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Progress Report by the Director

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CONTENTS

Introduction	5
Overview of 2016	5
Flagship Report.....	6
New Research Proposals.....	6
Progressing Ongoing Projects	7
UNRISD Flagship Report 2016.....	9
Progress and Activities	10
<i>Peer review workshop</i>	<i>10</i>
Key Findings and Messages	11
Communications and Outreach	14
<i>Previewing the Report</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Global Online Consultation.....</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Launching the Report.....</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Reaching Out to a Global Audience</i>	<i>16</i>
Future Research Activities.....	17
<i>Governance and the 2030 Agenda: Promoting Policy Coherence and</i>	
<i>Cooperation/Partnership for Sustainable Development</i>	<i>17</i>
Programme of Research: Transformations to Equity and Sustainability—	
Supporting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.....	19
Social Policy and Development.....	19
<i>Politics of Domestic Resource Mobilization for Social Development</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>New Directions in Social Policy: Alternatives from and for the Global South</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Towards Universal Social Security in Emerging Economies.....</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Linking Social Protection and Human Rights</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Welfare, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Prisoners: Lessons</i>	
<i>from Successful Experiences.....</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>Other Programme Results and Impacts</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Programme Development</i>	<i>35</i>
Gender and Development	37
<i>When and Why Do States Respond to Women’s Claims? Understanding</i>	
<i>Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change in Asia</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>Feminization, Agricultural Transition and Rural Employment</i>	<i>44</i>
<i>Feminist Analysis of Social and Solidarity Economy Practices: Views</i>	
<i>from Latin America and India</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>Gender Dimensions of Violence in Urban Contexts</i>	<i>46</i>
<i>Innovations in Care: New Concepts, New Actors, New Policies</i>	<i>48</i>
<i>Other Programme Influence and Impact</i>	<i>48</i>
Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development	49
<i>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Social and Solidarity Economy.....</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>Social and Environmental Policy Linkages: Eco-Social Policies</i>	<i>56</i>
<i>Other Programme Communications, Results and Impacts</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>Programme Development</i>	<i>58</i>
Communications and Outreach.....	63
Crisis Communications: Mobilizing Support and Protecting the Brand	64
Collaborations and Partnerships	65
Integrating Communications and Research	66
Timely, Topical Communications	68

Digital Strategy	68
<i>Videos and podcasts</i>	68
<i>Social media</i>	69
<i>Website</i>	70
Research Outputs	71
<i>Pure research products</i>	71
<i>Research-derived products</i>	71
Events and Other Outreach Activities	72
<i>Official Side Events at UN Intergovernmental Meetings</i>	72
<i>Flagship Report Launch and Roadshow</i>	73
<i>UNRISD Seminar Series</i>	74
Engaging with Youth.....	75
2016: Year in Review	76
Maintaining “Traditional” Publication and Dissemination Channels	77
<i>Publishing partnerships</i>	77
<i>Depository libraries</i>	77
<i>Bibliographic citations</i>	78
Consultative and Advisory Activities	78
Annex 1: Research Outputs	79
<i>External publications by UNRISD staff and visiting fellows</i>	79
<i>In-house publications and other outputs</i>	80
Annex 2: RBM Logframe	85

INTRODUCTION

1. This report presents UNRISD's activities and results for the period January through December 2016.

Overview of 2016

2. This was the first year of work under *Transformations to Equity and Sustainability: UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020*, an overarching institutional framework that links research, communications, policy engagement, results and impact, and Paul Ladd's first full year in his post as Director.

3. It was a year of opportunities seized by UNRISD, with the first year of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development offering a timely context for the preview, consultation and launch of *Policy Innovations for Transformative Change: Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, the Institute's latest Flagship Report.

4. But it was also year of daunting challenges. At the beginning of 2016 UNRISD's financial position reached crisis point and operations were threatened. Vulnerability in 2016 was the result of five consecutive years of expenditures exceeding income, and liabilities entered into without corresponding resources. This led to the erosion of UNRISD's buffer of reserves and a severe cash-flow problem at the beginning of 2016. As a result of discussions and negotiation with the Institute's principal government partners and the UN system, emergency funds were mobilized to stabilize UNRISD in the third quarter of the year. This stability for the foreseeable future was achieved through staff retrenchment, which has meant the loss of some key people and their expertise; and the initiation of reforms in the Institute's financial oversight and governance.

5. While UN accounts are still open to record transactions for the year 2016, at the time of reporting income (excluding miscellaneous income) for 2016 amounted to approximately USD 2.9 million while expenditures were approximately USD 2.5 million. The difference between income and expenditure is accounted for by meeting liabilities that were previously accrued.

6. Many institutions may not have been able to overcome such an existential threat—in particular those already as small and “stretched” as UNRISD was prior to its onset. The year also, therefore, demonstrated the determination and hard work of the Institute's personnel, the solidarity and mobilization of its network, and, ultimately, the Institute's agility, vibrancy and keen drive to persevere and undertake reforms in order to rebuild resilience and remain responsive and relevant.

7. When the scale of the challenges confronting UNRISD began to take shape in early 2016, the Director set staff three priorities for the year: complete, publish and communicate the Flagship Report; consult extensively with potential partners to develop, pitch and attract funding for new research; and progress ongoing projects. The Director's own priority was to ensure the Institute's survival and put it back on more sustainable foundations for the future.

Flagship Report

8. UNRISD published its fifth Flagship Report, *Policy Innovations for Transformative Change: Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. The report explores what it will take to fulfil the 2030 Agenda vision of “transforming our world” and eradicating poverty in all its forms everywhere. It draws on numerous policy innovations from over 30 countries around the world, and brings together five years of UNRISD research to explore what transformative change really means for societies and individuals. The report examines the evidence of what is working and why in specific contexts, considers challenges and how they can be overcome, and identifies spaces of synergy and coherence among policies that are likely to contribute positively to multiple SDGs.

9. The report was produced and promoted using UNRISD’s own editorial and communications skills and expertise. The Communications and Outreach Unit placed it at the centre of a multi-part, multi-media, multi-channel communications strategy, using some tried and tested tools but also innovating in ways that other, larger agencies have yet to employ. For example, the chapters of the report were open to online consultation in July–August 2016. Much of the strategy focused on exposing the report to its key target audience: policy makers who will be implementing the SDGs at the national level.

10. This was the audience at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, where the report was previewed in July. To launch the completed report in October, a suite of events and communications activities were organized. As well as a very well-attended launch event, at which the report was presented by UNRISD, welcomed by the Swiss Ambassador to the UN, and discussed by members of the UN and NGO development community, UNRISD provided an Executive Briefing, organized by the Office of the Director General of UNOG and attended by national government representatives.

11. In pursuit of the “digital first” strategy, the report was the focus of an intensive online promotional campaign, resulting in nearly 6,700 downloads in the two months following its publication. UN Publications sought a distribution agreement with the Institute for the report, and this will come into force in 2017 ensuring its global marketing and availability to all key constituencies and audiences.

New Research Proposals

12. UNRISD significantly increased its project funding applications during the reporting period, approaching bilateral donors, national research calls and UN funds with more than 10 new proposals submitted. Some adjustments were made to how proposals are elaborated, aiming for a more “outward looking” Institute that co-elaborates projects with potential research, operational and funding partners.

13. More than 10 proposals were developed during the reporting period, covering a range of development priorities related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and were shared with potential funding partners. These are discussed in the report sections on Programme Development.

14. In December UNRISD held two internal brainstorming sessions where all personnel were invited to pitch innovative project ideas. Five of these were selected to be developed into brief outlines to catalyse further conversation with potential research, operational and funding partners. The five ideas that will be consulted starting in early 2017 are:

- Developing a multidimensional inequalities index
- Safeguarding trans* people's civil and political, and economic, social and cultural rights
- Social security in the gig economy
- Engaging the elites: class coalitions for a 21st century social compact
- Preventing future digital divides: the social policy dimensions of new technologies

15. These new areas for research will be promoted alongside existing project proposals and collaborations.

Progressing Ongoing Projects

16. Despite a challenging institutional context and a reduction in the number of senior research and other staff, UNRISD was able to deliver on its ambitious research agenda and policy engagement through a high number of other publications and events.

17. With work under its 2016–2020 Institutional Strategy, UNRISD has positioned the 2030 Agenda front and centre, emphasizing the social dimensions while forging strong links to the other two pillars of sustainable development. In this way, UNRISD research complements the work of other UN agencies, funds and programmes: working on “nexus” and “transversal” issues; playing a “strategic foresight” role; and contributing an evidence base for operations/implementation “on the ground”.

18. In 2016 the Social Policy Programme continued work on a number of projects of immediate relevance to the policy community: universalization of health care in emerging economies; new developments and innovations in the field of social policy in the South; the politics and processes that shape domestic resource mobilization and fiscal space for social development in low- and middle-income countries; the linkages between social policy and human rights; and policies to realize the principle of “leaving no one behind”, with a focus on migrants, children, and prisoners.

