated, Coordinated and Equitable Social Welfare System in China*. The section by UNRISD focuses on the development of welfare systems in East Asia, examining how Japan, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan have worked to overcome fragmentation in their social protection systems, and the lessons their experiences might provide for China.

138. During 2014, UNRISD submitted its research paper, *Diversity in Moving Towards Integrated, Coordinated and Equitable Social Protection Systems: Experiences of Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan, Province of China*. It was revised and edited for joint publication in early 2015 as an UNRISD/UNDP Working Paper.

139. For more information on this activity, see paragraphs 73-79 in the 2013 Progress Report.

140. *This activity was carried out by Ilcheong Yi (research coordinator). Assistance was provided by Elizabeth Koechlein (research analyst), and Barbara Walter and Emilia Toczydlowska (research interns).*

141. *Funding was provided by UNDP China, with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds.*

Strengthening Social Protection

142. UNRISD was approached by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP) in 2013 to prepare a synthesis report based on commissioned country case studies as a contribution to the UN-ESCAP project *Strengthening Social Protection*. The synthesis report was completed and submitted in 2014. For more information on this activity, see paragraphs 67-72 in the 2013 Progress Report.

143. *This activity was carried out by Ilcheong Yi and Katja Hujo (research coordinators). In 2014 assistance was provided by Harald Braumann and Elizabeth Koechlein (research analysts).*

144. *Funding was provided by UN-ESCAP, with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds.*

When Security Meets Social Security: Social Policy in Post-Conflict Settings

145. As reported in the 2013 Report to Sida, UNRISD developed a proposal for a new three year project, *When Security Meets Social Security: Social Policy in Post-Conflict Settings*.

146. During the current reporting period, the proposal was submitted to the ESRC-DFID Joint Fund for Poverty Alleviation Research Grants Call. In May 2014 UNRISD was informed that the short proposal had passed the initial evaluation and was invited to submit a full proposal. In December UNRISD learned that the proposal had not been awarded ESRC-DFID funding under this scheme.

147. Nonetheless the timeliness, relevance and interest of research on this topic were evident during 2014. A related presentations were given by Elizabeth Koechlein at the **First World Social Forum for Peace and Human Security** in Sarajevo in June 2014. In December 2014 Elizabeth Koechlein and Andrea Kaufmann kicked off a lunchtime discussion at the **Global Think Tank Summit in Geneva** with a short presentation on *Social Policy in Complex Crises: The Case of Liberia*. Based on a discussion of this project idea, UNRISD was invited to participate in a meeting convened by the FAO and World Bank in Geneva in October 2014, to inform the work of the **Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) on the link between humanitarian assistance and development**. Possibilities for engaging around this topic at the 2015 Stockholm Forum on Security and Development are also being explored.

148. *This project was developed by Ilcheong Yi. In 2014, assistance was provided by Elizabeth Koechlein (research analyst), and Barbara Walter, Emilia Toczydlowska and Elena Camilletti (research interns).*

149. *The project proposal was developed with funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).*

Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries

150. *Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries* (Katja Hujo, ed.) was published in August 2014, the 15th volume in the UNRISD/Palgrave series *Social Policy in a Development Context* and an output of the UNRISD project *Financing Social Policy* (sub-project: Pension Funds and Economic Development).

151. This book moves beyond technical studies of pension systems to firmly ground the analysis of recent pension reforms in developing and transition countries in the socioeconomic and political contexts of these countries. It addresses the political economy of pension reform, the relative benefits in terms of social and economic development of various pension models (for example, pay-as-you-go versus funded schemes; contributory versus non-contributory programmes) as well as challenges to managing and reforming pension systems in development and transition contexts.

152. The chapters provide in-depth knowledge on the reform strategies and outstanding challenges of the most powerful emerging markets, as well as selected countries in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Latin America.

153. UNRISD is preparing a Policy Brief and plans are under way for a book seminar in early 2015.

Learning from Developmental Success

154. UNRISD partnered with colleagues at the Institute for Development Policy and Management, University of Manchester, to host the launch of *Learning from the South Korean Developmental Success: Effective Development Cooperation; Synergistic Institutions and Policies* (Ilcheong Yi and Thandika Mkandawire, eds.), the 16th volume to be published in the UNRISD/Palgrave series *Social Policy in a Development Context*. The volume, which came out in May 2014, is an output of the joint UNRISD KOICA project *Making International Development Cooperation Effective: Learning from the Korean Experience*.

155. This edited volume offers lessons for development in the 21st century through an analysis of the experience of the Republic of Korea. Looking beyond the analytical scope of the developmental state, contributions focus on the institutional mechanisms enabling the state and society to establish complementary economic and social policies, the actors involved and the consequences of the choices in a range of policy areas—aid, industrialization, labour markets, fiscal and monetary policies, social policy, rural development, the environment and gender relations – between 1945 and 2000.

156. The volume was translated and published in Korean in September 2014 under the title *Synergy: Conditions, Institutions and Policies for the Korean Developmental Model and Effective Developmental Cooperation*. The Korean edition was launched at the 8th Seoul ODA International Conference “Good Governance and Effective Institutions” and received coverage in Korean media.

157. Interest in the topic was also evident beyond the Asia region: in June, Ilcheong Yi gave a lecture (via videoconference) to graduate students in the South African Research Chair in Social Policy Programme at the University of South Africa.

Shaping and delivering training for decision makers

158. UNRISD research and findings on social policy in a development context form the basis for an annual training programme on *Social Policy for Development Planners*, organized by UN-IDEP (the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning). Building directly on UNRISD research findings and emphasizing the close synergies between economic and social policies, the course brings together officials from different sectors to understand how policies across different domains can lead to better social development outcomes. It specifically targets officials involved in planning, economics and social ministries, as well as foreign and diplomatic affairs, with the aim of developing a critical mass of highly skilled mid-level and senior decision makers with a strong social policy orientation.

159. UNRISD was invited to give a full-day lecture on *East Asian Experiences in Social Policy and Development* at this year’s session of the course in June. Civil servants from 25 African countries attended the lecture by Ilcheong Yi. UNRISD and UN-IDEP are exploring additional avenues for cooperation and partnership.

Gender and Development

160. UNRISD's Gender and Development programme gained strength during the reporting period with the arrival of a new research coordinator, Valeria Esquivel, an Argentine feminist economist, and a Swiss social anthropologist, Andrea Kaufmann, who took up the position of gender expert funded by Switzerland. They joined research analyst, Paola Cagna, who had been the main in-house researcher on gender since the departure of Shahra Razavi, working with an external research coordinator, Professor Nitya Rao, of the University of East Anglia.

161. The main focus of UNRISD research on gender in 2014 was the project *When and Why Do States Respond to Women's Claims?* with fieldwork carried out in China, India and Indonesia. In addition, activities were initiated on a six-year project, led by the University of Bern, that will examine the feminization of employment and gender impacts of non-traditional agricultural exports. UNRISD is a partner in this project. A scoping study on the gender dimensions of livelihood security in dryland areas of China was also undertaken.

162. Throughout the year, UNRISD staff continued to be responsive to numerous requests related to its research on *Political and Social Economy of Care* (2006-2010). Unpaid care work is attracting increasing attention in global debates, including in discussions of the post-2015 development goals. As an expert in the field of time use and the care economy, Valeria Esquivel has provided training, participated in webinars, conferences, UN expert group and technical meetings, as well as writing articles and think pieces on the subject.

163. The Gender team has also collaborated with other research teams at UNRISD to ensure the integration of gender across the work of the Institute. During the reporting period, for example, the Gender team contributed inputs on the research proposal *When Security Meets Social Security*, and worked with the Sustainable Development team on the topic of gender and social and solidarity economy. Finally, the main focus of work of the new team during the final months of 2014 was the development of possible new areas of research for the gender programme.

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

Background and research overview

164. 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 for further background).

165. The research understands policy change as an incremental and iterative process, often involving small steps, that contributes towards the realization of a vision of social justice and gender equality. Indeed, while the last few decades have witnessed slow but significant policy change globally in respect of women's rights, there are still many obstacles to progress, as well as reversals. This recognition has, in recent years, fuelled further mobilization around women's rights and gender equity, pushing for policy responsiveness that does not stop at legislation, but also includes mechanisms

for effective implementation. While policy change may take effect at the national level, implementation is often variable, influenced as it is by local/regional actors, interests and institutions, political ideologies and socio-cultural norms.

166. 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. In 2014 the project received additional funding from the Ford Foundation to expand the empirical research and the issues that could be covered.

Progress and activities

167. Following the methodological workshop in August 2013, the country teams carried out fieldwork between January and August 2014. Each team produced a national literature review on the issue areas covered, and drafted the country reports based on the findings of their field and desk research (September-December 2014). Preliminary findings were discussed first at national workshops, organized as follows by the country teams:

- Indonesia: 30 August-2 September 2014 with the participation of the research coordinator Nitya Rao, research collaborators and some key informants.
- China: 10-12 October 2014 with the participation of the research collaborators and the research team.
- India: 22 October 2014 with the participation of the project advisor Renu Khanna and the Representative of the Ford Foundation Office in New Delhi, Kavita Ramdas.

168. Preliminary results from national literature reviews and the field studies led to a shift in the theoretical and conceptual framework initially proposed for the project to better reflect the processes through which women's claims are contested and negotiated, and the complex intersections of gender and class, as well as doctrinal and non-doctrinal issues. It became apparent that these were not discrete categories (as proposed in the initial framework based on Htun and Weldon, 2010, 2012) but rather varied across contexts.

169. Four thematic research papers on key issues were prepared during 2014 by leading scholars in their fields. These papers help to contextualize the empirical studies, frame the research issues and contribute to the comparative analysis.

170. Thematic research papers focus on the following issues:

- Naila Kabeer - *Women Workers and the Politics of Claims-Making in a Globalizing Economy*. The paper analyses key shifts in the political economy context at global and national levels, with a particular focus on Asia, and the implications for claims-making on behalf of women in relation to labour rights. Key trends examined include the globalization of production and consumption, and a rapid expansion in migration and flexible labour, which in turn affect labour rights for women and particularly of migrant women workers.
- Jacqui True - *The Political Economy of Policy Change to End Violence against Women in Asia: How and Why Does Globalization Shape State Policy Making, and Women's Anti-VAW Mobilization?* The paper considers the

impact of changes in political economy structures on claims-making processes in relation to violence and bodily integrity. It analyses the impacts of political economy shifts at transnational and national levels, including market-based reforms and privatization of services, and draws out the implications of these changes for women's claims-making in relation to issues of violence and bodily integrity (sexual and reproductive health), focusing especially on marginalized women (migrants, domestic workers).

- Anne Marie Goetz and Rob Jenkins – *Governance and Women's Claims-Making: What do Feminists Want and How Do They Get It?* The paper explores different systems of governance and their implications for women's claims-making, through enabling or constraining spaces for articulation and debate. It considers different forms and levels of democratization and how these relate to women's movements and claims-making within countries.
- Govind Kelkar – *Between Protest and Policy: Women Claim Their Right to Land*. The paper explores the nature of women's claims in relation to land and inheritance rights. Since policy change in this field remains limited in the Asia region, the scope of this paper highlights processes of claims-making that have achieved different levels of visibility, support, legitimacy and indeed "success" in terms of policy change with respect to land rights, and the impact these struggles have had on women's economic agency and sense of self.

171. One think piece was published on the UNRISD website during the reporting period:

- Ines Smyth (Senior Gender Advisor, OXFAM GB) – *Influencing Policy for Gender Justice: The Role of International Non-Governmental Organizations*

172. Three additional think pieces were being written:

- Govind Kelkar (LANDESA), on linkages between violence against women and property rights;
- Renu Khanna (SAHAJ and project advisor), on the relationship between local and international claims-making processes; and
- Ramya Subrahmanian (Independent) on linkages between women's rights and children rights activists for claims related to unpaid care work.

173. At the dissemination and writing workshop held in New Delhi on 29-31 October 2014, UNRISD staff, the country research teams, authors of the thematic studies and project advisors discussed the preliminary findings of the country studies and research papers. The workshop focused on identifying key issues for comparative analysis, and discussed options for further analysis and paper writing, as well as refining the communications, publication and dissemination strategy for 2015.

Initial research findings

174. The following issues emerging from the initial fieldwork and comparative discussions at the workshop have been highlighted for further analysis.

- The important but varied role of international forces and transnational organizations at national and local levels, including through actors of state, market and civil society—and the interactions among them—in framing and prioritizing different dimensions of the issues confronting the women's movement on the ground; further analysis is needed to

identify what kind of transnational action or support is most helpful to advancing women's claims.

- Policy change is a long and arduous process, requiring persistence and perseverance by women's groups. It is incremental—some demands are met, while there is a refusal to accept others. The Indian case clearly highlights that despite broadening the definition of rape, marital rape and sexual violence against transgender communities and in contexts of communal violence remains unrecognized.
- The varied role of “doctrinal” or religious factors in different contexts. Indonesia in particular illustrates both positive and progressive engagement of religious leaders but also the negative gender influence of the politicization of Islam and rise of identity-based politics.
- The role of new technologies and social media in opening policy spaces for action, and the alternative forms of mobilization used particularly by younger generations to which these give rise.
- The relationship between political regime and governance arrangements, including processes or degrees of democratization and decentralization, which lead to different possibilities and outcomes in terms of mobilization for women's rights at different levels of governance.
- The question of who is represented by civil society organizations, especially when these engage closely with the state to effect policy change. Further analysis is needed on whether and how processes of bureaucratization (the rise of “femocrats”), professionalization (the involvement of feminist lawyers) and possible co-optation affect the nature of claims.
- The role of alliances among different (often fragmented) movements, for example, the New Men's Movement in Indonesia which promotes alternative views of masculinity and thus condemns violence against women; or the labour movement in India which advocates for fair wages and working conditions, but not necessarily against issues of violence or sexual harassment.
- The challenges of translating issues seen as private or domestic, and socially accepted as a women's role, such as unpaid care work, into political demands.

Communications and impact

175. Ongoing communication of project activities was ensured during the reporting period via the UNRISD website, social media and UNRISD eBulletin. National and project workshops throughout the year were used as opportunities to engage additional civil society and policy actors in conversations about the project. A number of UN, civil society and academic events have been identified as platforms for presenting the results of the research over the coming months.

176. The project has proved extremely timely. In India, growing attention to the issue of violence against women means this research is attracting attention among scholars and activists in the country. More generally, the attention to goals on women within debates on the post-2015 process, as well as activities related to Beijing+20 (in 2015), has raised questions about the processes through which progressive change occurs. An opportunity to present initial findings to the Commission on the Status of Women in March 2015 is being explored.

177. The research is also having visible local impacts. Particularly in the case of the Indonesian and Chinese research teams, the research was conducted together with

women's rights activists, who also requested research capacity-building. Project team leaders organized training workshops and meetings, especially on research methods. This included the translation into native languages of the theoretical framework and methodology. In the Indonesian case, the rationale of working with activists reflects the mission of the Indonesian partner, SCN-CREST, to undertake action research. In the case of the Women's Studies Institute under the All-China Women's Federation (ACWF), local partners are local branches of the Women's Federation. Through collaborative work and compromise aimed at aligning priorities and objectives, the researchers and activists have gained a deeper understanding of each other's strategies and types of engagement policy-making processes. At the national level, in China the ACWF has shown interest in the work, including in expanding the case studies and publishing a volume to illustrate successful local strategies of claims.

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

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

Feminization, Agricultural Transition and Rural Employment

Background and context

180. Continuing UNRISD's long-standing engagement with research on gender and processes of agrarian change, UNRISD was involved in 2012 in the development of the research proposal *Feminization, Agricultural Transition and Rural Employment: Social and Political Conditions of Asset-Building in the Context of Export-Led Agriculture and Domestic Work* in partnership with the University of Bern and research institutions in Bolivia, Laos, Nepal and Rwanda. The research proposal was granted funding by the Swiss Programme for Research on Global Issues for Development (SDC/SNSF) in 2013. (See paragraphs 237-243 in the 2013 Progress Report for further background.) The project was initiated in 2014.

181. Agriculture is the most important source of employment for men and women in the poorer regions of the world. Small-scale, subsistence-oriented agriculture is a vital source of resilience and livelihoods; and agriculture remains an important engine of rural development and growth, and a critical route out of poverty. Agriculture in the global South is often considered to be underperforming, leading to calls for more capital-intensive commercial agriculture that promotes forms of employment with higher returns. Non-traditional agricultural exports (NTAE) are a response to these demands, creating wage labour and, notably, stimulating high levels of female employment in rural areas.

182. While rural employment and women's work in the agricultural sector have received some attention in the literature, little evidence exists on the implications of changing employment conditions arising from this new wave of agricultural commercialization, and how it relates to alleged feminization processes in the labour market and other sectors. Research on shifting patterns of agricultural employment and their gendered implications is hampered by a lack of data. This is partly due to the fact that these issues lie at the intersection of agriculture and labour concerns, and are not adequately addressed across these two sectors.

183. The developmental and gendered impacts of wage employment in selected NTAEs are the subject of this research. The project's country case studies were selected to provide a comparative take on the effects of these NTAEs on women. The crops to be investigated in the case studies are rubber in Laos, dry beans in Rwanda, cardamom in Nepal and quinoa in Bolivia. Research will examine the effects of the increasing integration of rural women into export-led agriculture in the four countries, and the conditions under which these effects contribute to asset-building, enhance individual well-being and capabilities, or, by contrast, increase dependencies and vulnerability.

Progress and activities

184. An initial meeting of project researchers was held in Bern on 1-2 May 2014. Researchers introduced the contexts and issues of the four countries, and together developed a shared theoretical framework and methodology, and agreed on the project timeline.

185. As a first contribution to the research, UNRISD's Gender and Development team provided inputs for the initial context-mapping questionnaire developed by the country teams.

186. Following the launch of the project, the Gender and Development team and the coordinators in Bern agreed on UNRISD's role in the research. UNRISD will contribute to a range activities during the project's six-year duration, 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.

187. *This project is led by the Centre for Development and Environment at the University of Bern. Valeria Esquivel coordinated the contributions by UNRISD with Paola Cagna (research analyst) and Andrea Kaufmann (gender expert).*

188. *Funding comes from the Swiss Programme for Research on Global Issues for Development (R4D), a joint initiative of the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds.*

Gender Dimensions of Food and Water Security in Dryland Areas: A Scoping Study

Background

189. A scoping study was carried out during the reporting period to review international evidence on the social and gender dimensions of water and food security and livelihoods in dryland areas, and their relevance specifically in the Chinese context. For further information, see paragraphs 244-247 in the 2013 Progress Report.