19. A new joint project undertaken by the Gender Programme and the Sustainable Development Programme, *Feminist Analysis of Social and Solidarity Economy Practices: Views from Latin America and India*, was launched in January 2016. The project is not only pushing the knowledge frontier on SSE, a research area UNRISD has promoted within and outside the UN since 2012, but is also demonstrating collaboration across research programmes within UNRISD and how gender issues are integrated across the work of the Institute. A highlight of the year for the Gender Programme was the finalization of the project, *When and Why Do States Respond to Women's Claims? Understanding Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change in Asia*, resulting in a high volume of publications and a focus on national-level policy engagement and outreach activities.

20. For the Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development Programme, 2016 was dedicated primarily to project development and fundraising as well as the finalization of the UNRISD Flagship Report. A project portfolio was designed to explore different aspects of horizontal and vertical coherence of development policies and practices in order to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The programme team also further strengthened existing networks and created new ones in view of future research cooperation. In addition to the project mentioned above on *Feminist Analysis of Social and Solidarity Economy Practices*, the work on social and solidarity economy was taken forward with *Making Visible the Invisible: Measuring the Impact of Social and Solidarity Economy towards Implementing the SDGs*, a project that was commissioned by the FAO and feeds directly into shaping inter-agency collaboration and future work of the UN Task Force on SSE.

21. The existential crisis confronted by the Institute during the reporting period required a careful communications response to achieve a balance between informing our audience of the seriousness of the crisis and soliciting their support, while still protecting UNRISD as a brand and a viable entity—ends towards which the Communications and Outreach team designed and implemented a number of measures throughout the reporting period. In addition to these initiatives, and a set of activities around the Flagship Report launch, other highlights of the reporting period include the following:

- Partnership with UN sister agencies at the project level, notably the *UN Inter-Agency Task Force on SSE* (with the FAO and 17 other UN partners); and *Linking Social Protection and Human Rights* (with the ILO and nine other UN partners).
- Regular engagement with UN bodies and processes, in particular the Commission for Social Development; the Commission of the Status of Women; the Human Rights Council; and the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.
- Production and dissemination of a wide range of research-based outputs, including 18 working and research papers, 16 peer-reviewed journal articles and book chapters, 8 briefs, 29 videos, 16 podcasts and 28 blogs; organization (or co-organization) of 21 outreach events, 13 of which were with partners from other UN, academic, government or civil society entities; and growing engagement on social media with nearly 27,000 Twitter followers @UNRISD.

Funding acknowledgement

22. *UNRISD is a voluntarily funded organization and receives no support from the general budget of the United Nations. 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, Switzerland and Finland, as well as staff positions funded by Switzerland and Germany.*

UNRISD FLAGSHIP REPORT 2016

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

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

25. During the current reporting year the Institute published its fifth Flagship Report: Policy Innovations for Transformative Change: Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Twenty years after the World Summit for Social Development, and as countries begin to “translate” the vision of the 2030 Agenda into national strategies, development actors need concrete evidence of which policies and actions contribute to greater equity, inclusion and sustainability. The report explores what it will take to fulfil the 2030 Agenda vision of “transforming our world”, “leaving no one behind”, and eradicating poverty in all its forms everywhere.

26. Launched one year after states committed to a new global compact to transform our world, it offers evidence and guidance on how countries can turn the aspirations of the 2030 Agenda into reality. It explores and provides insights into:

- Recent innovations and reforms at the policy, institutional, social, technological and conceptual levels that can be harnessed by governments and other development actors to realize their sustainable development objectives in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- The extent to which such innovations and reforms are conducive to the types of transformative change required to empower the disadvantaged, and transform economic and social relations that perpetuate low growth, poverty, inequality and social and environmental injustice.
- The conditions, processes and pathways for implementing and scaling up transformative policies which can lead to the realization of the SDGs and national development goals; the challenges of scaling up transformative policies; and how to enhance policy synergies and coherence and overcome obstacles to policy change.

27. Drawing on numerous policy innovations from countries around the world, the report proposes a definition of transformation that can be used as a benchmark for policy making and implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It brings together five years of UNRISD research and explores what transformative change really means for societies and individuals. The report examines the evidence of what is working and why in specific contexts, considers challenges and how they can be overcome, and identifies spaces of synergy and coherence among policies that are likely to contribute positively to multiple SDGs. For further details on the structure, context, conceptual framework and questions, see paragraphs 44–51 in the 2015 Progress Report.

28. The report consists of eight chapters and an overview. Chapter 1 provides an analysis of contemporary development challenges and sets out a framework for understanding transformative change, identifying opportunities and challenges for implementing the 2030 Agenda in the current global context. The report then analyses the transformative potential of reforms and innovations in six key areas with relevance across multiple SDGs, and where UNRISD has a rich evidence base to draw upon from its research in recent years: social policy, care policies, social and solidarity economy, climate change and sustainability, domestic resource mobilization, and governance and politics. Chapter 8 brings together the main findings from the six key areas to outline pathways toward transformative change for sustainable development.

- Chapter 1—Sustainable Development and Transformative Change: A Conceptual Framework
- Chapter 2—New Trends and Innovations in Social Policy
- Chapter 3—Care Policies: Realizing their Transformative Potential
- Chapter 4—Promoting Social and Solidarity Economy through Public Policy
- Chapter 5—Sustainable Development in Times of Climate Change
- Chapter 6—Mobilizing Domestic Resources for Sustainable Development: Toward a Progressive Fiscal Contract
- Chapter 7—Driving the Eco-Social Turn: Governance and Politics
- Chapter 8—The Way Forward: Pathways toward Transformative Change

Progress and Activities

29. The 2016 Flagship Report was the top institutional priority during the current reporting period. After extensive rounds of peer review and revisions, including a global online consultation which was initiated with the preview of the report in New York at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in July, the report was officially launched on the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty on 17 October 2016. Several presentations followed, and in 2017 the report and its findings will be disseminated widely and proactively, for example at the Commission for Social Development in February 2017, at collaborative events with regional commissions and sister UN agencies, at academic conferences (for example, at the Resilience 2017 Conference in Stockholm), and to policy-making audiences (for example, at the German Parliament in Berlin) (see section on Communications and Outreach below). One background paper prepared as an input to the report was also published during the reporting period:

- Moira Faul - *Multi-Sectoral Partnerships and Power*, Background paper prepared for the UNRISD Flagship Report 2016, November 2016.

Peer review workshop

30. Ensuring that UNRISD meets the highest possible standards with regard to quality, readability and usefulness of its flagship reports requires substantive review and consultative processes during different stages of the report elaboration. Following an external peer review process of individual chapters, on 29 March 2016, a full-day Peer Review Workshop was held in Geneva, in which the chapter authors discussed the draft report with the advisory group and UN experts. The advisory group was made up of outstanding scholars with excellent connections to the policy-

making world and wide-ranging expertise on relevant topics (see 2015 Progress Report, paragraph 53). Participants in the peer review workshop were:

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

Key Findings and Messages

31. **Social policy.** Since the 1990s, the “social turn”—a combination of shifts in ideas and policies that reasserted social issues in development agendas—has brought about various changes and reforms in a wide range of social policy institutions and instruments. Innovations in social policy that bode well for transformative change include the increasing trend toward universalization (leaving no one behind); better integration of policy instruments (or policy coherence) between the social, economic and environmental dimensions of development; more inclusive forms of participation in policy design and implementation; new forms of partnership; and new directions in global and regional social policy. While currently facing strong headwinds, the social turn needs to be sustained, reinvigorated and, ultimately, broadened into an eco-social turn.

32. **Care policies.** Framing public care services, basic infrastructure, labour and social protection policies under the umbrella of care policies is a game changer. It promotes gender equality, allows for policy complementarity and coordination, improves the situation of care workers and has visible positive macroeconomic impacts. Transformative care policies emerge if a human rights-based approach to care policies is adopted, when broad political alliances are formed, and when evidence is used in an innovative way to inform policy design and monitoring.

33. **Social and solidarity economy (SSE)** has a potentially important role to play in reorienting economies and societies toward greater social and ecological sustainability. Its principles and practices aim to reintroduce values of equity and justice, humanize the economy and contribute innovative solutions that are grounded in people’s agency. As such it is crucial that it be factored into discussions on the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Scaling up SSE and realizing its transformative potential require a range of supportive public policies at different levels, effective participation, innovative forms of financing, as well as learning from—and adjusting—implementation experiences on the basis of research, monitoring and evaluation.

34. **Climate change.** Transforming our world toward sustainability requires understanding environmental destruction and climate change as social and political issues. Adopting an eco-social lens in policy design and implementation can facilitate not only green but also fair, integrated approaches that will be required to achieve the SDGs. It would help minimize the risk of injustice associated with green economy policies, and redress the distributional impacts of environmental and climate change policies in favour of vulnerable groups. An eco-social policy mix brings together participatory governance and decision making, progressive social policies and environmental regulation with local initiatives and innovations to promote equitable and sustainable outcomes.

35. **Domestic resource mobilization (DRM)** will be crucial not only to meet the sheer scale of investment needed to implement the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, but also because it holds its own broader promise for transformative change. If undertaken successfully, DRM can generate substantial benefits for state-citizen relations, economic stability and growth, and redistribution. Coalitions for progressive reforms, through which the rich pay relatively more than the poor, are a precondition for creating transformative eco-social and fiscal contracts. This is easier in contexts with greater state capacity, where resource bargains are more transparent and inclusive, and where national bargains are supported by global bargains, the latter providing resources and regulation.

36. **Governance and politics.** Transformative change at the national level must be complemented by similar change processes at regional and global levels. But major imbalances—or policy incoherence—are evident in global governance regimes. These tend to facilitate trade, finance and private investment, and subordinate or challenge goals related to social and environmental protection and decent work. Achieving greater policy coherence in global governance is not simply about improved coordination: it is fundamentally a political process. Within that process the voice and influence of less powerful stakeholders, vulnerable groups and poorer developing countries need to be enhanced. Responses to the call in the 2030 Agenda for a global partnership must go beyond current approaches to public-private partnerships and participation. Social innovations that allow civil society organizations and groups to organize, mobilize and participate to greater effect are important in this regard.

37. The report points to three overarching conclusions:

- Combating poverty, inequality and environmental destruction requires transformative change that directly attacks the root causes of these problems instead of the symptoms; Transformative change therefore requires fundamental changes in social relations and institutions to make them more inclusive and equitable, as well as the redistribution of power and economic resources.
- Transformative change can be driven by innovative policies that overcome palliative and “silo” approaches, and promote an “eco-social” turn in development thinking and practice; This is founded on a wide range of case studies which show that integrated and coherent policy making with an “eco-social” focus can create more inclusive, equitable and sustainable societies.

- Innovations are transformative when they
 - are grounded in universal and rights-based policy approaches;
 - promote policy integration and policy coherence without subordinating eco-social objectives to growth and profit maximization;
 - change markets so they work for society and the environment;
 - lead to empowerment and accountable, effective institutions

38. Indeed, many notable innovations have been crafted in developing countries, and informed by changes in global development discourse and policy. While progress has been made, however, it is also apparent that not all innovations realize their transformative potential. They may be bolted onto macroeconomic or other policies that reproduce business as usual, or their implementation may be undermined by resource constraints or bureaucratic inertia. Or they may fail to garner the political support, or to reach a level of institutionalization, necessary for sustainability over time.

39. The social turn that started in the 1990s and, in practice, focused attention largely on poverty reduction did not result in the necessary transformations toward sustainable development, because social policy was frequently conceived as an add-on to conventional neoliberal economic policies. It was designed to alleviate negative social outcomes, while power asymmetries and inequalities remained largely untouched. In cases where ambitious efforts were made to change citizenship regimes and development approaches, there have indeed been visible changes in economic, social and political structures. The major challenge for the future is to sustain and reinvigorate the social turn and broaden it into an eco-social turn. This requires reversing the dominant normative hierarchy in current policy making, such that social and ecological justice become the overriding concerns in all policy making and genuine transformation for sustainable development can be realized.

40. The report shows that the innovations that have driven transformative change toward sustainable development are those that:

- **Re-embed** markets in social and ecological norms by making policies and building institutions that make the economy work for society and respect planetary boundaries.
- **Reverse** the existing normative hierarchy to position social and environmental priorities above economic ones; design integrated social, environmental and economic policies to maximize synergies and coherence.
- **Promote** and enable meaningful political participation and empowerment through inclusive and transparent political processes, access to information and assets, and governance reforms at the national and international levels
- **Design** policies and institutional frameworks according to principles of universalism, human rights and social justice.
- **Use** an eco-social lens to design measures that reduce resource use, halt environmental destruction and combat climate change.
- **Invest** in research on innovative ways to design, implement and evaluate transformative policies for sustainable development.

41. These principles need to be accounted for within a longer process of understanding and designing further policies and reforms that will be needed to

catalyse the eco-social turn. These will need to be adjusted to specific contexts, and translated into local, national, regional and global development strategies through inclusive and transparent public debates that allow for meaningful participation, contestation and bargaining, and through inclusive decision-making processes to manage potential tensions and trade-offs. Once implemented, policies and reforms will need to be evaluated and assessed for their transformative potential: whether they attack the root causes of poverty, inequality and unsustainable practices, and lead to more inclusive, just and sustainable societies. Responsive, independent, interdisciplinary, locally relevant research will be needed across all these areas, in order to ensure that evidence, knowledge and innovative ideas inform the processes of transformative change that will drive progress toward the achievement of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda.

42. But policy makers and governments, while bearing a key responsibility to drive transformative change, cannot do it alone. The private sector, civil society organizations, social movements and international organizations need to influence, monitor, evaluate and complement actions taken by policy makers at the national, regional and global levels through:

- incorporating an eco-social rationale in their own decisions and actions;
- holding to account employers, multinational corporations, financial institutions and governments;
- developing their own agency and creative potential to continuously innovate for sustainable development;
- advocating for equal distribution of voice and resources within partnerships; guarding against the skewed distribution of risks, costs and benefits in ways that favour private interests; and actively seeking new and innovative partnership opportunities, many of which may involve communities and citizens; and
- ensuring that vulnerable groups and agents of transformative change can effectively influence decision-making processes.

Communications and Outreach

43. The publication of the 2016 Flagship Report was also the communications highlight of the year, with activities that fell within the tradition of previous UNRISD flagship reports¹ and took them to a new level.

44. The report itself is 235 pages of cutting-edge research on six areas—social policy, care policy, social and solidarity economy, eco-social policy, domestic resource mobilization, and politics and governance—exploring what transformative change really means for societies and individuals. UNRISD C&O coordinated the editing and production, in particular with the final design and layout being produced entirely in-house despite reduced staffing, an uncertain future, and without any additional budget.

¹ Combating Poverty and Inequality (2010), Gender Equality: Striving for Justice in an Unequal World (2005), Visible Hands: Taking Responsibility for Social Development (2000) and States of Disarray: The Social Effects of Globalization (1995).

45. Beyond producing the report, C&O placed the publication at the centre of a multi-part, multi-media, multi-channel communications strategy, using some tried and tested tools but also innovating in ways that other, larger agencies have yet to replicate (such as “previewing” the report to high-level UN and member state audiences, and a global online pre-publication consultation held in July–August). Much of the strategy focused on exposing the report to its key target audience: policy makers who will be implementing the SDGs at the national level.

Previewing the Report

46. This was the audience at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, the United Nations central platform for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). During a well-attended and smoothly organized side event UNRISD previewed the report and distributed a document prepared specially for the event to bring the research to bear on the SDG implementation process right from the very beginning. A set of collaterals—branded presentations, flyers, postcards and a promotional video—was designed and produced by C&O to accompany the 28-page “preview” document.

Global Online Consultation

47. Demonstrating UNRISD’s commitment to organizational learning and to moving from a broadcasting model of communicating to a two-way relationship with stakeholders, the next step was a global consultation process on the contents of the draft report. This open process, abandoning the embargo approach and seeking to be responsive to the needs of our stakeholders, was a first for UNRISD and has, to our knowledge, not been equalled by other UN agencies. The draft chapters were made available on the UNRISD website for three weeks and reviews sought via an extensive communications campaign (including targeted emailing, social media, personal promotion). 65 sets of comments from 29 countries (58% from the global South) were received by the end of the open consultation. What users said about the report, how UNRISD dealt with the crowd-sourced reviews, and a report on the whole process are all available online ([click here to learn more](#)). All the comments received fed back into the final drafting stages of the report, and many provided genuinely useful complements to the content of the report as well as inputs for shaping future thinking and possible directions of research. Several of the people who provided comments were invited to write blogs for a new series launched for the report, *The Transformation Conversation* (see below).

Launching the Report

48. A suite of events and communications activities were organized to launch the report.

- The report was **officially launched** on 17 October in Geneva at a public event featuring a high-level panel discussion with participation of Michael Møller (Director-General United Nations Office at Geneva / UNOG), Valentin Zellweger (Swiss Ambassador to the UN), Isabel Ortiz (Director Social Protection, ILO), Constanza Martinez (World Vision International), and a pre-recorded video message from Dr. David Nabarro (UN Secretary-General’s Special Adviser on the 2030 Agenda).

- The report was unveiled to the **UNOG Press Corps** on 11 October at a press briefing and the upcoming launch brought to their attention.



Launch of UNRISD's 2016 Flagship Report. Geneva, October 2016.