Progress, activities and research findings

190. In collaboration with Chinese partners at the Centre for Chinese Agriculture Policy, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CCAP) and the University of Inner Mongolia, UNRISD undertook a scoping study to investigate the often-neglected gender dimensions of a major global challenge—livelihood security in dryland areas in the context of environmental change. During 2014, UNRISD researchers Tom Lavers,

Paola Cagna and Esuna Dugarova conducted an extensive literature review, based primarily on English language sources, and interviews with experts and practitioners in the field. Chinese partners under the leadership of Linxiu Zhang (CCAP) reviewed the Chinese literature and undertook further interviews with researchers and practitioners.

191. The literature reviews revealed significant gaps on this topic from a gender perspective, both globally but markedly in the Chinese context. Consultations with a number of Chinese practitioners and experts in the field confirmed these findings, but also pointed to the existence of local knowledge among communities and practitioners. The challenge is thus to access and make visible such local knowledge. To start to fill in these knowledge gaps, additional activities were planned including a small survey undertaken by Fenglian Du of the University of Inner Mongolia, as well as additional consultations and interviews with research and project staff in different regions.

192. The review papers undertaken by UNRISD and CCAP identified a number of critical knowledge gaps.

- China is relatively absent from the global and development literatures on this topic, despite its extensive dryland regions and pastoralist populations. Moreover the problems of unsustainable water use within China affect populations and livelihoods both within and beyond its borders.
- The gender dimensions of the problem, including the often problematic gendered impacts of proposed interventions and solutions, remain relatively neglected in in-depth research, analysis and policy.
 - Key knowledge gaps relate to specific regions and different ethnic minority groups within them.
 - Overall, despite the measured impact of environmental and climate change in Chinese dryland areas, little scholarly knowledge is readily available on its gender dimensions, or on the consequences of such changes for the everyday lives of women, including the division of labour and social reproduction.
 - Issues related to labour force participation, migration and remittances, and their gendered patterns or impacts are not well-documented for these regions.
 - Details on customary land tenure systems, in particular women's access to land in dryland or pastoralist areas are scant, as are the impacts of the dismantling of common land management systems.
 - A particular gap regards major environmental and resettlement initiatives and policies undertaken by the government, where gender assessments on their impacts are rarely systematically undertaken.

193. A workshop co-organized by UNRISD and CCAP took place on 16 December 2014 in Beijing. Among the 18 participants were scholars and practitioners, principally from different regions across China, including experts on gender and dryland livelihoods, gender and land tenure, pastoralism, water security and health. A consultation with selected experts, the workshop allowed both discussion of preliminary findings and exploration of issues in greater depth, drawing on participants' experience as well as their knowledge of often unrecorded evidence. Topics addressed included environmental impacts on livelihoods, land and property rights, food and water security, income and labour, health and education, and climate change adaptation in a number of provinces such as Inner Mongolia,

Ningxia, Tibet, Yunnan and Sichuan. The lack of both qualitative and quantitative information on gender dimensions of these issues was identified as a particular challenge for influencing policy. While a number of policy interventions exist in areas related to water, land, health, environmental degradation and climate change adaptation, few have explicitly incorporated gender dimensions, or their impacts been assessed from a gender perspective.

194. *The project was coordinated by Sarah Cook with support from Tom Lavers, Paola Cagna, Esuna Dugarova and Andrea Kaufmann, in collaboration with Linxiu Zhang of the Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy (CCAP).*

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

Other Programme Results and Impacts

Gender and social and solidarity economy

196. There is growing acknowledgement that women, particularly in the South, play a major role in the social and solidarity economy, in activities ranging from artisanal and agricultural production to local exchange, solidarity finance and community associations, and as associates in cooperatives and mutual funds. The practices of the solidarity economy are often gendered, reproducing in large part the gender-based division of labour and differential valuation of work. It is therefore unclear to what extent and under which conditions the solidarity economy can or does promote gender equality.

197. The literature on social and solidarity economy has to date paid limited attention to gender, nor has it drawn on feminist theories and analyses such as feminist economics (FE). But the conceptual contributions of feminist economics, and in particular those that stem from the South, often overlap with concepts and agendas developed to understand and analyse SSE.

198. These issues were the subject of a presentation by Research Coordinator Valeria Esquivel, titled “Feminist Economics from the South”, during the opening panel of an International Conference, “Homo oeconomicus, mulier solidaria: Can solidarity economy be feminist?”, organized by the Graduate Institute for International and Development Studies in Geneva on 16 October 2014. The event aimed to bridge some of the gaps between SSE and FE. The conference confirmed the value of cross-fertilization across these areas, and shed light on some spaces for developing research on women’s SSE organizations and their practices, and whether and how they act (or not) in favour of women.

Gender and unpaid care work

199. The Gender and Development team actively engaged in a range of outreach activities with considerable impact during the reporting period. It was responsive to a variety of demands related to the care economy, a recognition of the path-breaking contributions of the UNRISD project *Political and Social Economy of Care* (2006-2010). Indeed, the fact that unpaid care work is mentioned in the current version of the SDGs as a stand-alone gender equality goal (SDG 5) reflects growing awareness of how central this issue is to women’s empowerment.

200.

201. UNRISD's seminal work on care generates continued demand for expert advice and inputs. Research Coordinator Valeria Esquivel was solicited for a range of presentations and seminars on conceptual, methodological and policy-related issues related to care economy. These included lecturing for UNWomen's Online Training Centre in both the Spanish and the English versions of the course, "Why we care about care" (October-December 2014), attended by 40 participants each. Her topic "Measuring the UCW with public policies in mind"/ "¿Cómo, por qué y para qué medir el trabajo doméstico y de cuidado no remunerado?" builds on her expertise on time-use survey design and analysis.

202. She also gave a lecture, "What is a transformative approach to care, and when do we need it?" at the Gender Seminar Series of the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva on 9 October, based on her paper published in the journal *Gender and Development*. On 16 October, She participated in an online WikiGender discussion, "Unpaid Care: What do you think?" together with other lead discussants Alison Aggarwal, Deepta Chopra and Zahrah Nesbitt-Ahmed, organized by the OECD.

Engagement with UN bodies and processes on gender issues

203. Based on the Institute's work on gender, researchers were invited to participate in a number of other UN activities in bring a strong gender perspective to discussions.

204. For example, Sarah Cook was invited to talk on the gender dimensions of trade as a panellist at the **Second Geneva Dialogue on the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda organized by UNCTAD** in April 2014. She also participated on a panel of distinguished speakers that took part in a Dialogue on Investment and Gender at the **UNCTAD World Investment Forum** on 14 October, titled "Women's empowerment and gender equality: The role of transnational corporations".

205. UNRISD reported to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) while it was in session. Key areas of the Institute's gender and development work were presented to delegates, many of whom recognized the work's value and contributions. Delegates requested further information from UNRISD about: religious fundamentalism and women's rights, rural women, the role of civil society and women's movements, the care economy, and the social protection floor in the informal economy.

206. In 2014, UNRISD publications on gender and development were cited 37 times in UN documents, including 6 citations in Secretary-General's reports and two citations in multilateral organizations i.e. the OECD. Furthermore, there were 32 citations in academic journals.

207. Finally, the Gender team collaborated across research teams at UNRISD to support the integration of gender issues across other areas of work at the Institute. Examples include inputs on the research proposal "When security meets social security: Social policy in post-conflict settings"; and joint reflections by the social policy and gender teams on the humanitarian aid / development assistance nexus, leading to participation by UNRISD young professionals in the Global Think Tank Summit 2014, where they led a lunchtime session on social policy in protracted crisis contexts, and a think piece for publication on the UNRISD website in 2015.

Programme Development

208. During the latter part of 2014 the gender team also focused on programme development, engaging in multiple stakeholder consultations, reviewing literature and identifying research gaps that can help shape the Institute's future research agenda in the area of gender. In the context of debates about the post-2015 development agenda, a key challenge is to ensure a gender perspective is integrated into goals which are not currently framed with reference to women or gender, such as proposed SDG 8 "[p]romote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth" and SDG 10 "[r]educe inequality within and among countries". This requires identifying policies that tackle different aspects of social development and the linkages between them, breaking down silos and making them work for women; it also involves analysing political change—including the role of women's movements in transforming power relations—at the local, national and international levels.

209. One key context identified for transformative opportunities are cities, which are also the sites of multiple forms of insecurity and violence against women. This context provides the backdrop for developing research on gender, policies and violence in urban environments, including conflict-, disaster-affected and mega-cities in the global South. As more people live in cities, and as violence and inequality make urban dwellers' lives increasingly unpredictable and vulnerable, there is an urgent need to address knowledge and policy gaps on the interrelation of urban poverty, violence and gender.

210. Continuing long-standing UNRISD work on patterns of economic growth and gender (in)equality, the team has started to examine further the complex relationship between growth and gender. There is no conclusive evidence on causality between the two, as the process and transmission channels are not well understood. Future research could help to define these linkages, in order to better identify policy targets, including macroeconomic policies that are likely to promote a more gender-equitable distribution of resources, earnings and opportunities.

Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development

211. The year 2014 marked a period of significant change, with the retirement in August of Peter Utting, who had led UNRISD work on Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development, and the appointment in September of a new Research Coordinator, Pascal van Griethuysen, a Swiss national. In addition, the German government began its support of an Associate Expert position, with the role taken up by Dunja Krause in October.

212. These changes coincide with the penultimate year of a global process to determine a new sustainable development agenda. The challenges of sustainable development have been recognized in key areas of UNRISD's work over many decades. These include, in particular, the need for an integrated approach that recognizes the tensions, complementarities and synergies between the economic, environmental *and social* dimensions of development. This explicit attention to the three pillars of sustainable development, with a particular focus on the social dimensions, has been highlighted most recently in the Institute's work for Rio+20 on *Social Dimensions of Green Economy* (see paragraphs 144-155 in the 2012 Progress Report), as well as conceptual, analytical and empirical contributions to a range of UN bodies and processes feeding into the SDGs.

213. During 2014, the UNRISD programme of work on Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development focused on two key areas. First, the Institute has been engaged in a wide-ranging set of activities on *Potential and Limits of Social and Solidarity Economy*, including lead role in the new UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy. Second, UNRISD has continued to engage closely in activities related to the development of the post-2015 sustainable development agenda, including drafting inputs into UN Documents and producing a *Beyond-2015 Brief* and other publications. In addition, new programme development and fundraising efforts were pursued.

Social and Solidarity Economy

Background

214. 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 such 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 (for more background on the project, see paragraphs 164-200 of the 2013 Progress Report). Such activities have become more prominent in the context of financial crisis and economic uncertainty, 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.

215. Building on the 2013 UNRISD conference on *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 post-2015 development agenda. The conference yielded significant outcomes, including the creation of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy, and generated academic interest in crossing fields of research such as SSE and gender, as illustrated by an International Conference on the topic organized by the Graduate Institute for International and Development Studies in October 2014 and in which UNRISD took part (see Gender and Development section above).

216. Key areas of interest that have emerged as a focus for ongoing inquiry are: the relationship between finance and SSE, including both alternative models of financing and the financing of SSE organizations; the gender dimensions of SSE, including the relationship between feminist economic theories and SSE; the place and role of SSE within sustainable development, including environmental sustainability and long-term viability of SSE organizations; the potential of SSE as a pathway to more and decent work; and a critical analysis of the public policy requirements to support SSE.

Activities and outputs

217. During the reporting period, UNRISD work on SSE entailed three types of activities:

- The **editing and publication** of the research material that was prepared for and as follow-up to the 2013 conference, leading to one edited volume, 10 occasional papers, 33 think pieces and a number of position papers;
- The consolidation, during its first year of operation, of the **UN Inter-Agency Task Force** on SSE, with UNRISD playing a leading role in its coordination, leading working groups, building membership, hosting the secretariat, and developing and managing a new website; and
- Active **outreach by UNRISD staff** around the topic via side-events, workshops and conferences both within the UN system and beyond, including in civil society and academic fora.

Research outputs: Edited volume

218. Selected conference papers were compiled in an edited volume, titled *Social and Solidarity Economy: Beyond the Fringe*. The volume was finalized and will be published in April 2015 in paperback by Zed Books under the *Just Sustainabilities* series. The central question addressed in the volume is whether SSE can be scaled up in ways that are consistent with its core values associated with co-operation, solidarity, the “triple bottom line”, democratic governance, and maintaining autonomy from states and profit-maximizing businesses.

219. The 18 chapters that make up this volume address a range of conceptual and empirical issues associated with scaling up SSE. While several chapters deal with SSE as a global phenomenon and refer to developments in the global North, there is a strong focus on experiences in developing countries, in particular via chapters dealing with countries in South America, South Asia and Africa. The book also examines a diverse range of organizational forms and types of economic activities, including agricultural cooperatives, fair trade, community forestry initiatives, mutual health organizations and NGOs engaged in health care provisioning, forms of solidarity finance and alternative food networks that promote collective provisioning and directly connect producers and consumers. The chapters are organized in two sections. The first, “History, Theory and Strategy”, contains nine chapters dealing

with more general historical, philosophical, political economy and strategic questions related to different forms of SSE or the field as a whole. The second, “Collective Action and Solidarity in Practice” comprises another nine chapters that examine the challenges and dynamics of scaling up through the lens of particular SSE organizations or types of initiatives. The introductory chapter by Peter Utting reviews the main arguments put forward by the different authors and provides a comprehensive analysis and framework to understand the fundamental challenges of scaling up SSE.

Introduction, Peter Utting, The Challenge of Scaling Up Social and Solidarity Economy

Part I: History, Theory and Strategy

- Jean-Louis Laville, Social and Solidarity Economy in Historical Perspective
- John-Justin McMurtry, Prometheus, Trojan Horse or Frankenstein? Appraising the Social and Solidarity Economy
- Suzanne Bergeron and Stephen Healy, Beyond the Business Case: A Community Economies Approach to Gender, Development and Social Economy
- Carina Millstone, Can Social and Solidarity Economy Organizations Complement or Replace Publically Traded Companies?
- Darryl Reed, Scaling the Social and Solidarity Economy: Opportunities and Limitations of Fairtrade Practice
- Roldan Muradian, The Potential and Limits of Farmers’ Marketing Groups as Catalysts of Rural Development
- José Luis Coraggio, Institutionalizing the Social and Solidarity Economy in Latin America
- Milford Bateman, Rebuilding Solidarity-Driven Economies after Neoliberalism: The Role of Cooperatives and Local Developmental States in Latin America
- Béatrice Alain and Marguerite Mendell, Enabling the Social and Solidarity Economy through the Co-construction of Public Policy

Part II: Collective Action and Solidarity in Practice

- Cristina Grasseni, Francesca Forno and Silvana Signori, Beyond Alternative Food Networks: Insights from Italy’s Solidarity Purchase Groups and United States Community Economies
- Paul Nelson, Social and Solidarity Investment in Microfinance
- Georgina Gómez, Balancing Growth and Solidarity in Community Currency Systems: The Case of the Trueque in Argentina
- Cecilia Rossel, State and SSE Partnerships in Social Policy and Welfare Regimes: The Case of Uruguay
- Bénédicte Fonteneau, Extending Social Protection in Health through Social and Solidarity Economy: Possibilities and Challenges in West Africa
- Justine Nannyonjo, Enabling Agricultural Cooperatives in Uganda: The Role of Public Policy and the State
- Abhijit Ghosh, Embeddedness and the Dynamics of Growth: The Case of the AMUL Cooperative, India

- Ananya Mukherjee-Reed, Taking Solidarity Seriously: Analysing Kerala's Kudumbashree as a Women's Social and Solidarity Economy Experiment
- Bina Agarwal, Demonstrating the Power of Numbers: Gender, Solidarity and Group Dynamics in Community Forestry Institutions.

Research Papers

220. A set of peer-reviewed Research Papers, bringing together conference papers that are not part of the book, has been finalized and published on the UNRISD website as an Occasional Papers series. Papers address both conceptual and practical aspects of SSE, with a focus on local development, public policy and law, collective action and sustainability. The series also includes a paper authored by Peter Utting, Nadine van Dijk, and Marie-Adélaïde Matheï that synthesizes the findings of some 70 papers and think pieces. The series includes:

- Peter Utting, Nadine van Dijk and Marie-Adélaïde Matheï, Social and Solidarity Economy: Is There a New Economy in the Making?
- Anup Dash, Towards an Epistemological Foundation for Social and Solidarity Economy
- Joana S. Marques, Social and Solidarity Economy: Between Emancipation and Reproduction
- Manase Kudzai Chiweshe, Understanding Social and Solidarity Economy in Emergent Communities: Lessons from Post-Fast Track Land Reform Farms in Mazowe, Zimbabwe
- Jean-Michel Servet, Monnaie Complémentaire versus Microcrédit Solidaire et Tontines: Contribution Comparée à un Développement Solidaire Local
- José Luis Coraggio, La Presencia de la Economía Social y Solidaria (ESS) y su Institucionalización en América Latina
- Leandro Morais, Estrategias de Supervivencia y Elaboración de Políticas Públicas: El Papel de la Economía Social y Solidaria en Latinoamérica y la Contribución de Brasil hacia la Construcción de Políticas Emancipadoras
- Marcelo Saguier and Zoe Brent, Regional Policy Frameworks of Social Solidarity Economy in South America
- Ana Cecilia Dinerstein, The Hidden Side of SSE: Social Movements and the "Translation" of SSE into Policy (Latin America)
- Maria Victoria Deux Marzi, La Consolidación de las Iniciativas de Economía Social y Solidaria: Alcances y Desafíos de Procesos de Recuperación de Empresas de Argentina.

Think pieces and other publications

221. An UNRISD think piece series on SSE was initiated in 2013 to publish many of the excellent paper proposals submitted by researchers that could not be accommodated at the 2013 conference. The **think pieces, 33 of which had been published by the end of the reporting period, include short articles present key findings and stimulate debate** around topics including SSE and the state, scaling-up SSE through the market, complementary currencies and gender. These articles have received widespread attention, being re-posted and onward-promoted via social media channels, and have contributed to raising the visibility of SSE and of UNRISD's work on the topic.

222. Another **significant publication in which UNRISD took the lead is the first position paper of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on SSE: *Social and Solidarity Economy and the Challenge of Sustainable Development***. The paper argues that the post-2015 development agenda should pay more attention to the potential of social and solidarity economy (SSE). This potential is illustrated by examining the role of SSE in eight selected issue areas—including decent work, women’s well-being and transformative finance—which are central to the challenge of socially sustainable development in the 21st century. The position paper was published in 2014 in English, Spanish, Portuguese; a French edition was being prepared. Preliminary work on a second position paper on the linkages between SSE and finance was also been initiated.