- An **Executive Briefing** was held on 20 October, hosted by the Director-General of UNOG and targeted at missions in Geneva as well as senior staff and directors of UN organizations.
- The overview of the report was translated into German through the United Nations Association of Germany (DGVN) with funding of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and launched at a **public event and a panel discussion at the German Development Institute (GDI)** on 6 December 2016 in Bonn.
- The report was also presented in a **Peer Talk Live Webinar hosted by the UN System Staff College (UNSSC) Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development** in Bonn, by Senior Research Coordinator Katja Hujo and UNRISD Senior Research Associate Gabriele Köhler on 7 December 2016, and a peer talk video will be published by UNSSC in early 2017.
- In November the report was the basis for a presentation by Dunja Krause at the “Pathways to Transformation Research Fair on Agenda 2030”, organized by the **Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the Commission for Research Partnerships with Developing Countries (KFPE)**.

49. The dissemination and presentation of the report and its findings will continue throughout 2017.

Reaching Out to a Global Audience

50. In order to further meet the needs of a global audience, translations of the Overview of the report are being produced in collaboration with the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA). In addition to the German translation mentioned above, the UNA-Spain is partnering on the translation into Spanish and Catalan, and WFUNA itself is undertaking the translation into French. Aside from production-related activities (editing and layout), which are being carried out by UNRISD for the Spanish, Catalan and French versions, these translation activities are being pursued at no cost to UNRISD and we are very grateful to all concerned for their collaboration. Further translation partnerships will be pursued in 2017.

51. UNRISD decided to pursue a digital first strategy for the Flagship Report, in order to reach a maximum number of readers in the most efficient and

environmentally friendly way. There is open access to the full report, and individual chapters, via the UNRISD website.² Printed copies of the Overview are being made available in limited numbers; and under a marketing and distribution agreement concluded with UN Publications in New York, a print-on-demand option will be available early in 2017.³

52. Aligned to a digital-first approach and to maintain the momentum and catalyse further discussion, UNRISD is also running a blog series, *The Transformation Conversation*, as a spin-off (or “research-derived”) output of the report. Following an initial set of blogs, written by the report team, meant to lead readers into each of the chapters, UNRISD is now publishing regular contributions from guest authors (some of whom contributed to the pre-publication consultation) to complement, expand, or even challenge, the contents of the report. The blog posts, some of which are video blogs (or “vlogs”), are being shared widely on social media and provide an opportunity to widen the debate with an extended network.

53. It is worth noting that the production and promotion of not just a report, but also a whole suite of laterally connected assets, has been achieved in an exceptionally challenging environment of existential threats to the Institute and reduced staffing in all areas of work. In spite of this, UNRISD has been able to not just replicate past achievements but surpass them, thanks to the commitment within the Institute to seek alternative, creative and collaborative solutions in the face of extreme resource constraints.

In the first 10 weeks after its online publication, the full report, overview and individual chapters had been downloaded nearly 6,700 times from the UNRISD website. In addition to being screened at all the report presentations, the 2-minute “trailer” video had been viewed nearly 600 times on the UNRISD YouTube channel.

Future Research Activities

54. The Flagship Report and related discussions with stakeholders have identified various challenges that may affect implementation of the SDGs and require further research. UNRISD has already prepared a concept note for an international conference on *Governance and the 2030 Agenda: Promoting Policy Coherence and Cooperation/Partnerships for Sustainable Development* and is seeking funding for it; other project proposals, for example on engaging elites in class coalitions, will be finalized in early 2017.

Governance and the 2030 Agenda: Promoting Policy Coherence and Cooperation/Partnership for Sustainable Development

55. The conference, which will present findings from commissioned research papers, combined with a call for papers which harnesses relevant and untapped research (in particular from the Global South), aims to advance knowledge on how

² www.unrisd.org/flagship2016

³ shop.un.org

to improve multi-level governance and policy coherence in the implementation process of the 2030 Agenda. It will be a forum for dialogue and mutual learning, aimed at stimulating the debate on a shared vision of the transformation we want and the practical implications the transformation to equity and sustainability entails. It will

- address questions of achieving horizontal coherence between the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic-social-environmental), as well as vertical coherence related to international agreements, policies and regimes on trade, finance, migration, climate and human rights;
- identify conflicts, address tensions and trade-offs and harness synergies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda; and
- discuss ways to enhance the role of South-South and triangular cooperation and partnership in the implementation of the SDGs.

56. *Katja Hujo coordinated the UNRISD 2016 Flagship Report. In 2016, she was assisted by Harald Braumann (research analyst), Nisha Baruah, Tobias López Peralta and Marina Cruz de Andrade (research interns). Research and writing by Katja Hujo, Harald Braumann, Valeria Esquivel, Dunja Krause, Pascal van Griethuysen, Peter Utting and Ilcheong Yi. Infographics by Sergio Sandoval. Editing, production and promotion by the UNRISD Communications and Outreach Unit.*

57. *The UNRISD 2016 Flagship Report was financed by UNRISD institutional funds. The German translation of the Overview was carried out by the United Nations Association of Germany (DGVN) with funding from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The Overview is being translated into Spanish and Catalan by the United Nations Association of Spain; the French translation is a project of the World Federation of United Nations Associations (Geneva).*

PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH: TRANSFORMATIONS TO EQUITY AND SUSTAINABILITY—SUPPORTING THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

58. In addition to intensive work related to the UNRISD Flagship Report (discussed above) research activities in 2016 entailed the development of new project proposals, and work on ongoing projects under the three programme areas: Social Policy and Development; Gender and Development; and Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development. It was the first year of implementation of Transformations to Equity and Sustainability: UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020. Despite a challenging institutional context marked by a financial crisis that led to the reduction in the number of senior research and other staff, UNRISD was able to deliver on its ambitious research agenda and policy engagement through a high number of publications and events. During the year, UNRISD worked to position itself as a key player in the UN family and global development community regarding the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs.

Social Policy and Development

59. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is an opportunity to make UNRISD social policy research more widely known and used, as the SDGs resonate well with the integrated policy approach and the multiple objectives UNRISD has for long associated with its concept of transformative social policy. Social policy is and will be crucial in the process of implementing and achieving the SDGs, and although there is an increased recognition of the importance of social policy, UNRISD research demonstrates both the successes and shortcomings of the recent social turn, as well as the need to reinvigorate it, deepen it and broaden it into an eco-social turn. The programme continues to combine work on new conceptual approaches, as well as policy, institutional and political analyses at national, regional and global levels.

60. In 2016 the programme continued work on a number of projects of immediate relevance to the policy community: universalization of health care in emerging economies; new developments and innovations in the field of social policy in the South; the politics and processes that shape domestic resource mobilization and fiscal space for social development in low- and middle-income countries; the linkages between social policy and human rights; and policies to realize the principle of “leaving no one behind”, with a focus on migrants, children, and prisoners.

61. Additional programme activities, results and impacts included project development, fundraising activities and policy engagement related to global social policy such as the SDGs (for example through a side event and contributions to national voluntary reviews at the HLPF in July) or the Social Protection Floor initiative (participation in Expert Group meetings and training of Latin American activists); a Human Rights Council side event on *Economic Inequality, Financial Crisis and Human Rights*; publication of three working papers related to the project on *Addressing Multiple Forms of Migrant Precarity*; new publications from the project on *Extractive Industries and Children*; as well as continued capacity building for African civil servants.

Politics of Domestic Resource Mobilization for Social Development

Background

62. This project, initiated in 2012 and scheduled to conclude in 2017, is an inquiry into the political and institutional determinants of domestic resource mobilization for social development, with a focus on low- and lower middle-income countries which are facing severe fiscal challenges that undermine efforts to realize national and international development goals. Such contexts of constrained public finances intensify contestation and competing claims over the mobilization and allocation of resources.

63. 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 65–87 of the 2015 Progress Report, paragraphs 34–57 of the 2014 Progress Report, paragraphs 98–123 of the 2013 Progress Report, paragraphs 44–46 of the 2012 Progress Report, and paragraphs 131–141 of the 2011 Progress Report).

Progress and activities

New papers published

64. The last of the thematic papers commissioned for the project, along with a number of further country reports, were published in 2016.

- Santiago Daroca Oller – *Protesta Social y Movilizacion de Recursos para el Desarrollo Social en Bolivia*, UNRISD Working Paper 2016-3-S, April 2016
- Thandika Mkandawire – *Colonial Legacies and Social Welfare Regimes in Africa: An Empirical Exercise*, UNRISD Working Paper 2016-4, May 2016
- Verónica Paz Arauco – *El Financiamiento del Desarrollo en Bolivia: Cambios y Continuidades en la Relación Estado-Cooperación Internacional (2006-2013)*, UNRISD Working Paper 2016-15, December 2016
- Gloria Carrión Fonseca – *State-Society and Donor Relations: The Political Economy of Domestic Resource Mobilization in Nicaragua*, UNRISD Working Paper 2016-16, December 2016
- Wilson Jiménez Pozo – *Movilización de Recursos Domésticos, Desarrollo Social y Cambio Institucional: Descentralización y Autonomías Municipales en Bolivia*, UNRISD Working Paper 2016-17, December 2016

65. The remaining reports, including a synthesis report and research and policy brief for each of the Bolivia, Nicaragua, Uganda and Zimbabwe country case studies, will be published in the first half of 2017. Shortened versions of the synthesis papers

will be published, together with the thematic papers (see www.unrisd.org/pdrm), in an edited volume, which will be submitted to Palgrave in 2017 for inclusion in the *Social Policy in a Development Context* series.

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

66. Four Working Papers were published from this related research project (see paragraphs 58–81 for the Research Wrap-Up in the 2014 Progress Report, and paragraph 226 in the 2015 Progress Report for further details).

- Jewellord T. Nem Singh, Jean B. Grugel, Pascale Hatcher – *The Political Economy of Financing Children's Rights through Extractive Industries in the Philippines*, UNRISD Working Paper 2016–2, January 2016
- Cielo Magno – *Extractive Industries and the Financing of Child-Inclusive Social Development in the Philippines: Trends and Policy Frameworks*, UNRISD Working Paper 2016–3, January 2016
- Pascale Hatcher, Etienne Roy Grégoire, Bonnie Campbell – *The Political Economy of Enhancing Children's Rights Through Mineral Rents: The Case of Mongolia*, UNRISD Working Paper 2016–7, July 2016
- Catherine Macdonald – *The Political Economy of Mineral Resource Governance and Children's Rights in Papua New Guinea*, UNRISD Working Paper 2016–18, December 2016

67. A synthesis report and a research and policy brief from this project will be published in early 2017.

Communications and outreach

68. The PDRM project was the basis for chapter 6 on Domestic Resource Mobilization in the 2016 Flagship Report and a related blog post in *The Transformation Conversation*. Research findings from the project were presented at an international conference hosted by the University of Bielefeld on “Dimensions of Global Social Policy” in July 2016; and in several presentation for visiting groups, for example students from the University of Maastricht, the University of Neuchatel, and a group of Latin American activists concerned with sustainable funding of social protection floors.

69. Three project newsletters were sent to the 319 members of the PDRM network in 2016, updating them on events and publications related to the project. In recognition of the UNRISD expertise in the area of financing social policy, Katja Hujo was invited to join the advisory group of the project Financing Social Protection Floors, led by the Social Justice in Global Development NGO, and participated in a related Expert Group meeting on the topic by the Inter-Agency Taskforce on Finance for Development in New York on 30 November.

70. Harnessing the opportunity of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, communication and outreach activities for the PDRM project will be intensified in 2017, raising the visibility of this important research which has been identified as one of the key challenges in the implementation process of the SDGs.

71. *Katja Hujo is coordinating the research. In 2016, she was assisted by Harald Braumann (research analyst), Tobias López Peralta and Luisa Luño (research interns)*

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

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

Background

73. This project, which began in 2014 (see paragraphs 88-124 in the 2015 Progress Report, paragraphs 99-108 in the 2014 Progress Report and paragraphs 45-51 in the 2013 Progress Report), examines the nature and effectiveness of recent developments in social policy in emerging economies and developing countries, which have emerged despite persistent economic uncertainty and social crises. It aims to assess whether we are seeing the development of alternative approaches, systems or even welfare “regimes” in selected emerging/developing countries; provide improved methodological frameworks and analytical tools for understanding the development of social policies and welfare systems in emerging/developing countries, and for assessing the impacts of policies and programmes; and assess the scope for policy transfer, including the mechanisms for sharing ideas and experiences, and the economic, political and institutional conditions that facilitate the adaptation or replication of programmes.

Progress and activities

Regional workshops

74. Following the project inception workshop in April 2014, the open call for research interest in September 2014 and the methodology workshop held in January 2015 (see paragraphs 89-90 in the 2015 Progress Report), three regional workshops were planned for 2016 to bring together representatives from research teams conducting the country and country cluster case studies (China, Indonesia, Russia, South Africa and the MENA region), as well as the authors of the two country papers (Brazil and Rwanda) and thematic papers, and local experts and stakeholders. Due to the financial situation facing UNRISD during the reporting period, the planned workshops were either cancelled, postponed or held in reduced size and scope.

- **Beirut, Lebanon.** The workshop was to be held at the UN House in Beirut on 3-4 May 2016 in collaboration with the UN Economic and Social Commission for West Asia (ESCWA). The aim was to bring together representatives from the two MENA country cluster teams, both of which had been conducting research on Oman, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt (see paragraphs 106-112 in the 2015 Progress Report), as well as author of the thematic paper on global social policy (see paragraph 117 in the 2015 Progress Report) and a range of local and regional social policy experts. Due to the financial situation facing UNRISD during the reporting period, the planned workshop was cancelled.
- **Johannesburg, South Africa.** The workshop was to be held in Johannesburg on 11-12 June 2016 in collaboration with the University of Johannesburg’s Centre for Social Development in Africa. It was intended to bring together representatives from the research teams working on the case studies of India, Indonesia and South Africa,

authors of the country studies on Rwanda and Brazil, and authors of the thematic papers on informal workers and institutional diversity (see paragraphs 116 and 118 in the 2015 Progress Report). Due to the financial situation facing UNRISD during the reporting period, the planned workshop was postponed.

- **Beijing, China.** Co-organized by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) and to be held on 28-29 June 2016, this workshop was to bring together representatives from the research teams working on the case studies of Russia and China, as well as the author of the thematic paper on decentralization (see paragraph 115 of the 2015 Progress Report). The workshop was to be one part of a larger conference on Social Governance and Anti-Corruption for the Sustainable Development Goals, which was organized and funded by CASS.

Due to UNRISD's financial situation, the workshop was held with reduced size and scope, without the participation of the research team working on the Russian country case study or the thematic author. The research team working on the China case study presented their interim reports during the conference, with participation and feedback from Senior Research Coordinator Ilcheong Yi.

Plan for rescheduled project workshop

75. A project workshop in which all the research teams and thematic authors will present and discuss their research findings has been scheduled to take place in Johannesburg on 24–26 May 2017. Replacing the three previously scheduled workshops, this workshop will bring together representatives from research teams conducting the country and country cluster case studies (China, India, Indonesia, Russia, South Africa and the MENA region), as well as the authors of the two country papers (Brazil and Rwanda) and thematic papers, and local experts and stakeholders. A public seminar is also foreseen, in partnership with the Centre for Social Development in Africa, on the changing role of civil society in service delivery in China, Russia and South Africa.

Publications

76. Most thematic papers and country teams' papers commissioned for the project are nearly complete and selected outputs will be published in 2017. Two project briefs and a research note were published during the reporting period.

- *Changing Demands, Emerging Providers: New Directions in Social Policy in China* (UNRISD Project Brief 14, February 2016)
- *Redrawing the Welfare Map: New Directions in Social Policy in the Mena Region* (UNRISD Project Brief 15, October 2016)
- Ellen Ehmke and Khayaat Fakier. *Making Public Employment Schemes Work: Insights from Civil Society Engagement in India and South Africa*. UNRISD Research Note, November 2016.

Country and country cluster case studies

China (See paragraphs 91–93 in the 2015 Progress Report.)

77. In 2016, the China case study research team (Bingqin Li, Lijie Fang, Jing Wang and Bo Hu) submitted the following draft papers:

- *Social Organizations and Old Age Services in Urban Communities in China: Stabilizing Networks?*

- *Policy Process Diffusion: Transforming the Governance Model of Urbanization in Chinese Cities*
- *New Directions in Social Policy in China: Overview Report*

78. At the end of the reporting period, these three papers were under internal review. The research team will present revised versions of these papers at the workshop in Johannesburg in May 2017.

India (See paragraphs 94–96 in the 2015 Progress Report.)

79. In 2016, the India case study research team (Sanjay Ruparelia, John Harriss, M. Vijayabaskar and Gayathri Balagopal) submitted one paper, *Primary Education in India: New Policy Initiatives and Their Outcomes*. Two further draft papers, on poverty alleviation and on health care, are expected in early 2017.

Indonesia (See paragraphs 97–99 in the 2015 Progress Report.)

80. In 2016, the Indonesia case study research team (Alexandra Kaasch, Mulyadi Sumarto and Brooke Wilmsen) submitted the following draft papers.

- *Indonesian Social Policy Development in the Context of Overseas Development Aid*, which has been sent for external review and will be published as a working paper in early 2017.
- *New Directions in Social Policy in the Developing World: Learning from the Indonesian Health Insurance Programme*, which is currently being revised.
- *Indonesian Social Policy in a Context of Global Social Governance*, which is currently being revised.