223. Peter Utting contributed a paper on the history of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on SSE titled *Raising the Visibility of Social and Solidarity Economy in the United Nations System* for the **2014 SSE Academy Reader of the ILO**.

224. A news item written for the UNRISD website by Marie-Adélaïde Mathei, “Social and Solidarity Economy: A Rising Force?”, provided an update on contemporary developments in the field of SSE and the progress being made in putting SSE on the UN agenda. The news item was widely reposted, including on the **Canadian Community Economic Development Network (CCEDNet)** and the **RIPESS website**.

Research findings

225. UNRISD’s 2013 Progress Report (see paragraphs 173-183), and a range of other outputs including an Event Brief, present the main findings that came out of the 2013 Conference.

226. Research during the reporting period for the outputs indicated above highlighted several additional insights.

227. Some of the key **challenges, tensions and dilemmas of scaling-up SSE**, including weak initial conditions, assets and competencies; pressures and influences of commercialization; lack of finance; conceptions of social economy that disregard the role of the state; implementing and financing obstacles to enabling policies; subordination of women within governance and leadership structures; challenges of organizing beyond the community level; and engaging in multi-scalar activism.

228. Three strategic pillars of scaling-up were identified:

- capacity to strengthen assets and capabilities, be they of SSE actors and organizations or of governmental and other external organizations that support SSE;
- complementarities between different institutions and actors that interact and cohere to foster an enabling environment; and
- political participation and co-construction through voice, contestation, advocacy, negotiation, networking, coalitions and alliances.

229. SSE as a complementary pathway to tackling the precarious employment and acute decent work deficits connected with the informal economy. Within an enabling policy and institutional environment, cooperatives and other social enterprises can play a key role in realizing the goal of decent work, poverty reduction and social inclusion.

230. Recurrent financial crises have impacted and transformed the field of SSE. Access to financing is often a critical issue for SSE organizations. The multiple forms of alternative and solidarity finance schemes may have the potential for building a more inclusive and sustainable finance.

Communications and impact

231. Outreach and partnership activities have constituted a key aspect of this project, given its stated objective to raise the visibility of debates on SSE within the UN system and beyond. As illustrated below, event participation, uptake through social media, and interest generated by the Task Force have generated notable impacts. 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.

232. In November TBS eFM Radio Station, an affiliate of the Seoul Metropolitan Government, interviewed Research Coordinator Pascal van Griethuysen on the topic. UNRISD’s Communications and Outreach Unit used the Institute’s SSE work as the basis for its contribution to the UNOG Director-General’s Geneva International project “Recipes for Peace, Rights and Well-Being”, with a contribution titled “Putting Social and Solidarity Economy on the UN Menu”.

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

233. A major outcome of this UNRISD initiative was the creation in September 2013 of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy (TFSSE). The main objectives of the Task Force are:

- to enhance the recognition of social and solidarity economy enterprises and organizations within the UN and beyond;
- to promote knowledge on social and solidarity economy among national governments and UN agencies, and consolidate SSE networks;
- to support the establishment of an enabling, institutional and policy environment for SSE at national and international levels; and
- to ensure coordination of international efforts to support SSE, and strengthen and establish partnerships.

234. UNRISD played a leading role in establishing the Task Force and acted as the coordinator of the secretariat for its first year. Since the founding meeting on 30 September 2013, which was attended by representatives of 14 UN agencies, five more UN agencies and the OECD have joined the Task Force, while five umbrella associations of SSE organizations and SSE researchers have joined as observers (see box for a complete list of TFSSE members and observers).

235. Beyond its initial role in establishing and leading the Task Force, UNRISD’s contributions continue to be significant: in convening meetings, initiating and leading working groups; proposal development and fundraising; leading on dialogues with civil society; leading on task force publications. During the reporting period UNRISD initiated, developed and managed a new website for the Task Force (www.unsse.org), with the support of Jordi Vaqué and other colleagues in the UNRISD Communications and Outreach team.

<p>TFSSE Members</p> <p>DESA–United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs</p> <p>ECLAC–Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean</p> <p>ESCWA–Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia</p> <p>FAO–Food and Agriculture Organization</p> <p>ILO–International Labour Organization</p> <p>OECD–Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</p> <p>TDR–Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases</p> <p>UN Women–United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women</p> <p>UNAIDS–Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS</p> <p>UNCTAD–United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)</p> <p>UNDP–United Nations Development Programme</p> <p>UNECE–United Nations Economic Commission for Europe</p>	<p>UNEP–United Nations Environment Programme</p> <p>UNESCO–United Nations Organization for Education Science and Culture</p> <p>UNIDO–United Nations Industrial Development Organization</p> <p>UN-NGLS–United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service</p> <p>UNRISD–United Nations Research Institute for Social Development</p> <p>WFP–World Food Programme</p> <p>WHO–World Health Organization</p> <p>TFSSE Observers</p> <p>ICA–International Co-operative Alliance</p> <p>EMES–European Research Network</p> <p>MBM–Mont-Blanc Meetings</p> <p>MedESS</p> <p>RIPESS–Intercontinental Network for the Promotion of Social Solidarity Economy</p>
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Event organization and participation

236. The UNRISD conference, UN Task Force on SSE and ongoing UNRISD work on SSE has connected researchers and practitioners in the field of SSE with the UN system. This has led to significant demands for expert inputs and event participation from UNRISD staff, including requests to advise and to present UNRISD research findings as well as the work of the Task Force to various UN agencies, governmental and intergovernmental bodies, academic forums and networks of practitioners.

237. Conferences and events in which UNRISD representatives participated during 2014 include:

- International Co-operative Alliance (ICA) Conference (June, Pula, Croatia)
- SSE Academy of the ILO (July, Campesina, Brazil)
- Third International Conference on Social Enterprise in Asia (July, Wonju, Korea)
- EESC conference on “Social Economy and social innovation as drivers of competitiveness, growth and social well-being” (October, Brussels, Belgium)
- Graduate Institute for International and Development Studies conference on the gender dimensions of SSE (October, Geneva, Switzerland)
- SNIS International Geneva Debate (November, Bern, Switzerland)
- Conference of Social Economy of the Italian Presidency of the European Union (November, Rome, Italy)
- Inaugural conference, and a special session on SSE at the UN, during the Global Social Economy Forum (November, Seoul, Korea)

- Institute for Poverty Alleviation and International Development (IPAID) (November, Wonju, Korea)
- FAO ESP Division technical workshop on social farming (December, Rome, Italy)
- Conference on SSE in the post-2015 agenda organized by the Spanish Business Confederation of Social Economy (CEPES) (December, Madrid, Spain)

238. UNRISD also organized a number of events to promote and deepen the research on SSE, including:

- Workshop on SSE in East and Southeast Asia, co-hosted with IPAID (February, Wonju, Korea)
- Side event on SSE at the 8th session of the Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development, co-organized with the Mont-Blanc Meetings (February, New York, USA)
- Side-event on SSE for improved food security and nutrition at the 41st session of the Committee on World Food Security, chaired by Sarah Cook (October, Rome, Italy)
- Roundtable on responsibility and accountability in the post-2015 agenda, co-organized with the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation (December, Geneva, Switzerland)

Network, collaboration and partnerships

239. UNRISD has deepened and strengthened its interactions and collaborations with partners from the early stages of the project (see paragraphs XXX of the 2013 Progress Report). During the reporting period ties were forged with a number of new partners including: the FAO Social Protection Division (ESP) and the Global Social Economy Forum (GSEF). Further collaboration with RLF is foreseen in early 2015, with a workshop planned on the topic of SSE and finance.

240. *The SSE initiative was coordinated by Peter Utting (until his retirement in August 2014) and Marie-Adélaïde Matheï (Research Analyst), with additional assistance provided by Mónica Serlavós and Regina Hammond (Research Interns). Pascal van Griethuysen took over as research coordinator in September.*

241. *During the reporting period, funding was provided by UNRISD institutional funds.*

Sustainable Development—Focusing on the Social Foundations

Background and Context

242. The Millennium Development Goals generated significant improvements in people's lives around the world, but were limited in their transformative impacts. Building on the lessons of the MDGs, the post-2015 development agenda is expected to be coherent, integrated and transformative in nature, to address structural determinants of inequality and unsustainable practices, and to focus on the inter-linkages among the domains identified as essential to sustainability. In practice, such an agenda will require a fundamental rethinking of development policies that can generate transformative and mutually reinforcing actions. As UNRISD has argued on the basis of its activities on *Social Dimensions of Green*

Economy, this will also require giving greater emphasis to social dimensions, including to social and power relations that shape policies, processes and outcomes.

Activities and outputs

243. The context created by global efforts to define a sustainable development agenda focusing on the integration of social, economic and environmental change processes creates opportunities for UNRISD to provide inputs, based on long-term research, concerning how social issues are incorporated into the new agenda and how social objectives are balanced against economic and environmental goals. In 2014 UNRISD was responsive to multiple requests for involvement in discussions and document drafting processes from UN Task Forces, ECOSOC, the Commission for Social Development, UN-DESA and specialized agencies.

244. In reflecting on these issues, UNRISD has also continued to explore research opportunities focusing on the inter-relationship and potential positive synergies between social and environmental policies, including a scoping study on gender and livelihoods in dryland areas in the context of environmental and climate change, with a particular focus on China (see the Gender and Development section above) and the social impacts of fossil fuel subsidy removal (see below).

Social Drivers of Sustainable Development

245. UNRISD made several contributions to the 52nd session of the Commission for Social Development in February 2014 (see paragraphs 210-216 in the 2013 Progress Report).

246. The first was a **background note highlighting social drivers of development that are fundamental in achieving sustainability** yet often marginalized within the dominant paradigm of economic growth. The note identified social drivers as, inter alia, social structures (stratification by class, gender, ethnicity); social institutions (the formal or informal “rules of the game” that shape the behaviour of people and organizations) and agency; and social norms and values. Together these elements shape development pathways and outcomes as well as the potential for transformative change.

247. Most of the issues identified in the UNRISD note were incorporated into the **Note by the Secretariat of the Commission on “Emerging Issues: The Social Drivers of Sustainable Development”** (E/CN.5/2014/8, 10) and in the subsequent UN-DESA report on the 52nd session. These were:

- place employment at the centre of macroeconomic policy;
- move beyond a narrow focus on safety nets towards social policies concerned with universal social protection and redistribution;
- focus not only on equality of opportunity but also equality of outcome;
- identify mechanisms for green economy transitions that are also socially just;
- promote alternative or complementary forms of economic organization as exemplified by social and solidarity economy;
- promote participation and empowerment.

248. UNRISD prepared a **Beyond 2015 Brief on Social Drivers of Sustainable Development** summarizing key points from its background note and highlighting additional issues such as the importance of food sovereignty, social reproduction and

care, and participation and accountability in the regulation of public and private institutions. The UNRISD Brief was disseminated to Member States and delegates at the 52nd session of the Commission for Social Development and, along with the note, was cited in various documents, including the **Reports of the Secretary-General** (e.g. E/2014/61, A/69/157).

249. Finally, also at the 52nd session of the Commission for Social Development, UNRISD Director Sarah Cook moderated a panel discussion on 14 February on the social drivers of sustainable development. This was an opportunity for the Commission to contribute to shaping the post-2015 development agenda.

Inputs into ECOSOC Annual Ministerial Review 2014

250. The theme of the 2014 ECOSOC Annual Ministerial Review (AMR) was “Addressing on-going and emerging challenges for meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and for sustaining development gains in the future”. As part of this process, UNRISD was invited to moderate an e-discussion and draft section 3 of the UN Secretary-General’s Report of the same title (E/2014/61). The report served as a basis for discussion at the ministerial meeting of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF).

Rethinking Social Development for a Post-2015 World

251. During the 52nd session of the Commission for Social Development in February 2014, Director Sarah Cook participated in a **side event, “The Post-2015 World: Implications for Social Development” organized by the Club de Madrid and UN-DESA**. This event looked beyond the immediate debate about the content of the post-2015 development agenda and considered the way in which policy debates and institutional structures would need to change to meet the new realities.

252. An article based on this intervention, “Rethinking Social Development for a Post-2015 World” (by Sarah Cook and Esuna Dugarova) was **published in the journal *Development***. This served as a background paper for the preparatory **Expert Group meeting for the 53rd session of the Commission for Social Development** (February 2015), convened by DESA on the priority theme “Rethinking and strengthening social development in the contemporary world”, attended by Sarah Cook and Esuna Dugarova.

253. Esuna Dugarova contributed a shorter related article, “All that glitters: Why growth and development aren’t the same thing” to the **Guardian’s Global Development Professional Network**, highlighting the role of social policy in the post-2015 sustainable development agenda.

Global Sustainable Development Report

254. UNRISD contributed to the Global Sustainable Development Report. Led by the Division for Sustainable Development of UN-DESA, this newly mandated report will appraise which areas of the SDGs are covered within existing assessments of sustainable development and bring to the attention of the HLPF important issues related to the science-policy interface.

Social and environmental policy linkages

255. Continuing earlier work on the social dimensions of the green economy and “eco-social policy” (the relationship between social and environmental protection policies), during 2014 UNRISD cooperated with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies of Geneva, working with students in an

applied research seminar. This resulted in the preparation of a comparative study, “Do Policies for Phasing Out Fossil Fuel Subsidies Deliver What They Promise? Social Gains and Repercussions in Iran, Indonesia and Ghana”, to published as an UNRISD Working Paper in 2015.

Training and lectures on sustainable development

256. To strengthen knowledge for evidence-based decision making in the formulation of the post-2015 development agenda, UNRISD contributed to the development of **UNITAR’s learning module on social inclusion for their Post-2015 Briefings**. Sarah Cook participated in a dialogue among experts and delegates that took place on April and May 2014 in New York (via video) and Geneva (in person). UNRISD also provided a short paper written by Esuna Dugarova and Tom Lavers (visiting research fellow) that was used by delegates of UN Member States in New York and Geneva. The paper was cited, inter alia, in the **Note by the Secretary-General (A/69/402)**.

257. Esuna Dugarova gave a lecture on the social dimensions of sustainable development at the **École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL)**, Switzerland.

258. Sarah Cook gave the **Annual Development Lecture at the University of Sheffield** in November 2014 on The ‘Universal Framework’ for Sustainable Development: A New Global Paradigm or Business as Usual?

259. Pascal van Griethuysen took part in a roundtable at the **International Geneva Debate Series on Rethinking Development organized by the Swiss Network for International Studies (SNIS)** in Bern, Switzerland, in November 2014.

Programme Development

260. As we approach 2015, the future configuration of international development goals and architecture is increasingly subject to debate. The coming year will see several important milestones, including the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in July, the Special Summit on Sustainable Development in September and the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December. While there has been progress in many of these areas, the overall policy coherence of these processes and the way potential incoherence may affect the implementation of a mode of development that is ecologically beneficial and socially inclusive has received insufficient attention.

261. Policy coherence goes beyond better coordination in the design and implementation of interventions across different fields. It means ensuring that progress in one domain is not undermined by consequences or reactions in another; that the sharing of costs and benefits is perceived as equitable—between groups, countries and regions; that pro-growth policies and technological or efficiency gains do not crowd out welfare and sustainability objectives; and that environmental protection goals are balanced with human welfare considerations.

262. Policy coherence can also be considered in terms of the internal coherence of governance processes that constitute the post-2015 agenda and the external coherence of the post-2015 process with other international agreements, including

non-environmental agreements and legislation, such as trade regulation. Coherence between goals and policy instruments, including the compatibility of market-based instruments with environmental goals, also needs to be assessed. However, identifying the web of relations, interdependencies, synergies and tensions linking the different sets of norms that constitute international governance is a daunting enterprise. In order to address some of these challenges, possible future UNRISD research is being conceptualized and developed at two levels:

- projects that examine eco-social policies to identify tensions, trade-offs and synergies between social, economic and environmental goals with the aim of informing more effective sustainable development policy-making;
- projects that examine the normative underpinnings of global governance mechanisms, with a specific focus on the compatibility of the post-2015 agenda with the institutional context it intends to transform.

263. Background research was initiated during the reporting period on the coherence of global governance and compatibility across the different agreements and agendas, as well as on means of implementation for a fair climate change response. These preliminary steps are expected to result in inputs to the next phase of the UNRISD research agenda, as well as project proposals for funding, in 2015.

264. *These activities were carried out by Sarah Cook, Peter Utting, and Esuna Dugarova (research analyst), and from September 2014 by Pascal van Griethuysen and Dunja Krause (associate expert).*

265. *Funding was provided by UNRISD institutional funds.*

COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH

266. UNRISD aims to ensure that its research reaches a wide 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 2014 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.

267. 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)
- Sylvie Brenninkmeijer-Liu (information assistant)
- Joannah Caborn Wengler (consultant: communications, writing and web)
- Sergio Sandoval (consultant: creative design, multimedia, web and events; from November)
- Jordi Vaqué (consultant: creative design, multimedia, web and events; to November)

268. During the reporting period UNRISD:

- Produced a high level of outputs from its research projects: two edited volumes; four policy briefs; 25 chapters in edited volumes; 35 research papers; and 46 think pieces/commentaries.
- On digital media, produced 15 videos and seven podcasts.
- Produced five issues of its eBulletin, and posted 39 online news articles, to keep constituents regularly informed about the Institute's research, outputs and other activities.
- Was the principal organizer, or a co-organizer, of 41 outreach events. Nine of these were seminar series events, and 11 were co-organized with UN partners.
- Seized several opportunities to engage with students—tomorrow's development actors and decision-makers; initiated the new Young Scholars Think Piece competition, which attracted nearly 80 participants.
- Continued to expand the use of social media (including Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn) as channels for outreach and interaction, attracting over 3,000 new Twitter followers and doubling user engagement on Facebook.
- Produced two innovative communications products: Ideas to Impacts, which highlights how UNRISD work has influence and impact; and infographics that visualize UNRISD networks, supporters and collaborations (2011-2014).
- 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.

269. During the reporting period, UNRISD also undertook a number of activities specifically designed to enhance engagement with donors.

Outreach to Donors

270. As part of its outreach to the donor community and other stakeholders, UNRISD held two stakeholder meetings during the reporting period. Such consultations aimed to contribute to the design of the next phase of the UNRISD research agenda and broader institutional strategy, as well as engaging new partners and funders.