81. The research team will present revised versions of these papers at the workshop in Johannesburg in May 2017.

Russia (See paragraphs 100–102 in the 2015 Progress Report.)

82. In 2016, the Russia case study research team (Linda Cook, Anna Tarasenko, Elena Iarskaia-Smirnova, Anna Gotlib) completed scheduled interviews in Moscow, Samara Oblast and the Republic of Karelia. Despite government policy establishing that 15 percent of social policy allocations was to go to civil society organizations (CSOs) and/or private businesses, the researchers have found that this has not been the case in practice. The researchers have found that in the three selected regions, there has been limited contracting of CSOs for social service delivery. As a result, the team is preparing to conduct additional interviews in regions with higher rates of contracting in order to identify why this difference exists. The draft papers are expected to be delivered in time for the workshop in Johannesburg in May 2017.

South Africa (See paragraphs 103–105 in the 2015 Progress Report.)

83. In 2016, the South Africa case study research team (Sophie Plagerson, Leila Patel, Tessa Hochfeld and Marianne Ulriksen) submitted the following draft papers:

- *Gendered Social and Economic Outcomes of Social Security in South Africa: Are they Redistributive and Transformative?*, which is currently under internal review
- *Are South Africa's Social, Economic and Environmental Policies Complementary? The Role of Policy Mandates and Policy Actors*, which has been sent for external review
- *Political and Institutional Drivers of Social Security Policy in South Africa*, which has been sent for external review and will be published as a working paper in early 2017

Middle East and North Africa I (See paragraphs 106–108 in the 2015 Progress Report.)

84. In 2016, the MENA I research team (Rana Jawad, Hicham Mansour, Nidhal Ben Cheikh, Abed Ayyad and Nora Aboushady) submitted a draft report, which was reviewed internally and returned to the research team for revision. The revised report will be presented by the research team at the workshop in Johannesburg in May 2017.

Middle East and North Africa II (See paragraphs 109–112 in the 2015 Progress Report.)

85. In 2016, the MENA II research team (Heath Prince, Yara Halasa and Amna Khan) submitted a draft report, which is being reviewed internally and will be returned to the research team for revision. The revised report will be presented by the research team at the workshop in Johannesburg in May 2017.

Country Research Papers: Brazil and Rwanda

86. The Rwanda country paper by Chika Ezeanya-Esiobu, *The Rise of Homegrown Ideas and Grassroots Voices* (see paragraph 113 in the 2015 Progress Report) was undergoing final revisions in view of publication as an UNRISD working paper in early 2017. The paper will be presented at the workshop in Johannesburg in May 2017.

87. The second draft of the Brazil country paper by Lena Lavinias, *Is There a Brazilian Welfare Regime?* (see paragraph 114 in the 2015 Progress Report), was submitted in 2016 and is currently being revised by the author following a second round of internal review. The final version is expected in early 2017 and will be presented at the workshop in Johannesburg in May 2017.

Thematic Papers

88. The second draft of the paper by Dele Olowu, *Decentralization and Related Institutional Issues* (see paragraph 115 of the 2015 Progress Report), was submitted in 2016. Following a second round of internal review, the paper is being revised by the author in view of publication in 2017.

89. The first draft of Rina Agarwala's paper, *Incorporating Informal Workers into 21st Century Social Contracts* (see paragraph 116 of the 2015 Progress Report), was submitted in 2016 and is currently under internal review. A revised draft will be presented at the workshop in Johannesburg in May 2017.

90. The first draft of the paper by Smita Srinivas, *Institutional-Evolutionary Analysis and Industry-Based Methods for Social Policy* (see paragraph 118 of the 2015 Progress Report), was submitted in 2016 and is currently under internal review. A revised draft will be presented at the workshop in Johannesburg in May 2017.

Communications and Impact

91. The project's impact and communication strategy aims at improving knowledge and understanding of the newly emerging institutions, actors and processes of social policy making and implementation, particularly in emerging and developing countries through various publications and events (paragraph 99 of the 2015 Progress Report).

92. Research findings from the project, and those from *Towards Universal Social Security in Emerging Economies*, fed into chapter 2 of the Flagship Report, which was written by Ilcheong Yi.

93. The findings have also attracted the attention of a range of stakeholders in the development community, both in the Global North and South. The following presentations were delivered by Ilcheong Yi during the reporting period.

- “Transformative Interactions between Social Policy and SSEs in Developing Countries” (based on the Rwanda and Indian case studies) at the Conference on the Social Economy and Alternative Development Model in Asia in Seoul (April)
- “New Trends and Innovations in Social Policies of the Global South” at the International Workshop on Welfare Regimes in Asia and Scandinavia in Comparative Perspective: Changes and Challenges in Oslo (May)
- “Transformative Interactions between Social Policy and SSEs in Developing Countries” with a focus on integrated cash transfers and SSEs at the 2nd International Symposium on Asian Development Studies: Asian Development: Past and New Interpretation in Kuala Lumpur (September)
- “Leave No One Behind and Agenda 2030: A Social Policy Mandate”, a symposium for German Federal Government Ministers and mayors in Bonn (November)
- “Inclusive Social Policy: India in Comparative Perspective”, an academic consultation in Oxford (November)
- “Transformative Social Policy in East Asia: Lessons for African Development Planners” at UN-IDEP course for African development officials and decision makers in Dakar (August)

94. *This project is coordinated by Ilcheong Yi. In 2016, assistance was provided by Kelly Stetter (Research Analyst), Giulia Scaroni and Saskia Sickinger (Research Interns).*

95. *Funding is provided by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds.*

Towards Universal Social Security in Emerging Economies

Background

96. This research project examined programmes for income and health security in selected middle-income emerging economies that reformed or extended social security in recent decades: Brazil, China, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Thailand and Venezuela.

97. The project explored the diverse pathways to extending social security, with the goal of understanding the political, social, economic and institutional arrangements that enhance the availability, affordability and accessibility of programmes for income and health security.

98. Research for the project concluded in 2015 (see paragraphs 126–127 in the 2015 Progress Report). During the reporting period, work was completed on the final output of the project, an edited volume which focuses specifically on the health-

related dimensions of the project (see paragraphs 128–146 in the 2015 Progress Report). This volume is to be published with Palgrave Macmillan, the seventeenth volume in the joint UNRISD/Palgrave series, *Social Policy in a Development Context*.

Publication of the final edited volume

99. During the reporting period, the volume was recommended for publication by external reviewer Krishna D. Rao (Johns Hopkins University), commenting that “Overall, this book is an interesting read and informative. It spans several countries and provides a rich resource for knowing about country experiences with universal health coverage.”

100. Following the receipt of the review in January 2016, individual chapters were returned to authors in order to address and incorporate the reviewer’s comments and suggestions. This was followed by a period of extensive copy editing to prepare the manuscript for submission to the publisher. The manuscript was delivered to Palgrave in March 2016.

101. Due to delays resulting from the merger of Palgrave Macmillan with the publishing company Springer, UNRISD received the proof of the volume in November 2016. Publication of the volume is scheduled for January 2017.

102. The collaborators for this project at the Ministry of Health / Hospital do Coração, Brazil, will also publish a translation of the volume in Portuguese in 2017.

103. Following the publication of the volume, UNRISD will host a book launch event in early 2017 and is exploring other channels for dissemination as well.

Communication and impact

104. Research findings and key policy messages have been disseminated at international and national events and in publications. These include a one-day course on Transformative Social Policy in East Asia for development planners in Dakar, Senegal, in which Ilcheong Yi introduced civil servants from 14 African countries to the process, actors and institutions for universalization of health care in emerging economies based on the project; and Inclusive Social Policy: India in Comparative Perspective at a consultation in Oxford at which Ilcheong Yi discussed the health care systems of China, South Africa, Brazil and Russia in comparison with India. The findings also fed into chapter 2 of the Flagship Report, written by Ilcheong Yi.

105. A range of communication activities will be pursued around the launch of the edited volume, including a book seminar, a blog post and the publication of a related policy brief.

106. *This project is coordinated by Ilcheong Yi. In 2016, assistance was provided by Kelly Stetter (research analyst), and Giulia Scaroni and Saskia Sickinger (research interns).*

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

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

Linking Social Protection and Human Rights

Background

109. This activity was initiated in late 2013 by UNRISD in collaboration with the former UN Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights. It aims to improve understanding of a human rights-based approach to social protection and provide resources that can support the development of capacities to implement rights-based social protection systems. It is a web-based platform designed to provide policy makers and practitioners with a unique combination of resources: a clear explanation of fundamental principles and relevant instruments, examples of jurisprudence, and an inclusive space for engagement around experiences, best practices and innovative solutions.