271. On 1-2 September, UNRISD convened nearly 30 stakeholders in Geneva to discuss priorities for the Institute and directions for research. Participants included representatives of national donor agencies, national governments, United Nations agencies and civil society, as well as members of the UNRISD Board and staff. The discussions at the meeting provided UNRISD with useful insights from donor organizations and other research users on their current priority themes and concerns. The meeting also served the purpose of bringing different donors together to reflect on potential joint strategies for supporting UNRISD. A three-page aide-memoire was circulated to participants and other relevant parties following the consultation, with agreement that a follow-up meeting would be held in April 2015.

272. On 8 December UNRISD extended the conversation begun formally at the September stakeholder meeting, by holding a Breakfast Meeting with country representatives from the global South. Participants included Ambassadors, Deputy Ambassadors and senior representatives of the Permanent Missions in Geneva, who devoted two hours to getting to know UNRISD and exploring priorities and potential for future collaboration. The following countries were represented: Bangladesh, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, and the Republic of Korea.

Innovations in Communications

Impact brochure

273. The Communications team produced a new brochure in 2014, to complement the existing informational flyer which presents the main activities and aims of the Institute. *Ideas to Impacts* responds to the question “What difference does UNRISD make?” with description and examples of the Institute’s work in terms of direct policy impacts; indirect networking and capacity-building impacts; and conceptual impacts that shape the understanding and boundaries of development debates. The document has a more promotional feel than other UNRISD materials, with use of more extroverted language and eye-catching layout and visuals. The brochure was produced in anticipation of the September stakeholder meeting and is being distributed as part of UNRISD’s outreach and resource mobilization efforts.

Infographics

274. Three infographics were produced to support UNRISD’s efforts to increase its communications impact on policy makers and donors. They represent:

- UNRISD's networks (Board, staff and research network);
- UNRISD's supporters (providers of funding and of in-kind contributions);
- UNRISD and the UN (UN counterparts and collaborations).

275. It is the first time the Communications team has worked with the medium of infographics, in order to meet a specific communications need: representing a lot of information in a very compact way for maximum impact. The feedback received so far has been very positive, for example from the participants at the Breakfast Meeting held for Ambassadors and Members of Permanent Missions to the UN in November 2014. The team will re-use this medium where appropriate in the future.

Think pieces

276. While UNRISD has been publishing think pieces for several years now, in 2014 it became clear that they now play a strategic role in UNRISD's research communications. Rather than being one-offs produced occasionally depending on circumstances, they are now being used as a key way of highlighting specific topics and types of research, and often form an integral part of a research project's communications plan.

277. The prototype was set by the Green Economy (2011-2012) and the Social and Solidarity Economy (2012-2014) projects, which both used think pieces to disseminate research findings beyond the traditional series of conference papers. The format of the think piece, departing as it does from the strict procedures of peer-review, but still maintaining sufficient quality control, allows UNRISD to:

- highlight contributions by practitioners as well as academics;
- publicize work with high potential which is still in progress;
- bring to its readers' attention interesting ideas which do not (yet) lend themselves to traditional academic formats.

278. In 2014, think pieces were an integral part of the Young Scholars Think Piece Series (see below), the project *When and Why Do States Respond to Women's Claims?* And, in particular, the *Linking Social Protection and Human Rights* platform. A specific aim of the platform is to bring together the views of academics, experts, decision makers and practitioners in the disparate fields of social protection and human rights, so strategic use was made of the highly accessible format of the think piece.

Twitter publications account

279. UNRISD supplemented its social media engagement by creating a new Twitter account focusing exclusively on promoting past and present publications. The impulse came from stakeholders, who suggested that the wealth of knowledge generated by past UNRISD research could be better leveraged. The new account features one publication a day, either neglected but still relevant research from the past, well-known past research, or newly released publications. Launched in November 2014, the Communications team is currently working on building up as significant a following for this account as for the main UNRISD Twitter account.

Young Scholars Think Piece Series

280. In 2014, UNRISD piloted a new way of engaging with future leaders of development research and practice. The Young Scholars Think Piece Series aims to provide a platform for quality research done by post-graduate students which often does not make its way into mainstream development discourse. It also allows UNRISD to complement its often more macro-level research with texts based on field-work and quantitative studies.

281. A call for think pieces on *Extractive Industries and Social Development* was publicized during February and March 2014, in response to which 77 submissions were received, about half from students from the global South, and two thirds from women. Four were selected as outright winners and published on the UNRISD website. Four runners-up were also selected; two of these were published after extensive substantive and editorial engagement between UNRISD and the authors. An initial evaluation completed by all participants and a final evaluation by the authors of the eight selected pieces showed that the Series was meeting its aims and the Institute plans to pursue this activity in the future.

Winners

- Duygu Avci: "Paving a national avenue on top of a complex network of trails: Contentions around mineral extraction in Ecuador." (Turkish, studying at Erasmus University Rotterdam)
- Michael Marchant: "Corporate social responsibility and oil in the Niger Delta: Solution or part of the problem?" (South African, studying at the University of Edinburgh)
- Karolien van Teijlingen: "The extractive industries, power struggles and the battle of ideas." (Dutch, studying at the University of Amsterdam)
- Martin Tengler: "Activists and extractive industries: An alliance against social development?" (Czech, studying at the University of Oxford)

Runners-up

- Stephen Yeboah: "'Crops' or 'Carats'? Interaction between gold mining and cocoa production and the livelihood dilemma in Amansie Central District of Ghana." (Ghanaian, studying at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva)
- Siddarth Sareen: "Programmed to fail? Development as security and Asia's biggest iron ore deposit." (Indian, studying at the Universities of Copenhagen and Padova)
- Johanna Sydow: "Corporate Social Responsibility: A globally applicable tool to standardize and manage community-company relations? An analysis of CSR in the extractive sectors of Ghana and Peru." (German, studying at the University of Sussex)
- Anja Tolonen: "African mining, gender and local employment." (Swedish, studying at the University of Gothenburg)

Research Outputs

282. During the reporting period, UNRISD produced a high level of outputs from its research projects: two edited volumes; four policy briefs; 25 chapters in edited volumes; 35 research papers; and 46 think pieces/commentaries.

283. 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 18 journal articles/papers, among others (see annex 3)

Policy briefs

284. The Communications and Outreach Unit and research teams continued to work together towards the objective of closer integration of research and communications, and the commitment to providing research findings in different formats that are appealing to policy and advocacy audiences in addition to an academic readership. “Briefs” present research findings and policy implications in an easily accessible form

285. UNRISD published two **Beyond 2015 Briefs** in 2014. These are branded and targeted to contribute research-based insight and analysis to the dialogue around the post-MDG development agenda.

- Social Drivers of Sustainable Development (Beyond 2015 Brief No. 4)
- Social and Solidarity Economy: A New Path to Sustainable Development (Beyond 2015 Brief No. 5)

286. Two further policy briefs were also produced:

- Elites, Ideas and the Challenge of the Double Incorporation: The Case of Costa Rica (Research and Policy Brief No. 18)
- Social and Solidarity Economy and the Challenge of Sustainable Development: Executive Summary of a TFSSE Position Paper (TFSSE Policy Brief)

UNRISD classics

287. Production work continued during the reporting period on UNRISD Classics, a three-volume online series re-publishing selected essays and chapters taken from 50 years of UNRISD research. 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.

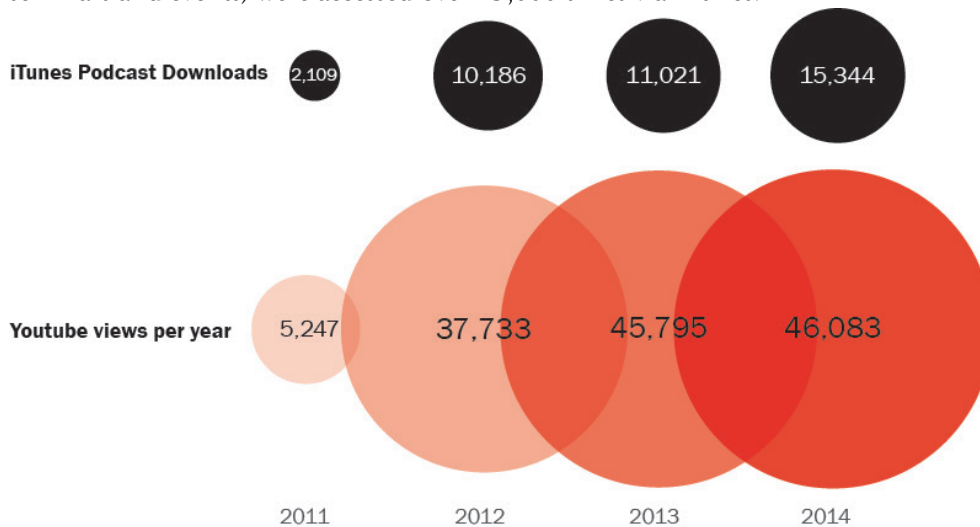
Volume	Title	Editor(s)
Volume 1	Social Policy and Inclusive Development	Katja Hujo and Ilcheong Yi
Volume 2	Gendered Dimensions of Development	Shahra Razavi and Silke Staab
Volume 3	Socially Sustainable Development	Peter Utting

288. The three volumes, which feature original cover artwork submitted in response to the Visions of Change call, will be launched at a public event planned for April 2015.

Digital Products and Channels to Extend the Reach of Research Findings

Videos and podcasts

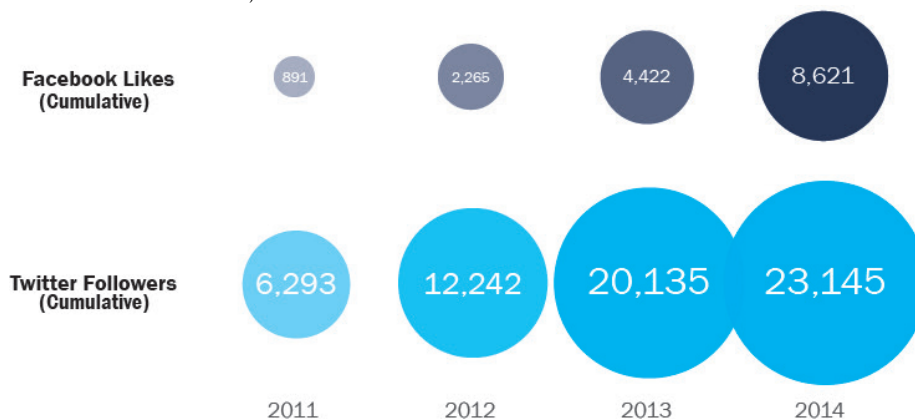
289. In 2014 UNRISD produced a total of 22 videos and podcasts featuring collaborating researchers and drawing on material from hosted or co-hosted events. During the reporting period the Institute’s videos were viewed over 46,000 times on the UNRISD YouTube channel, and its podcasts (mostly full-length recordings of seminars and events) were accessed over 15,000 times via iTunes.



290. In September 2014 UNRISD was informed that its series of 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. A final decision was still pending at the end of the reporting period.

Social properties and use

291. Throughout 2014 UNRISD continued its regular and active engagement with social media. All of these platforms saw a significant rise in user engagement during the year, especially Facebook, where user engagement doubled. Twitter followers by December 2014 were 23,145 and LinkedIn audience increased to over 900 users.



292. UNRISD made an average of three social media (Twitter and Facebook) posts per week during 2014. These social media properties, and the Institute's website, have been valuable locations from which to promote both new digital products and the body of work of the Institute. UNRISD's presence in virtual communities has also strengthened external relations with other UN entities, and helped leverage audiences from diverse niches, thus gaining engagement and visibility for UNRISD's work. Collaborations in campaigns such as #GenevaMeans, #AskMichael (a live Twitter chat with Acting Director-General of United Nations Office at Geneva, Michael Møller) and #16DaysofActivismAgainstGenderViolence (in tandem with UN Women) are examples of joint digital campaigns in which UNRISD took part during the reporting period.

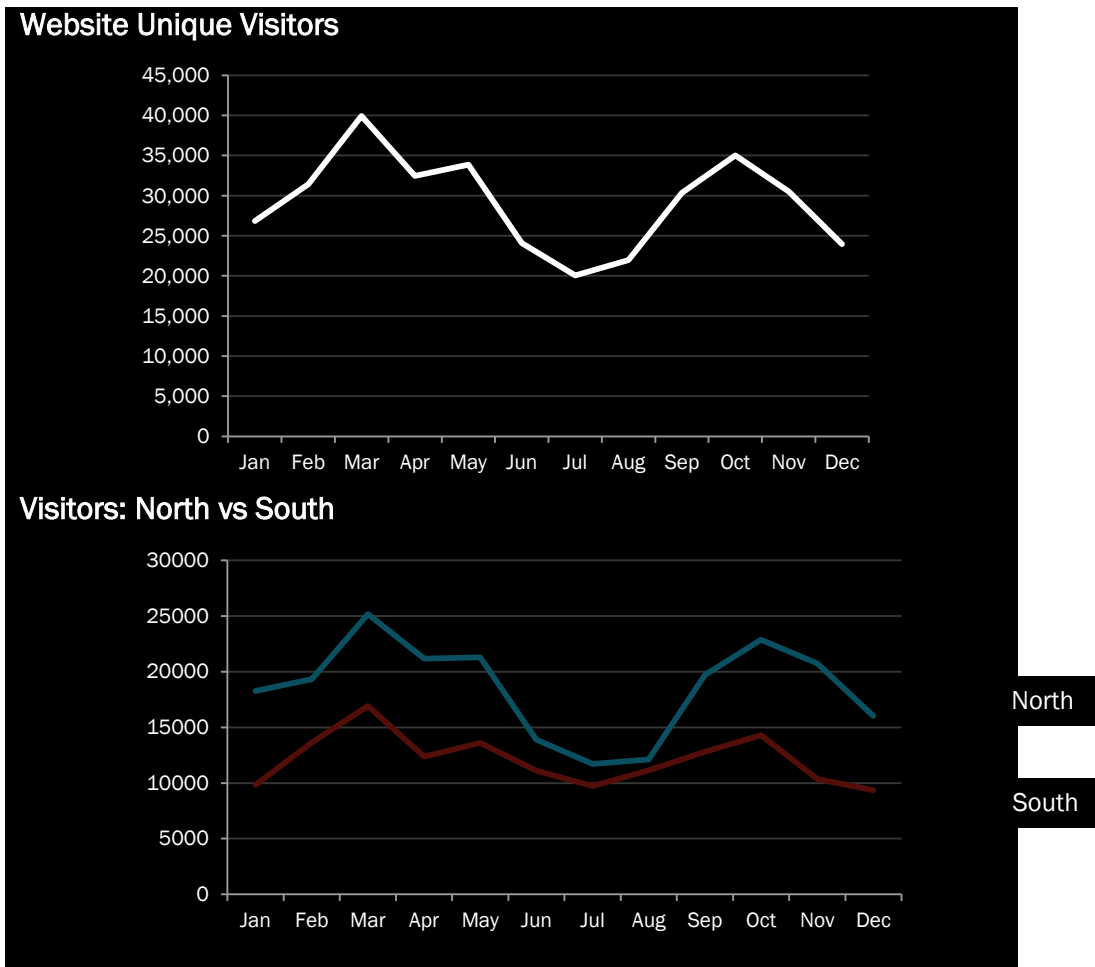
Email outreach

293. Email remains a powerful communications tool. In 2014 five editions of the UNRISD eBulletin were published. Two targeted email lists, for *Social and Solidarity Economy* and for *Politics of Domestic Resource Mobilization*, continued to attract new subscribers, reaching approximately 2,100 and 240 respectively. During the year, four targeted email newsletters were distributed to the SSE list and three in the case of PDRM.

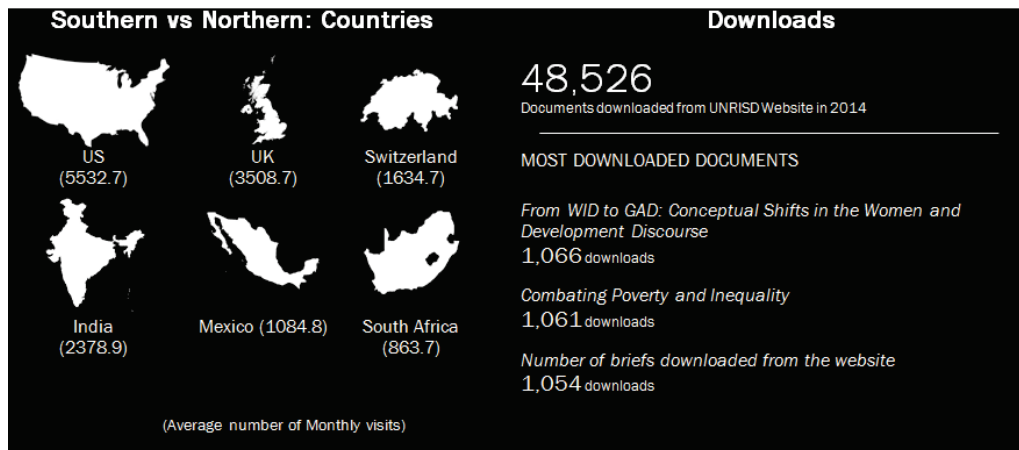
294. Email was also a valuable channel for spreading the word about opportunities to engage with UNRISD: two open calls were disseminated in this way during the reporting period: a call for submissions to the Young Scholar Think Piece Series, and a call for expressions of interest to carry out country-level research for the project *New Directions in Social Policy*. These two calls generated around 80 responses each.

Usage of website resources

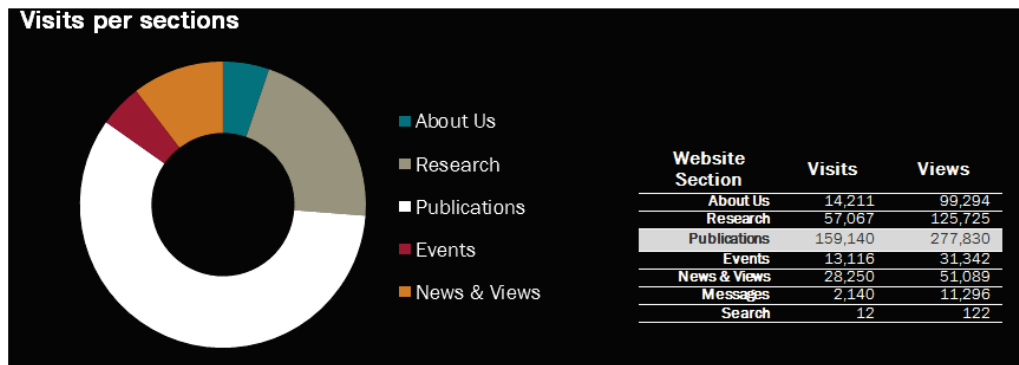
295. The greatest number of website visitors in 2014 was recorded in March 2014. As for the geographic distribution of users, the North represented 60.49 per cent of visits whereas the South accounted for 39.51 per cent.