Progress and activities

The standalone platform

110. A set of online resources was initially made available via the UNRISD website, and migrated in 2015 to a standalone website. The current website consists of the **Homepage**, the **About Section**, the **Framework**, **Expert Commentaries**, a **Legal Depository**, **Key Issues**, **Resources** and **News**. Throughout 2016, the platform was continually updated to include new expert commentaries, relevant research, multimedia, new legal instruments, and new court decisions and judgements, continuing to build a body of knowledge that contributes to a better understanding of the importance of creating a link between social protection and human rights in the development community.

New expert commentaries

111. Nine new expert commentaries were added to the platform in 2016:

- Stefan Hofmann – “Without My Pension I Would be Dead for a Long Time”: *Social protection for older persons affected by HIV/AIDS* (1 December 2016)
- Rockaya Aidara – *Poor Access to WASH: A barrier for women in the workplace* (16 November 2016)
- Peter Lloyd-Sherlock – *Ageing, Social Protection and Human Rights: Preventing financial abuse of older people* (20 October 2016)
- Markus Kaltenborn – *Beyond Addis: Financing social protection in the 2030 Agenda* (19 September 2016)
- Ellen Ehmke – *The Right to Employment and Social Protection in Rural Settings: The example of the Indian MGNREGA* (9 May 2016)
- Elena Gaia – *Leaving No One Behind: Social protection for children from ethnic and linguistic minorities* (24 March 2016)
- Alexandra Barrantes – *Inter-sectoral Coordination, Social Protection and Human Rights: A virtuous circle* (3 March 2016)
- Shahra Razavi – *New Wave of Austerity Puts Gender Equality (and the SDGs) at Risk* (7 March 2016)
- Deirdre McCann – *Eliminating Unacceptable Forms of Work: A global challenge* (4 February 2016)

Briefing papers

112. Three issue briefs were published under the project during the reporting period:

- The Human-Rights Based Approach to Social Protection

- Gender and Cash Transfers: A Human Rights-Based Approach
- Sanitation and Social Protection: The Human Rights-Based Approach

113. Two further briefs are planned for 2017. The topics of these briefs are:

- rights-based social protection for persons with disabilities
- the importance of gender-disaggregated data for human rights-based social protection in post-conflict settings.

Communications and impact

114. Between January and December 2016 the platform received 34,967 visitors and 63,458 reads, with both figures increasing month-on-month.

115. UNRISD regularly promotes the platform and its activities—events, posting of new expert commentaries, videos, etc.—via its own social media channels (Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn). Platform partners also promote the platform through their own social media channels.

116. UNRISD and other partners promoted the platform at events worldwide, including the Eighth Ministerial Forum for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (organized by ECLAC, UNDP and Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation in Santo Domingo in October), a Workshop on Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes in the Arab Region (organized by ESCWA) and Social Protection Systems – Tying the Knots, a conference organized by Bonn-Rhein-Sieg University of Applied Sciences in Bonn, Germany.

117. UNRISD produced nine videos on topics related to the linkages between social protection and human rights using footage from events that took place during the reporting period (described below), as well as an additional video in the *Putting Human Rights-Based Social Protection into Practice* series, bringing the total number of videos in that series to six.

118. Other organizations, such as the Inter-American Social Protection Network (IASPN) of the Organization of American States, socialprotection.org, Development Pathways, the Southern Africa Social Protection Network (SASPEN), the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI), and the Institute for Development Studies (IDS) have used the platform as a resource for training courses for practitioners, featured links on their websites and in newsletters, and promoted the platform on their social media channels.

119. Following a request from the Uganda Social Protection Platform in 2015 for assistance in developing rights-based social protection systems and programmes on the ground, during the reporting period UNRISD consulted with other platform partners, in particular the ILO, on possible ways that the platform and its resources could be leveraged as part of training and capacity development activities that would respond to such requests. This will be further explored if new funding is secured for the platform in 2017.

120. In 2016 UNRISD continued its collaboration with socialprotection.org, disseminating relevant research and platform resources via this related information hub. The planning and execution of a joint webinar for social protection and human rights researchers, policy maker and practitioners will be explored in 2017.

Events

121. UNRISD (co-)organized five events in 2016 to raise awareness and visibility of the Social Protection and Human Rights platform, and to demonstrate the linkages between social protection and other areas of sustainable development:

- 27 June: UNRISD held **Building Livelihoods and Promoting Rights? The Graduation Approach to Social Protection** as part of its Seminar Series. This event was a debate on the Graduation approach, which was pioneered by BRAC, and its strengths and weaknesses in providing rights-based social protection.
- 25 May: UNRISD, UNAIDS and ILO held a joint event, **Fast-Tracking Social Protection to End AIDS: A Panel Discussion**. The event brought together international, government and civil society experts to discuss the UNAIDS report by the same name which was released in 2015. This discussion was part of a series of events hosted by international organizations, governments and civil society before the High-Level Meeting on Ending Aids held in New York in June.
- 13 May: UNRISD held **Informality and Income Insecurity: Is Basic Income a Universal Solution?** as part of its Seminar Series. Experts from civil society, international organizations and governments discussed experiences with universal basic income (UBI). Panellists, including a representative from the Swiss government, presented arguments for and against UBI. This event took place shortly before the Swiss vote, and was an opportunity for UNRISD to engage directly with an issue affecting the Swiss population.
- 9 March: UNRISD, ILO, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Geneva, OHCHR and the UN Independent Expert on Foreign Debt and Human Rights held a joint event; **Economic Inequality, Financial Crises and Human Rights**. This was an official side event of the 31st Session of the Human Rights Council. Experts examined the rights implications of inequality by exploring the linkages between social protection, wealth, income inequality and human rights, with a particular focus on economic and financial crises. Panellists also discussed methods for creating stronger links between analytical work on economic inequality, financial crisis and human rights, and the work of UN human rights monitoring bodies. The UN Independent Expert on Foreign Debt and Human Rights' report (A/HRC/31/60) was the basis for the discussion.
- 7 March: UNRISD and the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) hosted **WASH, Women and Welfare: Social Protection from a Gender Perspective**, an official side event of the 31st Session of the Human Rights Council. Experts from international organizations, civil society, academia and government contextualized access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) within a rights-based social protection framework. The meeting consisted of two panels: the first, which examined existing legal frameworks and the second, which shared experiences of efforts to incorporate a rights-based, gender-sensitive implementation of these frameworks at the country level. This event was sponsored by the Governments of Finland, Germany and Spain.

122. Platform partners have also held events under the scope of the platform, including:

- 31 October–1 November: ECLAC hosted **Avances y desafíos de la institucionalidad social en América Latina y el Caribe: Caminos hacia una protección social universal bajo el enfoque de derechos**, a two-day technical workshop to help Latin American and Caribbean countries

develop legal and regulatory frameworks to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and sustainability of rights-based social protection systems.

- 19–20 July: ESCWA hosted a workshop on **(Conditional) Cash Transfers in the Arab Region**. The event brought together policy makers in the region to share their experiences and discuss the role that cash transfers can play in providing human rights-based social protection.

Other event participation and outreach activities

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

- 8 November: UNRISD presented the platform to a group of **social protection practitioners from Latin America**, hosted by Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Geneva.
- 10 October: UNRISD participated in a World Health Organization **Consultation on the draft Global Action Plan** on public health response to dementia, providing input on the importance of a rights-based social protection framework in prevention and treatment of dementia, both for people with dementia and their caregivers.
- 12 August: UNRISD provided instruction at the UN African Institute for Economic Development and Planning Course on **Social Policy for Development Planners** on social security and human rights in emerging economies.
- 11 March: UNRISD presented the platform to a group of **social protection practitioners from Asia and Africa**, hosted by the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Geneva.

124. A meeting of the Advisory Group (whose composition has not changed, see paragraph 113 of the 2014 Progress Report) is planned for 2017. Several members engaged with the platform throughout the reporting period, notably through participation in events and providing substantive input on issue briefs and expert commentaries, and suggesting resources and legal cases for addition to the platform.

Partnerships

125. In 2016, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) joined the platform, bringing the total number of partners to 11:

- UNRISD
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
- Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

126. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has expressed interest in joining. This partnership will be explored in 2017.

127. Organizations outside the UN system have shown interest in participating in the platform, demonstrating the relevance of this initiative and continued positive response. Discussions are under way among the platform partners and will continue in 2017 concerning the best ways to engage non-UN entities in the platform.

Future directions

128. The activities described above were carried out during the reporting period thanks to a no-cost extension of the funding agreement with Finland to use unexpended monies between 1 January and 31 December 2016.