296. The United States, United Kingdom and Switzerland are the top Northern countries accessing the UNRISD website; as for the South, India is always at the top of the list, followed by Mexico and South Africa. In 2014, 48,526 PDF files were downloaded from the UNRISD website. The Institute’s full-text publications are also downloaded from many other websites—UNRISD’s Scribd page, and the UNRISD partner page on ISN being two prime examples.



297. The Publications section was the most accessed area of the UNRISD website in 2014, followed by Research and News and Views.



298. “UNRISD”, “Gender and development”, “Women in development”, “Social development”, “New public management”, “Social policy”, “Social effects of poor service delivery” were the most popular keywords by which users accessed the UNRISD website in 2014.



Events and Other Outreach Activities

299. In 2014, UNRISD organized (or co-organized) 41 events; 25 of these were hosted with UN, academic, government or civil society partners.

Seminar series

300. Nine events in 2014 were part of the UNRISD Seminar Series, which was launched in 2011 and continued its successful operation during 2014. Several of the year’s seminars were held in partnership with the UNOG Library, in particular the panel discussion on *New Directions in Social Policy*. Attendance levels from previous years were maintained, as was the predominance of female over male attendees. Given the location, 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 the audio and video recordings of the seminars, and requests for notification when the recordings were available were again significant.

301. The year’s Seminar Series topics and speakers were:

- A Precariat Charter: From Denizens to Citizens | 11 Nov 2014 | Guy Standing
- Are African Welfare States Different? Welfare State-Building in Africa in Comparative Perspective | 29 Sep 2014 | Jeremy Seekings
- Where Do Great Ideas Come From? A Discussion with The Rockefeller Foundation | 22 Jul 2014 | Claudia Juech and Rachel Bergenfield
- A Model for Social Protection in Africa? Ethiopia’s Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) | 11 Jun 2014 | Tom Lavers

- Innovation, Human Rights and Feasibility: Development and Welfare Policy in South Asia | 27 May 2014 | Gabriele Koehler
- Migration and Health in China | 6 May 2014 | Shufang Zhang, Joseph D. Tucker, Xiaoming Li, Barbara Rijks and Sarah Cook
- New Directions in Social Policy: Towards a Post-2015 Agenda | 9 Apr 2014 | Per Ronnäs, Jimi Adesina, Michael Cichon, Rana Jawad, Andras Uthoff and Sarah Cook
- Good Jobs and Social Services: How Costa Rica Achieved the Elusive Double Incorporation | 4 Mar 2014 | Diego Sánchez-Ancochea
- Pension Reform in China: Five Pillars of Transformation | 24 Feb 2014 | Xuejin Zuo

302. The video of the *New Directions in Social Policy* panel discussion was the most popular UNRISD video of the reporting period, viewed over 1,400 times. Gabriele Koehler's seminar video also proved popular, with a link to it posted on the Taylor and Francis website (publisher of the book on which she spoke at her seminar).

303. The capacity to organize such events on a regular basis will be constrained in the future by the loss of the UNRISD "Reference Centre". In September 2014 the UNOG Division of Administration informed UNRISD that, due to acute office space constraints at the Palais des Nations, it was reviewing the Institute's use of 120 square metres as a meeting room, small library and publications/archive storage. This space was used intensively by the Institute for a range of essential purposes such as research team meetings and project workshops, seminars and other events involving external participants, and meetings with Board members, donors and other visitors. As part of the process of moving out of the Reference Centre, UNRISD donated over 200 publications to the UNOG Library, and to the library of the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (Geneva).

Student engagement

304. UNRISD Communications staff carried out a number of outreach activities with students during 2014, thus raising the Institute's visibility among them as current and future users of our research. These activities included:

- Connexion: Careers Forum at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva (19-21 March 2014)
- Shadowing Programme, run by the UN Information Service and the Eduki Foundation (36 local high-school students come to the Palais des Nations to "shadow" staff for a few hours in small groups; 14 May 2014)
- Keynote lecture by Jenifer Freedman "Communicating Research to an Interdisciplinary Audience" at the University of Lucerne Research Fair (25 November 2014)

305. 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 4.

International Geneva Perception Change Project

306. UNRISD participated actively in this project, launched by Acting Director-General of UNOG Michael Møller in January 2014. It aims at changing the perception of International Geneva by highlighting the impact of all international

organizations located in Geneva. Activities in 2014 focused largely on media outreach, with UNRISD participating in a series of Agenda-Setting Workshops on media relations. The communications team also contributed a section to the Project's promotional publication presenting success stories from international Geneva. The UNRISD section was on the promotion of Social and Solidarity Economy via convening scholarship, an international conference and the creation of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy.

Maintaining “Traditional” Publication and Dissemination Channels

307. 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.

308. In 2014, 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 Bolivia, Bosnia, China, Croatia, Germany, India, Italy, South Africa, Switzerland, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Publishing partnerships

309. 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 2014 two volumes were released in the UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan series, *Social Policy in a Development Context*. A number of manuscripts were with publishers at the close of the reporting period, including two volumes in the UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan series *Developmental Pathways to Poverty Reduction*; one volume for the Zed Books *Just Sustainabilities* series; and one (in Chinese) with the Chinese Social Sciences Press on *Migration and Health in China*.

Depository libraries

310. 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 2013 UNRISD counted 276 Depository Libraries, distributed geographically as follows:

- 89 Africa (32%)
- 47 Asia (18%)
- 6 Australia/Oceania (2%)
- 57 Europe (20%)
- 41 Latin America/Caribbean (15%)
- Near East 28 (10%)
- 8 North America (3%)

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

312. During the reporting period, one depository library was added:

- Development Resource Centre and Library, Centre for Economic Research, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Bibliographic citations

313. During 2014, 192 bibliographic citations of UNRISD work were identified in academic journals, in publications and documents of civil society organizations, national governments, multilateral agencies, United Nations organizations and specialized agencies; 15 per cent of the total citations were drawn from the Poverty Report.

Course use

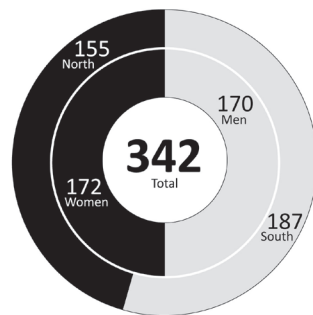
314. There were 80 identified cases of UNRISD publications being used as course readings and identified as essential sources on web portals of educational institutions in countries such as Argentina, Australia, Canada, Colombia, Egypt, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Norway, Singapore, South Africa, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

ANNEX 1

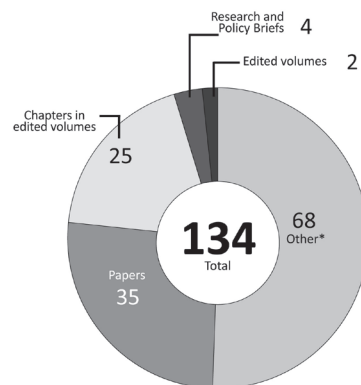
2014 AT A GLANCE: KEY INDICATORS

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

Research network, by gender and nationality



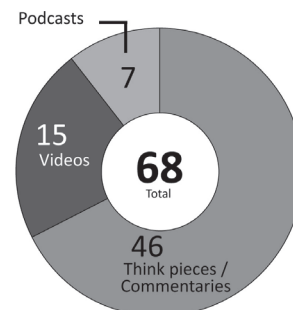
Outputs from UNRISD projects



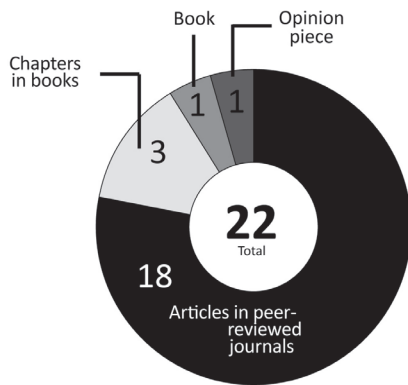
Other

(Breakdown of the “Other” category, at left)

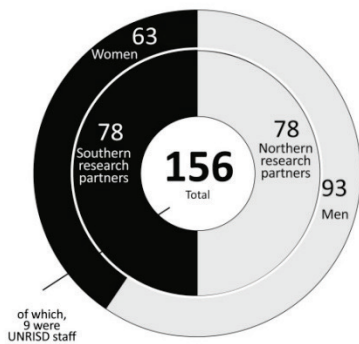
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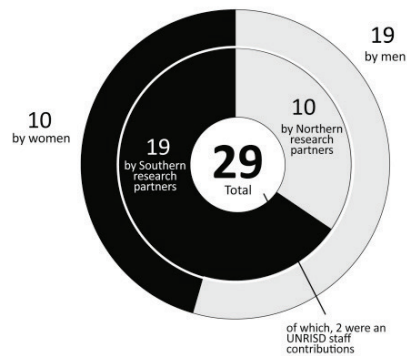
External publications by UNRISD staff, by type



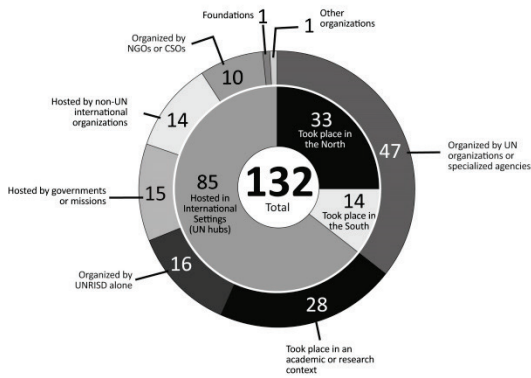
Contributors to UNRISD research outputs
(A total of 134 outputs were produced from UNRISD projects in 2014. There were 156 instances of contribution to these outputs.)



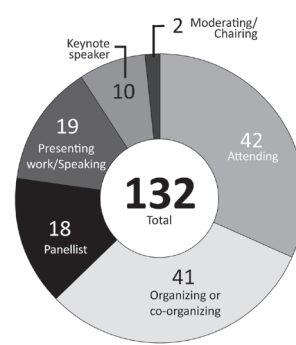
Edited volumes: Contributors
(Two edited volumes [25 chapters] were produced from UNRISD research in 2014. These were peer-reviewed. There were 29 instances of contribution to these volumes, which can be broken down thus.)



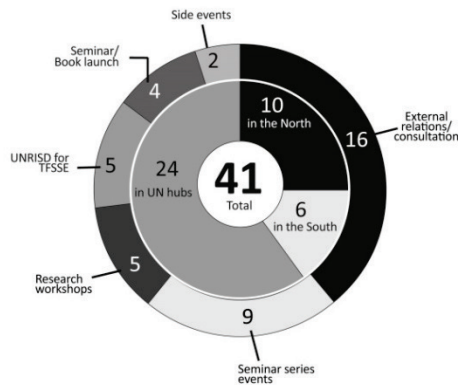
Event attendance by UNRISD staff, by sector and location



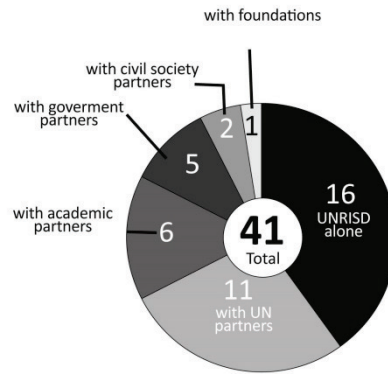
Event attendance by UNRISD staff by role



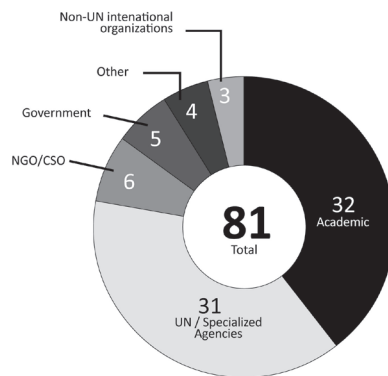
Events organized or co-organized by UNRISD, by type and location



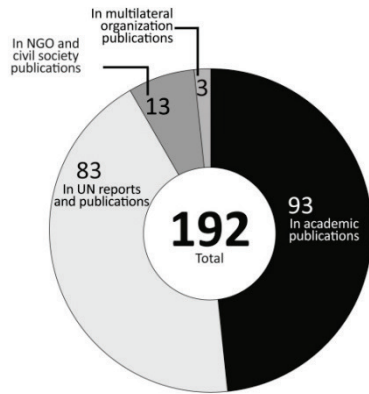
Events organized or co-organized by UNRISD, by organizers



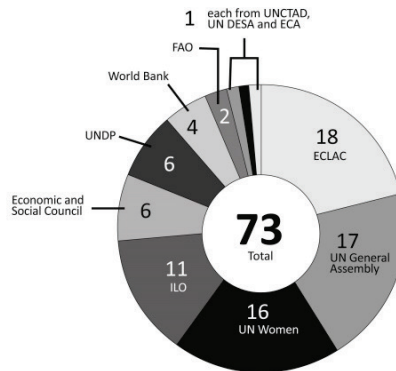
Advisory and consultative activities by UNRISD staff, by sector



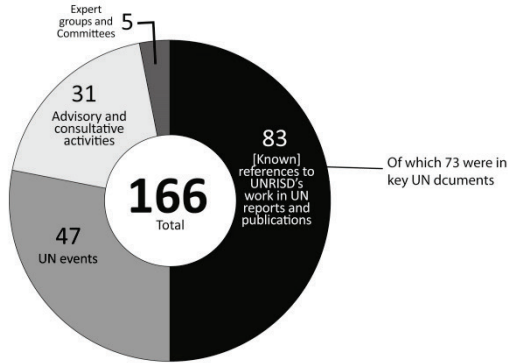
[Known] bibliographic citations of UNRISD work



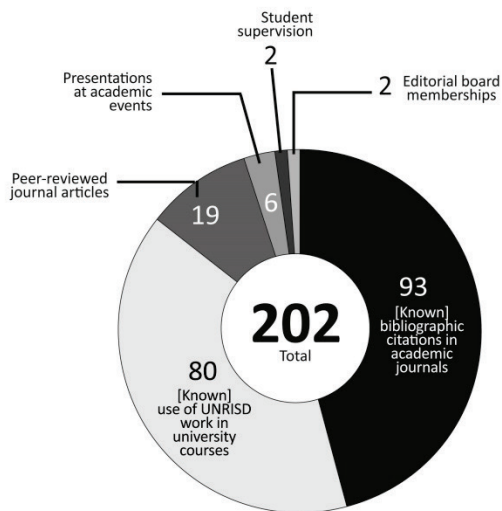
[Known] references to UNRISD work in key UN documents, reports and publications



UN impact and influence



Academic impact



ECOSOC, Secretary-General's report on Progress in mainstreaming a gender perspective into the development, implementation and evaluation of national policies and programmes, with a particular focus on challenges and achievements in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for women and girls

ECOSOC, Report of the Secretary-General on Challenges and achievements in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for women and girls

ECOSOC, Secretary-General's report on Addressing on-going and emerging challenges for meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and for sustaining development gains in the future

UN General Assembly, Report of Secretary General on Entrepreneurship for development

UN General Assembly, Report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

ECA, Economic Report on Africa 2014: Dynamic Industrial Policy in Africa: Innovative Institutions, Effective Processes and Flexible Mechanisms

ECLAC, Redistributing Care: The Policy Challenge

FAO, Critical and Emerging Issues in the Area of Food Security and Nutrition

ILO, World Social Protection Report 2014-15: Building Economic Recovery, Inclusive Development and Social Justice

UN DESA, World Economic and Social Survey 2014: Reducing Inequality for Sustainable Development

UNCTAD, World Investment Report 2014: Investing in the SDGs: An Action Plan

UNDP, Human Development Report 2014: Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience

UN Women, The World Survey on the Role Of Women in Development 2014: Gender Equality and Sustainable Development

World Bank, Closing the Feedback Loop: Can Technology Bridge the Accountability Gap?

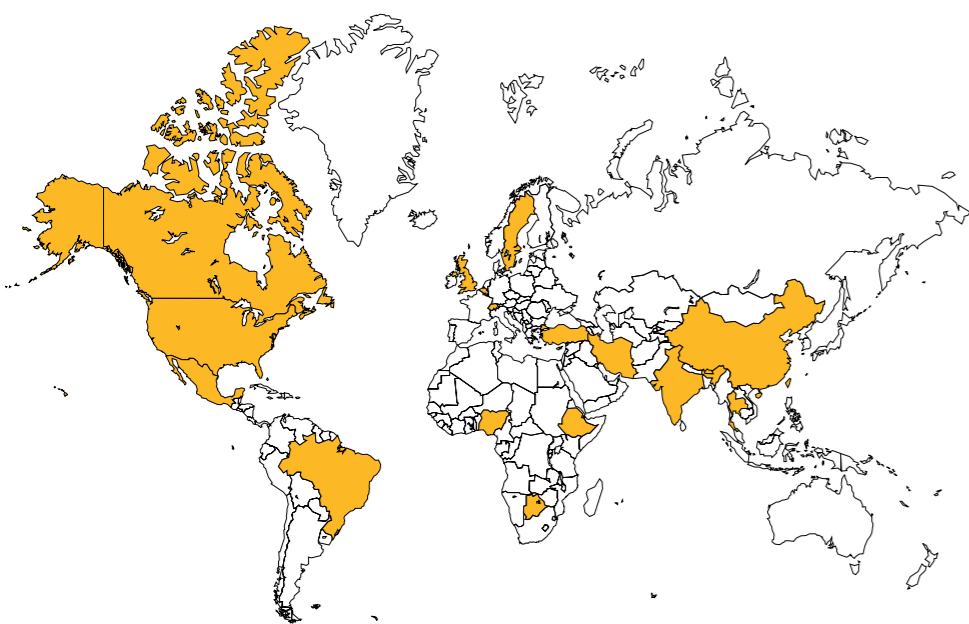
ANNEX 2

2011-2014 DATA VISUALIZATIONS

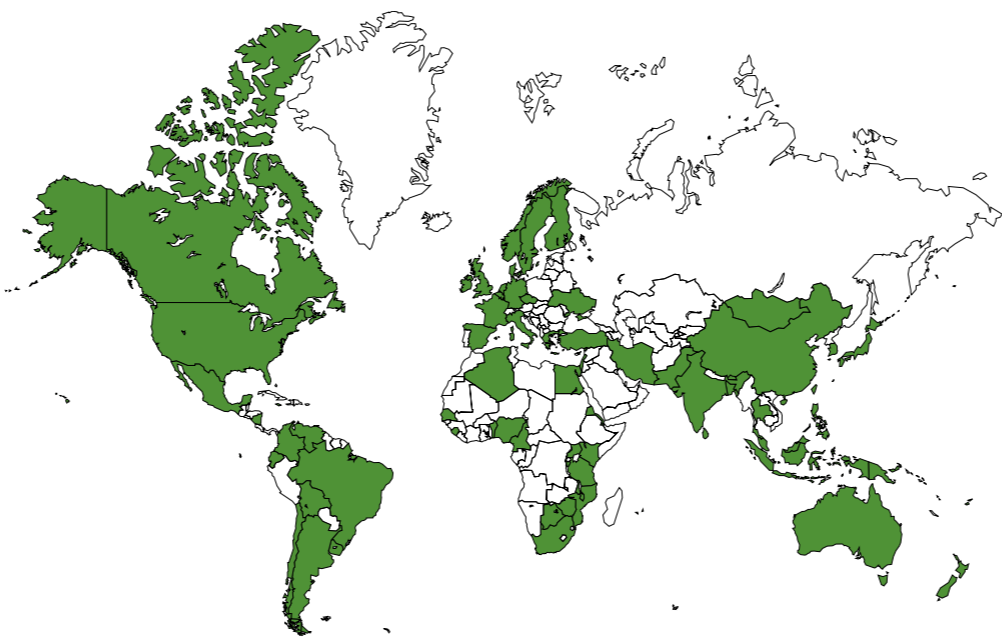
Three infographics were produced to support UNRISD's efforts to increase its communications impact with external audiences. They illustrate:

- UNRISD's networks (Board, staff and research network);
- UNRISD's supporters (providers of funding and of in-kind contributions);
- UNRISD and the UN (UN counterparts and collaborations).

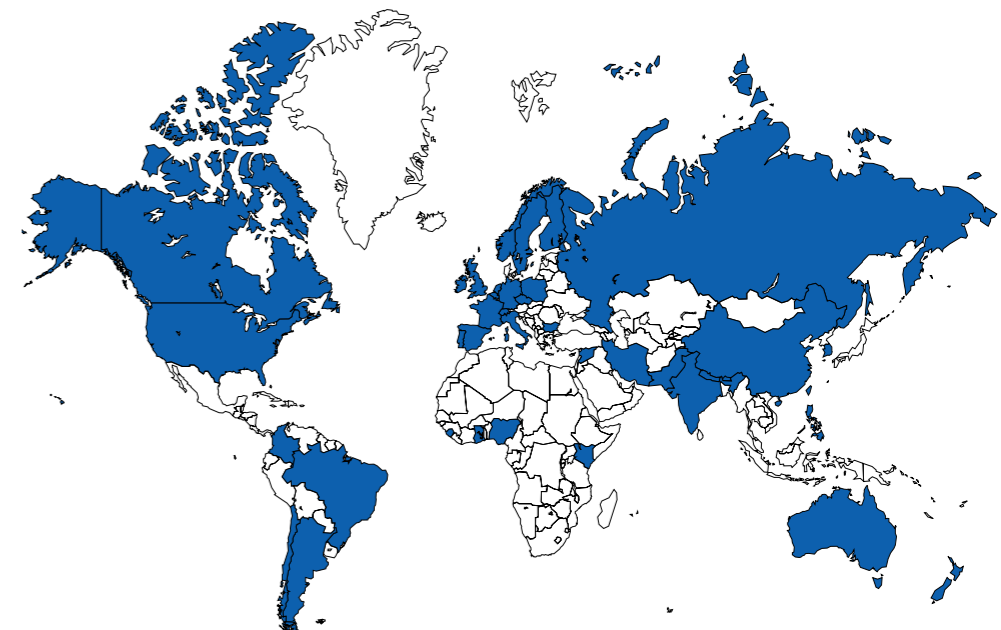
UNRISD Networks



 **Members of the Board**



 **Research Network**



 **Staff**

UNRISD Supporters



Funding

In-kind Contribution



Funding includes non-earmarked (institutional) and earmarked (programme/projects/event) contributions, as well as funding of Associate Expert positions.

In-kind contribution includes event venues, co-hosting, organization, and promotion. Office space and infrastructure are also considered in-kind contribution.

Source: UNRISD internal records (2011-2014).



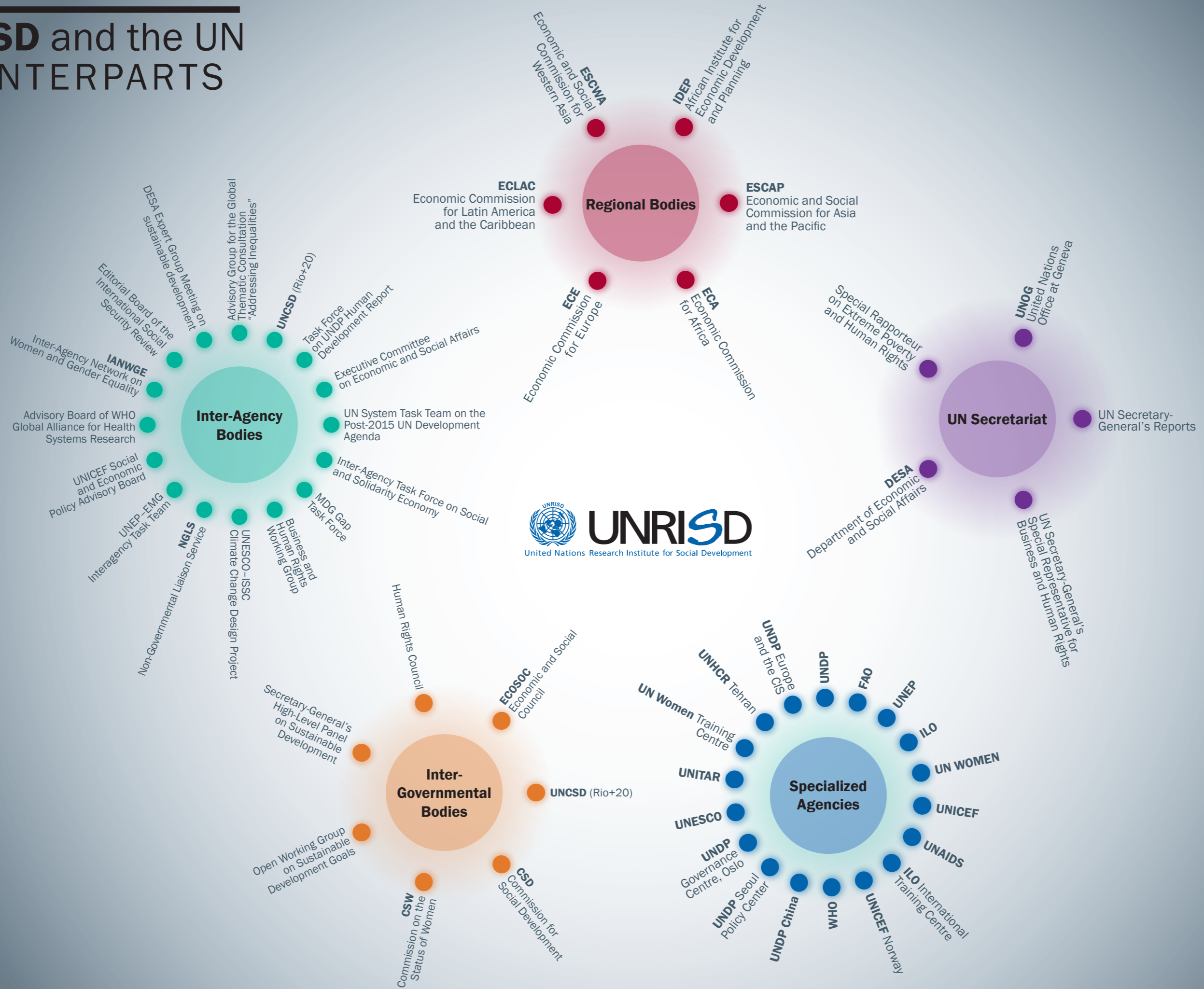
Your name here



UNRISD

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

UNRISD and the UN COUNTERPARTS



Source: UNRISD internal records (2011-2014). Includes provision of expertise and advisory services; presentations at events; co-organization of events; expert group, committee and board membership; commissioned research; and joint research.

UNRISD and the UN INTERACTIONS

Collaborative Research

Policy Advice

Public Policy Events

Network Building

Inequality and Poverty Reduction

Sustainable Development

Gender

Social Policy

Post-2015

Green Economy

SSE

Social Protection

Provided analysis to shape policy recommendations in Addressing Inequalities: Synthesis Report of Global Public Consultations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda in collaboration with UNICEF and UN Women

Shaped the UN Secretary-General's Report Accelerating Progress Towards the MDGs and Advancing the UN with substantive input

Provided evidence for policy guidance to FAO, CEPAL and the Office of the High Commission for Human Rights, Santiago de Chile

Led debate as chair of the session Taking Stock and Rethinking Poverty and Development at UNDESA-ILO Expert Group Meeting on Poverty Eradication

Shaped the agenda on Social Dimensions of Climate Change at Rio+20 (UNCSD) by providing conceptual inputs to the High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP)'s Working Group on Climate Change

Galvanized policy, activist and academic discussion of Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) through an interdisciplinary research inquiry and multi-stakeholder conference

Put Social and Solidarity Economy on the UN agenda by initiating the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on SSE and leading its secretariat for the first year

Shaped the agenda of the 58th session of the Commission on the Status of Women on Challenges and Achievements in the Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for Women and Girls with policy-related inputs and expertise

Raised awareness and improved coherence of Gender-Related Research within the UN System by co-organizing a workshop with UN Women

Provided expertise and policy guidance via a Dialogue on Investment and Gender at the UNCTAD World Investment Forum with policy makers, executives and international experts

Via the UN Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE) work on coordination and cooperation in the promotion of gender equality throughout the United Nations system

Provided ESCAP with key expertise on expanding social protection for their study Strengthening Social Protection, aimed at policy-makers

Defined the agenda for and led the debate as session moderator in an International Policy Dialogue organised by UNDP Seoul, KDI (think tank) and South Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Produced research synthesis on the development of welfare systems in East Asia which shaped UNDP China's policy recommendations to the Chinese government

Policy-relevant research on Mobilizing Revenues from Extractive Industries: Protecting and Promoting Children's Rights and Well-Being in Resource-Rich Countries, undertaken jointly with UNICEF

UN Secretary-General's Report for the 2014 ECOSOC Annual Ministerial Review enriched by the UNRISD section on "Sustaining development gains through inclusive development"

Built capacity of mid-level and senior African decision makers to design transformative social policies at UN-IDEP course Social Policy for Development Planners

Advised MOST (UNESCO)'s Intergovernmental Council on The Significance of Social Inclusion in Development

Digital interaction with multiple stakeholders as co-moderator of an e-discussion for the ECOSOC 2014 Annual Ministerial Review (AMR) process

Via membership of ECESA (Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs) make UN policy and decision making more coherent to maximise impact and exploit synergies

Led the Panel Discussion on Social Drivers of Sustainable Development at the 52nd session of the Commission for Social Development in New York, and drafted the Note by the Secretariat

Provided expertise on the gender dimensions of labour markets to Member State representatives at UNCTAD's Second Geneva Dialogue on The Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda

Strengthened knowledge for evidence-based decision making in the post-2015 development agenda by participating in two UNITAR Orientation Briefings for delegations and government officials

Through membership of the UN System Task Team on Post-2015, highlighted the issue of inequality in Task Team outputs together with colleagues in UNICEF, DESA, UN Women, ESCAP and ECE

ANNEX 3

PUBLICATIONS

Copublications

Books (peer-reviewed)

1. Hujo, Katja (ed.). 2014. *Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
2. Yi, Ilcheong and Thandika Mkandawire (eds.). 2014. *Learning from the South Korean Developmental Success: Effective Development Cooperation and Synergistic Institutions and Policies*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.

Chapters in books (peer-reviewed)

1. Hujo, Katja. 2014. "Introduction and Overview." In Katja Hujo (ed.), *Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
2. Müller, Katharina. 2014. "Pension Privatization and Economic Development in Central-Eastern European Pension Reform." In Katja Hujo (ed.), *Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
3. Loewe, Markus. 2014. "Pension Schemes and Pension Reforms in the Middle East and North Africa." In Katja Hujo (ed.), *Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
4. Kwon, Huck-ju. 2014. "The Reform of the Civil Service Pension Programme in Korea: Changes and Continuity." In Katja Hujo (ed.), *Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
5. Caetano, Marcelo Abi-Ramia. 2014. "Recent History, Perspectives and Challenges to Pension Policy: The Brazilian Case." In Katja Hujo (ed.), *Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
6. Asher, Mukul G., and Azad Singh Bali. 2014. "Social Security Reform and Economic Development: The Case of India." In Katja Hujo (ed.), *Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
7. Fang, Lianquan. 2014. "Towards Universal Coverage: A Macro Analysis of China's Public Pension Reform." In Katja Hujo (ed.), *Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
8. Hendricks, Fred. 2014. "The Private Affairs of Public Sector Pensions in South Africa: Debt, Development and Corporatization." In Katja Hujo (ed.), *Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
9. Lloyd-Sherlock, Peter, and Kepa Artaraz. 2014. "Pension Reform in Bolivia: Two Models of Income Security in Old Age." In Katja Hujo (ed.), *Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
10. Hujo, Katja, and Mariana Rulli. 2014. "Pension Reform in Chile and Argentina: Towards More Inclusive Protection." In Katja Hujo (ed.), *Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
11. Hujo, Katja. 2014. "Conclusions." In Katja Hujo (ed.), *Reforming Pensions in Developing and Transition Countries*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.

12. Mkandawire, Thandika, and Ilcheong Yi. 2014. "Overview: Learning from Developmental Success." In Ilcheong Yi and Thandika Mkandawire (eds.), *Learning from the South Korean Developmental Success: Effective Development Cooperation and Synergistic Institutions and Policies*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
13. Mkandawire, Thandika. 2014. "Lessons from the Social Policy and Development of South Korea: An Interrogation." In Ilcheong Yi and Thandika Mkandawire (eds.), *Learning from the South Korean Developmental Success: Effective Development Cooperation and Synergistic Institutions and Policies*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
14. Evans, Peter. 2014. "The Korean Experience and the Twenty-first Century Transition to a Capability Enhancing Developmental State." In Ilcheong Yi and Thandika Mkandawire (eds.), *Learning from the South Korean Developmental Success: Effective Development Cooperation and Synergistic Institutions and Policies*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
15. Amsden, Alice. 2014. "Securing the Home Market: A New Approach to Korean Development." In Ilcheong Yi and Thandika Mkandawire (eds.), *Learning from the South Korean Developmental Success: Effective Development Cooperation and Synergistic Institutions and Policies*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
16. Lee, Jooha. 2014. "Institutional Linkages between Social Protection Measures and Industrialization in South Korea." In Ilcheong Yi and Thandika Mkandawire (eds.), *Learning from the South Korean Developmental Success: Effective Development Cooperation and Synergistic Institutions and Policies*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
17. Chung, Moo-Kwon. 2014. "Development of Transformative Social Policy in South Korea: Lessons from the Korean Experience." In Ilcheong Yi and Thandika Mkandawire (eds.), *Learning from the South Korean Developmental Success: Effective Development Cooperation and Synergistic Institutions and Policies*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
18. Douglass, Mike. 2014. "The Saemaul Undong in Historical Perspective and in the Contemporary World." In Ilcheong Yi and Thandika Mkandawire (eds.), *Learning from the South Korean Developmental Success: Effective Development Cooperation and Synergistic Institutions and Policies*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
19. Yi, Ilcheong. 2014. "How Could Enhancement of Education and Health Contribute to Economic Growth in South Korea?" In Ilcheong Yi and Thandika Mkandawire (eds.), *Learning from the South Korean Developmental Success: Effective Development Cooperation and Synergistic Institutions and Policies*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
20. Yi, Ilcheong, Olive Cocoman, You-ah Chung and Hyunjoo Rhee. 2014. "Effective Aid and Development Cooperation in South Korea." In Ilcheong Yi and Thandika Mkandawire (eds.), *Learning from the South Korean Developmental Success: Effective Development Cooperation and Synergistic Institutions and Policies*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
21. Kim, Taekyoon. 2014. "Learning through Localizing International Transfers: South Korea's Development Experiences." In Ilcheong Yi and Thandika Mkandawire (eds.), *Learning from the South Korean Developmental Success: Effective Development Cooperation and Synergistic Institutions and Policies*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
22. Kim, Eun Mee. 2014. "The South Korean Developmental Alliance between Business, Labour and Government." In Ilcheong Yi and Thandika Mkandawire (eds.), *Learning from the South Korean Developmental Success: Effective Development Cooperation and Synergistic Institutions and Policies*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.

23. Yang, Jae-jin. 2014. "Change and Continuity in Social Policy Responses to Economic Crises in South Korea: 1979–81 versus 1997–98." In Ilcheong Yi and Thandika Mkandawire (eds.), *Learning from the South Korean Developmental Success: Effective Development Cooperation and Synergistic Institutions and Policies*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
24. Lee, Jinock. 2014. "Effective but Uneven: Korean Development from a Gender Perspective." In Ilcheong Yi and Thandika Mkandawire (eds.), *Learning from the South Korean Developmental Success: Effective Development Cooperation and Synergistic Institutions and Policies*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.
25. Pawar, Manohar, and Taewook Huh. 2014. "Korean Responses to Environmental Challenges: Origins, Drivers and Impacts of Green Growth on Development." In Ilcheong Yi and Thandika Mkandawire (eds.), *Learning from the South Korean Developmental Success: Effective Development Cooperation and Synergistic Institutions and Policies*. Palgrave, Basingstoke.

External Publications by UNRISD staff

Books

1. Leppo, Kimmo, Eeva Ollila, Sebastián Peña, Matthias Wismar and Sarah Cook (eds.). 2013. *Health in All Policies: Seizing Opportunities, Implementing Policies*. Ministry of Social Affairs and Health of Finland, Helsinki. (In Russian.)

Chapters in books

1. Cook, Sarah and Katja Hujo. 2014. "Social Protection in Development Context." In Vandana Desai and Robert B. Potter (eds.), *The Companion to Development Studies*, Third Edition. Routledge, Abingdon.
2. Sepúlveda Carmona, Magdalena. 2014. "Alternatives to Austerity: A Human Rights Framework for Economic Recovery." In Aoife Nolan (ed.), *Economic and Social Rights after the Global Financial Crisis*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
3. Sepúlveda Carmona, Magdalena. 2014. "La pobreza extrema y los derechos humanos: una lucha social contra un flagelo global". In Martínez Garza, Minerva and Cantú Rivera, Humberto F. (eds.), *El futuro es hoy: Construyendo una agenda de derechos humanos*, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León y Comisión Estatal de Derechos Humanos de Nuevo León, Nuevo León, Mexico.

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1. Ammann, Carole and Andrea Kaufmann. 2014. "Politics of Ethnicity in Monrovia, Liberia and Kankan, Guinea – A Comparative Analysis." *Journal of the Mande Studies Association*, Vol. 14, pp. 57–98.
2. Cagna, Paola. 2014. "Self Help Groups and Women's Empowerment. A Case Study from South India." *Rivista di Studi Orientali*, Vol. 87, pp. 249–263.
3. Cook, Sarah. 2014. "Review of New Frontiers in Feminist Political Economy." *Gender and Development*, Volume 22, Issue 3.
4. Cook, Sarah and Esuna Dugarova. 2014. "Rethinking Social Development for a Post-2015 World." *Development*, Vol. 57, No. 1.
5. Cook, Sarah, Huck-ju Kwon and Yusun Kim. 2014. "Shaping the National Social Protection Strategy in Cambodia: Global Influence and National Ownership." *Global Social Policy*, online August.

6. Cook, Sarah and Jonathan Pincus. 2014. "Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection in Southeast Asia: An Introduction." *Journal of Southeast Asian Economies*, Vol. 31, No. 1.
7. Dijk, Nadine van. 2014. *Can't Buy Me Happiness: How Voluntary Simplicity Contributes to Subjective Wellbeing*. University of Bath Papers in International Development and Wellbeing. University of Bath, Bath.
8. Esquivel, Valeria. 2014. "What is a Transformative Approach to Care, and Why Do We Need It?" *Gender and Development*, Volume 22, Issue 3.
9. Esquivel, Valeria. 2014. La pobreza de ingreso y tiempo en Buenos Aires, Argentina. Un ejercicio de medición de la pobreza para el diseño de políticas públicas (Time and Income Poverty in Buenos Aires, Argentina. An Exercise in Poverty Measurement). United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Panama.
10. Heitz Tokpa, Katharina, Andrea Kaufmann and Franzisca Zanker. 2014. "Der Ebola-Ausbruch im Vergleich: Liberia und Côte d'Ivoire." *GIGA Focus*, No. 9.
11. Kim, J. and I. Yi. 2014. "Is Ghana Really a Success Case of Aid?" *OUGHTOPIA (The Journal of Social Paradigm Studies)*, Vol.29 No.1.
12. Kim, T. and I. Yi (2014) "The Multiple Transformation of International Development Financing and the Centrality of ODA: In Search of South Korea's Strategic Preparation." *The Journal of Regional Studies and Development*, Vol. 22, No. 2.
13. Matheï, Marie-Adélaïde. 2014. "Review of The Heretic's Guide to Global Finance: Hacking the Future of Money by Brett Scott." *International Journal of Community Currency Research*, Vol. 18.
14. Sepúlveda Carmona, Magdalena and Kate Donald. 2014. "What Does Care Have to Do with Human Rights? Analysing the Impact on Women's Rights and Gender Equality." *Gender and Development*, Volume 22, Issue 3.
15. Sepúlveda Carmona, Magdalena. 2014. *The Rights-Based Approach to Social Protection in Latin America. From Rhetoric to Practice*. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Social Policy Series No. 189. ECLAC, Santiago. December.
16. Sepúlveda Carmona, Magdalena. 2014. *From Undeserving Poor to Rights Holder: A Human Rights Perspective on Social Protection Systems*. Development Pathways Working Paper No. 1, February.
<http://socialprotectionet.org/sites/default/files/from-undeserving-poor-to-rights-holder-magdalena-sepulveda.pdf>.
17. Sepúlveda Carmona, Magdalena and Donald, Kate. 2014. *Access to Justice for Persons Living in Poverty: A Human Rights Approach*. Elements for Discussion Series. Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Helsinki.
18. Sepúlveda Carmona, Magdalena. 2014 "Translating Human Rights Rhetoric into Practice: Cash Transfer Programs and Gender in Latin America", *Harvard International Review*, vol. 35, No. 4. Spring.

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

1. Dugarova, Esuna. *All that Glitters...Why Growth and Development Aren't the Same Thing*. The Guardian Global Development Professional Network, 25 November 2014. www.theguardian.com/global-development-professionals-network/2014/nov/25/sustainable-development-goals-growth-neoliberal-policies.

In-House Publications

Policy Briefs

1. *Social Drivers of Sustainable Development* (Beyond 2015 Brief No. 4)
2. *Social and Solidarity Economy: A New Path to Sustainable Development* (Beyond 2015 Brief No. 5)
3. *Elites, Ideas and the Challenge of the Double Incorporation: The Case of Costa Rica* (Research and Policy Brief No. 18)
4. *Social and Solidarity Economy and the Challenge of Sustainable Development: Executive Summary of a TFSSE Position Paper* (TFSSE Policy Brief)

Potential and Limits of Social and Solidarity Economy Occasional Papers (peer-reviewed)

1. *Understanding Social and Solidarity Economy in Emergent Communities: Lessons from Post-Fast Track Land Reform Farms in Mazowe, Zimbabwe*, Manase Kudzai Chiweshe, Occasional Paper 1.
2. *Social and Solidarity Economy: Between Emancipation and Reproduction*, Joana S. Marques, Occasional Paper 2.
3. *Toward an Epistemological Foundation for Social and Solidarity Economy*, Anup Dash, Occasional Paper 3.
4. *Estrategias de Supervivencia y Elaboración de Políticas Públicas: El Papel de la Economía Social y Solidaria en Latinoamérica y la Contribución de Brasil hacia la Construcción de Políticas Emancipadoras*, Leandro Morais, Occasional Paper 4.
5. *Monnaie Complémentaire versus Microcrédit Solidaire et Tontines: Contribution Comparée à un Développement Solidaire Local*, Jean-Michel Servet, Occasional Paper 5.
6. *Regional Policy Frameworks of Social Solidarity Economy in South America*, Marcelo Saguier and Zoe Brent, Occasional Paper 6.
7. *La Presencia de la Economía Social y Solidaria y su Institucionalización en América Latina*, José Luis Coraggio, Occasional Paper 7.
8. *La Consolidación de las Iniciativas de Economía Social y Solidaria: Alcances y Desafíos—Aproximación a Partir del Análisis de Procesos de Recuperación de Empresas de Argentina*, María Victoria Deux Marzi, Occasional Paper 8.
9. *The Hidden Side of Social and Solidarity Economy: Social Movements and the “Translation” of SSE into Policy (Latin America)*, Ana Cecilia Dinerstein, Occasional Paper 9.
10. *Social and Solidarity Economy: Is There a New Economy in the Making?*, Peter Utting, Nadine van Dijk and Marie-Adélaïde Matheï, Occasional Paper 10.
11. *The Interaction between Popular Economy, Social Movements and Public Policies: A Case Study of the Waste Pickers’ Movement*, Angélique van Zeeland, Occasional Paper 11.

UNRISD Research Papers (peer-reviewed)

1. *The Political Economy of Pension Re-Reform in Chile and Argentina: Toward More Inclusive Protection*, Katja Hujo and Mariana Rulli, Research Paper 2014-1.

UNRISD Working Papers

1. *Chinese Migrant Workers and Occupational Injuries: A Case Study of the Manufacturing Industry in the Pearl River Delta*, Bettina Gransow, Guanghui Zheng, Apo Leong and Li Ling, Working Paper 2014-1.

2. *Conflicting Priorities in the Promotion of Gender Equality in Ethiopia: Uneven Implementation of Land Registration and the Impact on Women's Land Rights*, Tom Lavers, Working Paper 2014-2.
3. *Environment, Health and Migration: Towards a More Integrated Analysis*, Jennifer Holdaway, Working Paper 2014-3.
4. *Extractive Industries, Revenue Allocation and Local Politics*, Francisco Javier Arellano-Yanguas and Andrés Mejía Acosta, Working Paper 2014-4.
5. *Coming Home: The Return of Migrant Workers with Illness or Work-Related Injuries in China's Hubei and Sichuan Provinces*, Chuanbo Chen, Shijung Ding, Sarah Cook and Myra Pong, Working Paper 2014-5.
6. *The History of Resource Mobilization and Social Spending in Uganda*, Marianne S. Ulriksen and Mesharch W. Katusiimeh, Working Paper 2014-6.
7. *Fiscal Capacity and Aid Allocation: Domestic Resource Mobilization and Foreign Aid in Developing Countries*, Aniket Bhushan and Yiagadeesen Samy, Working Paper 2014-7.
8. *Two Decades of Research on Migrant Health in China: A Systematic Review—Lessons for Future Inquiry*, Li Ling, Manju Rani, Yuanyuan Sang, Guiye Lv and Sarah L. Barber, Working Paper 2014-8.
9. *A Longitudinal Study of Migration and Health: Empirical Evidence from Thailand and its Implications*, Chalermopol Chamchan, Win Kit Chan and Sureeporn Punpuing, Working Paper 2014-9.
10. *The Continuing Enigmas of Social Policy*, Ben Fine, Working Paper 2014-10.
11. *Burden of Disease in China: Contrasting Disease Burden Patterns of the General and the Migrant Workers Populations*, Alexander Kraemer, Florian Fischer, Dietrich Plass, Paulo Pinheiro, Li Ling, Yuanyuan Sang, Jianli Kan and Heiko J. Jahn, Working Paper 2014-11.
12. *Policy Actors and Policy Making for Better Migrant Health in China: From a Policy Network Perspective*, Yapeng Zhu, Kinglun Ngok and Wenmin Li, Working Paper 2014-12.
13. *Welfare: Theoretical and Analytical Paradigms*, Susanne MacGregor, Working Paper 2014-13.
14. *Expanding Social Security in Indonesia: The Processes and Challenges*, Asep Yadi Suryahadi, Vita Febriany and Athia Yumna 2014-14.
15. *Universal Health Coverage: The Case of China*, William Hsiao, Mingqiang Li and Shufang Zhang, 2014-15.
16. *Social Policy in Venezuela: Bucking Neoliberalism or Unsustainable Clientelism*, Julia Buxton, 2014-16.
17. *The Impacts of Universalization: A Case Study on Thailand Social Protection and Universal Health Coverage*, Prapaporn Tivayanond and Piya Hanvoravongchai, 2014-17.
18. *India's Fragmented Social Protection System: Three Rights Are in Place; Two Are Still Missing*, Santosh Mehrotra, Neha Kumra and Ankita Gandhi, 2014-18.
19. *The Drivers of Universal Health Care in South Africa: The Role of Ideas, Institutions and Actors*, Rebecca Surender, 2014-19.
20. *Political and Institutional Drivers of Social Security Universalization in Brazil*, Marcus André Campelo de Melo, 2014-20.
21. *From Consensus to Contention: Changing Revenue and Policy Dynamics in Uganda*, Anne Mette Kjær and Marianne S. Ulriksen, 2014-21.

22. *Post-Conflict Reconciliation and Development in Nicaragua: The Role of Cooperatives and Collective Action*, Peter Utting, Amalia Chamorro and Christopher Bacon, 2014–22.
23. *State-Business Relations and the Financing of the Welfare State in Argentina and Chile: Challenges and Prospects*, Jamee Moudud, Esteban Pérez Caldentey and Enrique Delamonica, 2014–23.

Op-Eds/Think pieces/Commentaries

1. *Message from the Director, Sarah Cook: New Year's Greetings from Geneva, and Welcome to the First UNRISD E-Bulletin of 2014*, Sarah Cook, January 2014.
2. *Social Economy Policies in Argentina: Potential and Limits for the Development of Associative and Cooperative Work*, Malena Victoria Hopp, March 2014.
3. *Happy Country, Happy Government: How Useful are International Happiness Rankings?*, Nadine van Dijk, Lizzie Spencer and Viviana Ramirez, March 2014.
4. *Conditional Cash Transfers and the Human Right to Social Security*, Ian Orton, March 2014.
5. *Good Practices for Effective Participation in Social Protection Design and Implementation*, Robert Chambers, March 2014.
6. *Adopting Comprehensive, Coherent and Coordinated Policies in Social Protection: A View from the Americas*, Alexandra Barrantes, March 2014.
7. *Incorporating a Rights-Based Perspective into the Administrative Activities of Government Programmes*, James Midgley, March 2014.
8. *A Human Rights-Based Approach to Social Protection and the Gender Perspective*, Dan Seymour, March 2014.
9. *Do Targeting Techniques Tend to be Incompatible with the Human Rights Standards of Transparency and Access to Information?*, Nicholas Freeland, April 2014.
10. *Finding Synergies between Political Support, Legal Frameworks and Funding for Sustainable Social Protection Programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean*, Simone Cecchini, April 2014.
11. *Realizing Rights in Practice: A 'Minimum' Level of Social Security in Relation to an "Adequate" Standard of Living*, Bob Deacon, April 2014.
12. *Transformative Approaches to Care Responsibilities: Overcoming Obstacles to the Meaningful Participation of Women*, Valeria Esquivel, April 2014.
13. *The Role that Civil Society can Play in Ensuring Accountability in Social Protection Programmes*, Felipe J. Hevia, April 2014.
14. *Protecting the Right of Access to Social Security Benefits*, Stephen Kidd, April 2014.
15. *Pro-Poor and Pro-Development Transparency Laws and Policies*, Issa Luna Pla, April 2014.
16. *A Rejoinder to "Pro-Poor and Pro-Development Transparency"*, Charles Lwanga-Ntale, April 2014.
17. *Securing a Dignified Old Age for All*, Charles Knox-Vydmanov, April 2014.
18. *Improving Representation in the Design and Implementation of Social Protection Programmes through Women's Organizations*, Markus Kaltenborn, April 2014.
19. *Social Economy, Culture and Identity across the Border: Lessons from the Basque Case*, Xabier Itçaina, April 2014.

20. *ILO Recommendation 202 is Not a Legal Island: Explicit Links between R. 202, the ICESCR and the UDHR*, Michael Cichon, April 2014.
21. *Conditionalities, Cash and Gender Relations*, Maxine Molyneux, May 2014.
22. *How to Upscale your Social Economy into a Trillion Dollar Global Market: The Convergence Paradox of Islamic Finance*, Aaron Z. Pitluck, May 2014.
23. *Biometrics Use for Social Protection Programmes in India Risk Violating Human Rights of the Poor*, Usha Ramanathan, May 2014.
24. *Incorporating the Informal Sector in Social Protection Programmes for Universal Realization of the Rights to Social Security*, Barbara Caracciolo, May 2014.
25. *The Compatibility between ILO Recommendation 202 on Social Protection Floors and the ICESCR*, Francine Mestrum, May 2014.
26. *Conditionality and Human Rights*, Guy Standing, May 2014.
27. *Are Conditional Cash Transfers Having an Impact on Achieving Access to Education? Some Answers from Argentina*, Gastón Pierri, May 2014.
28. *Activists and Extractive Industries: An Alliance Against Social Development?*, Martin Tengler, July 2014.
29. *Corporate Social Responsibility and Oil in the Niger Delta: Solution or Part of the Problem?*, Michael Marchant, July 2014.
30. *Paving a National Avenue on Top of a Complex Network of Trails: Contentions Around Mineral Extraction in Ecuador*, Duygu Avci, July 2014.
31. *Extractive Industries, Power Struggles and the Battle of Ideas*, Karolien van Teijlingen, July 2014.
32. *The Role of Civil Society in Keeping Vigil over the Human Rights Implications of States' Social Protection Policies, Programmes and Activities*, Letlhokwa George Mpedi, August 2014.
33. *Do Social Protection Programmes that Impose Conditionalities on Women Fail to Confront Patriarchy as a Root Cause of Inequality?*, Sophie Plageron, September 2014.
34. *The Case Against the Commodification of Social Protection*, Manuel Couret Branco, September 2014.
35. *Achieving Development at the Cost of the Right to Privacy? The Promise and Peril of New Technologies in Social Protection Programmes*, Carly Nyst, September 2014.
36. *Unpacking the ILO's Social Protection Floor Recommendation (2012) from a Women's Rights Perspective*, Lucie Lamarche, September 2014.
37. *Sustainable Development Goals and the Case for a Developmental Welfare State*, Gabriele Köhler, September 2014.
38. *A Rights-Based Approach to Social Protection: The Case of Tunisia*, Mehdi Ben Braham and Seynabou Dia, September 2014.
39. *Using Human Rights in the Courts to Broaden Social Protection—The South African Example*, Beth Goldblatt, September 2014.
40. *Judicial Protection of the Right to Social Security*, Alison Graham, September 2014.
41. *What Does Privacy Have To Do With Social Protection?*, Robert Maganga Mwanyumba, October 2014.
42. *African Mining, Gender and Local Employment*, Anja Tolonen, October 2014.
43. *Influencing Policy for Gender Justice: The Role of International Non-Governmental Organizations*, Ines Smyth, October 2014.

44. “Crops” or “Carats”? Gold Mining, Cocoa Production and the Livelihood Dilemma in Amansie Central District of Ghana, Stephen Yeboah , October 2014.
45. *The Global Coalition for Social Protection Floors*, Yvonne Theemann, November 2014.
46. *All that Glitters...Why Growth and Development Aren't the Same Thing*, Esuna Dugarova, December 2014.

Videos

1. Pension Reform in China: Five Pillars of Transformation?, an UNRISD Seminar with Xuejin Zuo, February 2014, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3_9N5yC8UfE.
2. How Costa Rica Achieved the Elusive Double Incorporation, an UNRISD Seminar with Diego Sánchez-Ancochea, March 2014, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jEzDkikIWms>.
3. UNRISD Director Sarah Cook on Social Inclusion and the Post-2015 Agenda, April 2014, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9mL_rPwNSyA.
4. New Directions in Social Policy: Towards a Post-2015 Agenda, April 2014, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ILTS_hFLyC4.
5. Migration and Health in China: Five Key Challenges and Entry Points, May 2014, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IAptyvJY4ww>.
6. Migration and Health in China: Presentation by Xiaoming Li, May 2014, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MBmOKxVzZ8>.
7. Migration and Health in China: Presentation by Joseph D. Tucker, May 2014, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_vMuQUfvztg.
8. Migration and Health in China: Presentation by Shufang Zhang, May 2014, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w_svBK_rKH0.
9. Migration and Health in China: Presentation by Barbara Rijks, May 2014, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TEWRUHqjWwU>.
10. Development and Welfare Policy in South Asia, an UNRISD Seminar with Gabriele Koehler, June 2014, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IZrFdr_mScE.
11. A Model for Social Protection in Africa?, an UNRISD Seminar with Tom Lavers, June 2014, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TG-gkBkTRW>.
12. Where Do Great Ideas Come From? An UNRISD Seminar with The Rockefeller Foundation, September 2014, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HqbxKm_ZWaq.
13. UNRISD adds tremendous value, UNOG Director-General Michael Møller’s address to the UNRISD stakeholder meeting, September 2014, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PjE-ABsQOdo>.
14. Welfare State-Building in Africa in Comparative Perspective, an UNRISD Seminar with Jeremy Seekings, October 2014, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XB18DmvVQe..>
15. A Precariat Charter: From Denizens to Citizens, a UNRISD Seminar with Guy Standing, November 2014, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RGLSGeqF1Po>.

Podcasts

Note: all podcasts are available on iTunes.

1. Pension Reform in China: Five Pillars of Transformation? an UNRISD seminar with Xuejin Zuo, February 2014, <http://www.unrisd.org/podcast-pension-reform-china>

2. Good Jobs and Social Services: How Costa Rica Achieved the Elusive Double Incorporation, an UNRISD Seminar with Diego Sánchez-Ancochea, March 2014, <http://www.unrisd.org/podcast-cost-rica>
3. New Directions in Social Policy: Towards a Post-2015 Agenda, April 2014, <http://www.unrisd.org/podcast-new-directions>
4. Migration and Health in China, Shufang Zhang, Joseph D. Tucker, Xiaoming Li and Barbara Rijks, May 2014, <http://www.unrisd.org/podcast-migration-health-china>
5. A Model for Social Protection in Africa? Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), an UNRISD Seminar with Tom Lavers, June 2014, <http://www.unrisd.org/podcast-ethiopia-safetynet>
6. Where Do Great Ideas Come From? A Discussion with The Rockefeller Foundation, an UNRISD Seminar with Claudia Juech and Rachel Bergenfield, July 2014, <http://www.unrisd.org/podcast-rockefeller-ideas>
7. A Precariat Charter: From Denizens to Citizens, an UNRISD Seminar with Guy Standing, November 2014, <http://www.unrisd.org/podcast-precariat-charter>

ANNEX 4

CONSULTATIVE AND ADVISORY ACTIVITIES

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

Despite human and financial resource constraints, UNRISD was highly responsive to the many demands for research inputs and other substantive contributions received in 2014. Staff engaged in advisory and consultative activities on over 80 occasions, and participated in over 90 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		
Advisory Board, NORRAG Ad Hoc Advisory Group in Geneva		Sarah Cook
Advisory Board, Warwick University		Sarah Cook
The Integrated Assessment Society (TIAS) working group on “Enhancing Social Impact Assessment”		Sarah Cook
Editorial Advisory Board, <i>Chinese Journal of Urban and Environmental Studies</i> (CJUES)		Sarah Cook
Department of International Development Board, Oxford University		Sarah Cook
EADI (European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes)—Director's meeting		Sarah Cook
Editorial Board, <i>Feminist Economics</i>		Valeria Esquivel
Advisory Group for Research on Agriculture, Gender, Time Use, Food Consumption and Nutrition, Leverhulme Centre for Integrative Research on Agriculture and Health (LICRAH)		Valeria Esquivel
Steering Group for the Sheffield Institute for International Development project: “The 100 Most Important Questions for International Development”		Katja Hujo
External advisory board project Gender, Migration and the Work of Care, University of Toronto		Katja Hujo
Member of Advisory Group, Global Migration Policy Associates		Katja Hujo
Research Group Political Transformation, Institute of Social Anthropology, University of Basel		Andrea Kaufmann
Academic Council of International Geneva, advising on topics for annual call for projects and selecting winners of the annual prize for best research papers		Peter Utting
SNIS (Swiss Network for International Studies) Academic Council		Peter Utting
Academic Council of International Geneva		Peter Utting
Instances of work peer-reviewed, informal consultations given, students supervised or advised, and media-related activities		
Presented on UNRISD career opportunities for young professionals, University of Trento	December	Paola Cagna
Peer-reviewed paper for the <i>Chinese Journal of Urban and Environmental Studies</i>	June	Sarah Cook
Reviewed <i>Social Policy in China</i> for <i>The China Journal</i>	July	Sarah Cook
Had an informal consultation with Elena Scott-Kakures, Wellesley College Class of 2015, Madeleine Korbelt Albright Institute for Global Affairs Fellow 2014, Political Science and Middle Eastern Studies	March	Jenifer Freedman
Taught two graduate courses at the Graduate Institute and Bern University	August	Pascal van Griethuysen
Gave an interview to a researcher from the Graduate Institute on UNRISD research programme	February	Katja Hujo
Presented UNRISD migration and social policy research to students doing an MA in Migration Studies, Valencia University	March	Katja Hujo

Peer-reviewed an article for <i>Development and Change</i>	June	Katja Hujo
Peer-reviewed an article for <i>Reforma y Democracia del Centro Latinoamericano de Administración para el Desarrollo (CLAD review)</i>	July	Katja Hujo
Gave an interview to a researcher, Middlesex University	August	Katja Hujo
Discussed UNRISD collaboration on “Poverty Reduction and Regional Integration: a comparative analysis of SADC and UNASUR health policies (PRARI)” with the South African Institute for International Affairs	September	Katja Hujo
Participated in the meeting on research cooperation with the German Development Institute (DIE-GDI)	September	Katja Hujo
Met with researchers from Max-Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy	September	Katja Hujo
Peer-reviewed an article for <i>Gender and Society</i>	November	Katja Hujo
Peer-reviewed an article for <i>Journal on International Migration and Integration</i>	November	Katja Hujo
Peer-reviewed a monograph for Policy Press	November	Katja Hujo
Presented the PDRM project to 25 Masters Students, International Institute of Social Studies (ISS)	June	Katja Hujo
Gave guidance on project on SSE and gender for Graduate Institute students	November	Marie-Adélaïde Matheï
Provided feedback and guidance on research paper on phasing-out fossil fuel subsidies to Graduate Institute students	August-November	Peter Utting, Pascal van Griethuysen, and Dunja Krause

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
KOICA Research Advisory Board		Sarah Cook
DANE—Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística—Colombia		Valeria Esquivel
Instances of providing advice and building relationships with governments		
Had a high-level consultation with the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED) Task Force on Environmental Protection and Social Development	June	Sarah Cook
Met with the Taiwan Delegation on research cooperation	June	Katja Hujo
Met with Deputy Ambassador of Mexican Mission	August	Katja Hujo

Sector: UN/Specialized Agencies

Memberships of boards, committees and steering groups		
UN System Advisory Group—Global Thematic Consultation on Inequalities		Sarah Cook
UN Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs		Sarah Cook
Editorial Board, International Social Security Review		Katja Hujo

UN Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE)		Katja Hujo
UNESCO-ISSC Climate Change Design Project		Peter Utting
Taskforce for the Human Development Report		Ilcheong Yi
MDG Gap Task Force		Ilcheong Yi
Instances of providing advice and high-level consultations within the UN system, with specialized agencies and national or regional offices		
Provided substantive inputs to the 2014 ECOSOC Annual Ministerial Review	February-April	Sarah Cook
Participated in a dialogue among experts and delegates UNITAR's learning module on social inclusion and post-2015 agenda to member state delegates in New York and Geneva	April	Sarah Cook
Participated in the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy (TFSSE)	April	Sarah Cook
Presented a paper on "Rethinking Social Development for a Post-2015 World" at the Expert Group Meeting on Rethinking and Strengthening Social Development in a Contemporary World at the Commission on Social Development	July	Sarah Cook
Providing substantive support to the 2014 ECOSOC Annual Ministerial Review	February-April	Esuna Dugarova
Provided a paper for UNITAR's learning module on social inclusion and post-2015 agenda to member state delegates in New York and Geneva	April	Esuna Dugarova
Provided comments for Global Sustainable Development Report 2015 for the UN Division for Sustainable Development (UN DESA)	October	Esuna Dugarova
Provided comments for the Secretary-General's report, <i>Rethinking Social Development In Contemporary World</i>	November	Esuna Dugarova
Was part of an interview panel for the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (UN-NGLS)	January	Jenifer Freedman
Met with the World Bank	September	Pascal van Griethuysen
Provided feedback on research programme for the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA)	November	Pascal van Griethuysen
Provided feedback on background paper on Equality of Opportunity in Global Prosperity for the World Bank Global Indicators Group	November	Pascal van Griethuysen, Dunja Krause and Karen Moir
Had an interview with researcher on Social Security in Papua New Guinea from the ILO	October	Katja Hujo
Had an interview with an IOM researcher on the project on Regional Governance of Migration	November	Katja Hujo
Met with Eva Jespersen, HDR Office in New York	December	Katja Hujo
Provided inputs for the next <i>Human Development Report</i> on SSE	Over 2014	Marie-Adélaïde Matheï
Had an informal consultation with Khalid Malik, Director, HDR Office	April	Peter Utting
Provided feedback on the Secretary-General's report on Entrepreneurship for Development, UNCTAD	May	Peter Utting
Provided evidence to the Working Group on Business and Human Rights	December	Peter Utting

Sector: NGO/Civil society organizations

Memberships of boards, committees and steering groups		
Korea Centre for Human Rights		Ilcheong Yi

Instances of providing advice and building relationships with civil society		
Provided feedback on ISEA-Oxfam report on Social Enterprises and poverty reduction, Institute for Social Entrepreneurship in Asia	November	Pascal van Griethuysen
Had an informal meeting with a representative of the Institute for Social Entrepreneurship in Asia	October	Pascal van Griethuysen and Marie-Adélaïde Matheï
Gave an interview to Jorge Llubere Azofeita de la Comisión Nacional de Teletrabajo de Costa Rica, and Andrea Acuña	March	Katja Hujo
Provided feedback concerning human rights-based social protection, as well as gender and SSE, on the ILO Draft Recommendation (Brown Report) on the transition from the informal to formal economy, to the International Trade Union Confederation for dissemination among members via email	October	Karen Moir
Provided guidance on utilizing the United Nations human rights system to the Moroccan Coalition on the Right to Health and the Moroccan Association for Human Rights (AMDH)	November	Karen Moir

Sector: Other intergovernmental organizations

Had an informal consultation with Marie Kaufmann, Senior Evaluator, Evasco, for European Commission	February	Jenifer Freedman
Reviewed Issues Paper on care for the Gender team at the OECD Development Centre	September	Valeria Esquivel

Sector: Other

Informal consultation with Global Social Economy Forum	October	Pascal van Griethuysen and Marie-Adélaïde Matheï
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Event participation, by sector

Sector: Academic

Keynote speeches given		
Gave keynote speech on at the Annual Lecture Invite, Sheffield Institute for International Development, United Kingdom	November	Sarah Cook
Gave keynote speech on China's Progress and Challenges in Achieving MDGs at the Confucius Institute, Sheffield University, United Kingdom	October	Esuna Dugarova
Gave keynote speech at International Conference "Homo Oeconomicus, Mulier Solidaria. Can Solidarity Economy Be Feminist?" at the Graduate Institute, Geneva, Switzerland	October	Valeria Esquivel
Academic events where UNRISD researchers presented work		
Presented on Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development at the École polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne, Switzerland	May	Esuna Dugarova
Presented on research project at the Advisory Group meeting, Leverhulme Centre for Integrative Research on Agriculture and Health (LICRAH), London	October	Valeria Esquivel
Presented on SSE and Sustainable Development, Yonsei, Republic of Korea	November	Pascal van Griethuysen
Presented on Overcoming the policy-practice gap: approaches and instruments for sustainable futures at The sustainability transformation: utopia or way forward? – Global Think Tank Summit Luncheon	December	Andrea Kaufmann and Elizabeth Koechlein

Presented on Overcoming the Policy-Practice Gap: Approaches and Instruments for Sustainable Futures, at the Sustainability Transformation: Utopia or Way Forward? – Global Think Tank Summit Luncheon	December	Dunja Krause and Marie-Adélaïde Matheï
Presented on Promoting Sustainability Through SSE at the Workshop of BK21, Wonju, Republic of Korea	February	Peter Utting

Sector: UN

UN events where UNRISD researchers presented work		
Presented on "Rethinking and Strengthening Social Development" for UN-DESA, Geneva	July	Sarah Cook
Gave a keynote speech at a panel on "Women's empowerment and Gender Equality: The Role of TNCs" at the World Investment Forum, UNCTAD, Geneva	October	Sarah Cook
Gave an online course on care: "¿Por qué nos preocupamos por los cuidados? Curso moderado en línea sobre Economía de los Cuidados" for the UN Women Training Centre	November	Valeria Esquivel
Gave an online course on "Why We Care about Care: An online moderated course on Care Economy" for the UN Women Training Centre	November	Valeria Esquivel
Presented at the UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda (UNTT) retreat on the Secretary-General's Synthesis Report on the Post-2015 Agenda, ILO, Geneva	September	Katja Hujo
Presented work at the TFSSE/ILO Working Group, Geneva	September	Pascal van Griethuysen and Marie-Adélaïde Matheï
Presented work at the TFSSE, Geneva	September	Pascal van Griethuysen and Marie-Adélaïde Matheï
Contributed a paper on the history of the TFSSE and made a video address as keynote speech, Campinas, Brazil	July	Peter Utting

Sector: Government

Government events where UNRISD researchers presented work		
Was a panellist on Food Security and Nutrition, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation (BMZ) and the HANSHEP group of international donors and developing country governments, Berlin, Germany	October	Sarah Cook
Presented at the 2014 Global Health Forum in Taiwan, organized by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan	November	Sarah Cook
Presented work at fundraising meetings with Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Bern, Switzerland	July	Sarah Cook and Peter Utting
Presented online at Taller de Discusión Técnica—Medición de la Pobreza de Tiempo e Ingresos, organized by the Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE), Colombia	November	Valeria Esquivel
Participated at the international seminar on care: "Avanzando en la Medición de la Economía del Cuidado: Incorporación del Tiempo en el análisis de la Pobreza" organized by the Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE), Colombia	November	Valeria Esquivel
Discussed UNRISD's ideas on future research in the Gender and Development Programme with Ursula Keller, Gender Advisor, SDC, Bern, Switzerland	October	Valeria Esquivel
Presented ongoing ideas on future research to the Division of Human Security in the UNRISD Gender and Development Programme with Anna Wildt, Human Security Division of the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs, Bern, Switzerland	October	Valeria Esquivel and Andrea Kaufmann
Discussed UNRISD's ideas on future research in the Gender and Development Programme with Meg Riggs, Permanent Mission of the United States to the United Nations in Geneva	October	Andrea Kaufmann
Discussed UNRISD's work on social policy and crisis in the Ebola and the post-war context; Building relationships with "Partners South " with Paul Tate, Permanent Mission of Liberia to the United Nations in Geneva	November	Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona and Andrea Kaufmann

Sector: NGO

NGO events where UNRISD researchers presented work		
Discussed UNRISD's ideas on future research in the Gender and Development Programme with Rachel Moussié, Women's Economic Rights Coordinator, Actionaid	November	Valeria Esquivel
Participated at an interactive roundtable on Women and the Economy, Geneva	November	Valeria Esquivel
Co-organized a UNRISD-RLS-FES-Global Policy Forum roundtable on Responsibility and Accountability in the Post-2015 Agenda	December	Pascal van Griethuysen and Marie-Adélaïde Matheï
Presented at The Social Protection Floor: A Critical Step in Realizing the Right to Universal Social Security for All (Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights side-event)	November	Katja Hujo
Presented on The Role of Social Policy In Peacebuilding, Connecting Research and Practice in Peacebuilding at the Sarajevo Peace Event 2014: World Social Forum for Peace and Human Security	June	Elizabeth Koechlein
Panellist on Les entreprises d'économie sociale face à l'agenda post 2015, CEPES, Madrid, Spain	December	Marie-Adélaïde Matheï
Contributed a paper on The Role of Cooperatives in Post-Conflict Reconciliation and Development in Nicaragua to the ICA Research Conference, Pula, Croatia	June	Peter Utting
Presented on the linkages between human rights, social protection and universal health care during a panel on the universalisation of the health systems at the 2nd World Human Rights Forum, Marrakesh, Morocco	November	Ilcheong Yi and Karen Moir

Sector: Foundations and Business

Foundation and business events where UNRISD researchers presented work		
Discussed UNRISD's ideas on future research in the Gender and Development Programme, in particular the project ideas on women's economic empowerment and growth with Helena Choi, Hewlett Foundation	November	Valeria Esquivel

UNRISD Seminars

Pension Reform in China: Five Pillars of Transformation? with Xuejin Zuo	February
Good Jobs and Social Services: How Costa Rica Achieved the Elusive Double Incorporation, with Diego Sánchez-Ancochea	March
New Directions in Social Policy: Towards a Post-2015 Agenda, with Per Ronnås, Jimi Adesina, Michael Cichon, Rana Jawad and Andras Uthoff	April
Migration and Health in China, with Shufang Zhang, Joseph D. Tucker, Xiaoming Li and Barbara Rijks	May
Innovation, Human Rights and Feasibility: Development and Welfare Policy in South Asia, with Gabrielle Koehler	May
A Model for Social Protection in Africa? Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), with Tom Lavers	June
Where Do Great Ideas Come From? A Discussion with The Rockefeller Foundation, with Claudia Juech and Rachel Bergenfield	July
Are African Welfare States Different? Welfare State-Building in Africa in Comparative Perspective, Jeremy Seekings	September
A Precariat Charter: From Denizens to Citizens, with Guy Standing	November

Other events convened by UNRISD

Politics of Domestic Resource Mobilization: Uganda National Workshop	September	Katja Hujo
Politics of Domestic Resource Mobilization: Bolivia National Workshop	April	Katja Hujo
New Directions in Social Policy: Project Inception Workshop	April	Ilcheong Yi
Gender Dimensions in Livelihood Security in Chinese Drylands	December	Sarah Cook
UNRISD Stakeholder Meeting	September	Sarah Cook and Peter Utting
When and Why do States Respond to Women's Claims?	October	Paola Cagna
UNRISD Breakfast Meeting with Ambassadors	December	Sarah Cook