129. UNRISD prepared a new funding proposal and submitted it to Finland in December. With new dedicated funding UNRISD could further expand the project's impact in a range of areas, such as the following:

- Conduct and communicate original research on good practices and innovative approaches, as well as how to overcome challenges, in implementing the human rights-based approach to social protection, and explore mainstream assumptions about social protection and economic, social and cultural rights.
- Continue to raise awareness of and facilitate learning about the links between social protection and human rights by hosting relevant events and maintaining a living repertoire of resources.
- Leverage the platform's institutional home in International Geneva to engage with the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and other treaty bodies under the auspices of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; as well as with the ILO's tripartite processes related to designing, implementing and monitoring national social protection floors.
- Support-national level implementation of national Social Protection Floors through advisory activities, capacity building and other relevant assistance in collaboration with platform partners.
- Promote the incorporation of a HRBA to social protection in assessment tools, such as the Inter Agency Social Protection Assessment Tools.

130. In 2016 Doreen Akiyo Yomoah (*Development Communications Consultant*) managed the platform, activities and partnerships, with support from UNRISD's Communications and Outreach (C&O) Unit (Joannah Caborn, Sergio Sandoval Fonseca and David Vergari), and overall supervision from Jenifer Freedman. Substantive advice was provided by UNRISD Research Coordinators Ilcheong Yi and Katja Hujo, and former UNRISD Research Coordinator Valeria Esquivel.

131. Funding was provided by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds.

Welfare, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Prisoners: Lessons from Successful Experiences

Background

132. In August 2016, UNRISD was approached by the National Center for Social Studies, a government think tank affiliated with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, about producing a report on successful experiences in prisoner welfare, rehabilitation and reintegration, drawing on examples from a diverse sample of countries with a strong record in these areas.

133. The project aims to explore conducive institutional and policy environments for better correctional services and human rights for prison inmates based on evidence from Canada, Japan, Malaysia and Norway, and to contribute to the improvement of prison and correctional services in the sense that they enhance the order and safety of prisons, increase the well-being of inmates and their families and enhance the capability of inmates to reintegrate into society.

134. The main research dimension of this project is correctional services, which include jail, prison and a variety of community-based sanctions such as probation, parole and electronic monitoring and house arrest. Acknowledging the importance of the safe and humane custody and supervision of inmates, the focus of this project is placed on the institutions and policies assisting in the rehabilitation of inmates and their safe reintegration into the community.

135. This research does not seek to provide broad prescriptions as to which policies work and which do not, but rather, aims to understand how and why the institutions in the four above-mentioned cases are effective in realizing rehabilitation ideals. It probes the question of how and why certain institutions and policies can contribute to reducing recidivism and reintegrating inmates into family and society in specific contexts.

136. It particularly focuses on:

- systems of custody and rehabilitation of inmates, including rules, regulations and policies affecting the welfare and capability of inmates, for example, in the areas of health, education, counselling and job training;
- systems to facilitate the reintegration of inmates into society, such as counselling and employment services ;
- systems to provide services for the welfare of inmates' families during incarceration, and services for families that facilitate the reintegration of ex-inmates into their families, such as income support and counselling; and
- the linkages between systems of custody, rehabilitation and reintegration mentioned above.

Progress and activities

137. During the reporting period, the UNRISD research team developed a concept note for this project, outlining the research questions, methodology and expected outcomes. UNRISD identified appropriate collaborators at the Institute for Penal Law and Criminology, University of Bern. These researchers are:

- Ueli Hostettler (Prisons Research Group, University of Bern)
- Ineke Regina Pruin (Prisons Research Group, University of Bern)
- Charlotte Gisler (Research Assistant)

138. The research team began work in work in September 2016 and submitted a draft report in December 2016. UNRISD will provide feedback on the draft and the research team will finalize the report in early 2017.

Communications and impact

139. The output of this project will consist of a report of approximately 25,000 words comparing four country cases of welfare, rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners and how they are regulated and institutionalized.

140. This report will be utilized by the National Institute for Social Studies as they develop their research strategy relating to correctional services and reintegration. It will additionally be of interest to policy makers, academics and representatives of civil society seeking best practices for prisoner welfare, rehabilitation within and beyond the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Other Programme Results and Impacts

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

Republic of Korea National Voluntary Review

142. UNRISD Senior Research Coordinator Ilcheong Yi provided technical assistance to the Republic of Korea in the development of its National Voluntary Review, titled *Year One of Implementing the SDGs in the Republic of Korea: From a Model of Development Success to a Vision for Sustainable Development*. This report analyses the enabling environment, prospects, challenges and opportunities for achieving the SDGs in the Republic of Korea, and reviews best practices for sharing knowledge with stakeholders at all levels of governance within and beyond the Republic of Korea. The review was presented at the 2016 High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in New York.

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

143. In 2016 UNRISD published three new working papers on migrant precarity. The papers synthesize research that was presented at a workshop convened by UNRISD and members of the World Universities Network (WUN) in Geneva in September 2015 (see paragraphs 200–205 in the 2015 Progress Report). At the workshop, researchers from an international consortium presented new empirical research findings from Asia, Africa and North America. The project focused on intraregional migration, looking in particular at the linkages between migration and social protection from a rights perspective. It considered policies and practice related to three key groups of migrants: unaccompanied children, refugees and labour migrants.

144. The following papers were published in 2016:

- Nicola Piper, Stuart Rosewarne and Matt Withers – *Redefining a Rights-Based Approach in the Context of Temporary Labour Migration in Asia*, UNRISD Working Paper 2016-11, September 2016

- Bukola Salami, Oluwakemi Amodu, Philomena Okeke-Ihejirika – *Migrant Nurses and Care Workers Rights in Canada*, UNRISD Working Paper 2016-9, August 2016
- Mimi Zou – *Regulating “Illegal Work” in China*, UNRISD Working Paper 2016-6, June 2016

Shaping and Delivering Training for Decision Makers and Activists

145. UNRISD this year continued its long-standing collaboration with the UN’s African Institute of Economic Planning and Development (UN-IDEA), with Senior Research Coordinator Ilcheong Yi lecturing during its course Social Policy for Development Planners. The course was held in Dakar, Senegal, in August 2016. Focusing on lessons to be learned from the East Asian development experience, Ilcheong Yi presented one of the eight modules in the course, which trains mid-level and senior African development officials and decision makers. Largely based on UNRISD’s *Social Policy in a Development Context* research, the course brings together officials from different sectors to understand how the synergies between policies across different domains can contribute to better social development outcomes. In this year’s course, Ilcheong Yi drew on findings from *New Directions in Social Policy* and *Towards Universal Social Security in Emerging Economies*, and also introduced an explicit human rights element using content from the web-based resource platform socialprotection-humanrights.org.

146. UNRISD also took part in a capacity-building and networking trip for civil society activists from El Salvador and Costa Rica which was organized by the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung as part of its broader engagement in building national civil society coalitions for advocacy and implementation of social protection floors. Senior Research Coordinator Katja Hujo gave a seminar on financing social protection floors, and the group was also introduced to the web-based resource platform socialprotection-humanrights.org.

Programme Development

147. A major contemporary challenge is to build on the expansion of social policies and programmes related to the MDGs, which largely focused on ameliorating problematic outcomes of development processes, to generate a more transformative approach to social policy. Such a transformative approach would respond to the global challenges of inequality, conflict and unsustainable practices. It would also identify and address structural inequalities and their drivers, including the rise of precarious employment and unemployment, particularly among youth; the gender division of labour and the unequally shared burden of care; complex forms of social disintegration, displacement, violence and conflict; and unsustainable environmental practices. In pursuing work under the UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020, the Social Policy and Development Programme examines how social policies can be instrumental to sustainable development, and financed in a sustainable and progressive way, while maintaining their intrinsic goals of protection, equity and social inclusion.

Valueworks: Effects of Financialization along the Copper Value Chain

148. UNRISD, in collaboration with a wide range of partners, was successful in raising funds from the Swiss Network for International Studies (SNIS) for a project on the development implications of financialization processes in the copper value chain. The project aims to provide a better understanding of the direct and indirect

consequences of financialized commodity trade on local life worlds and contribute to better regulation and oversight of the sector in order to move towards more ethical trading systems conducive to the vision of sustainable development. It examines social dynamics at the different nodes of a global value chain, following one single commodity, copper, from mining pits and the surrounding communities in Zambia through towns and harbours on African transport corridors, through Swiss trading firms and banks to the sites of industrial production and recycling in China.

149. The project will combine a review of the existing literature with ethnographic fieldwork on commodity trading in Switzerland and interviews with key informants in the social field of trade and trade regulation—politicians, regional administrators, civil society actors, industry experts and trade organizations—in Zambia, Switzerland and China. The research will have direct results for policy interventions relating to transparency in the commodity sector, transnational policy coherence and sustainable development in the Global South. The results will feed into policy recommendations for national and international regulatory actors.

150. UNRISD is responsible for two background papers and a case study in Zambia. A first SNIS workshop presenting and discussing all successful SNIS projects that will start research in 2017 was held on 6 October in Geneva. The project runs from January 2017 to December 2018.

151. *Katja Hujo is coordinating the UNRISD contribution to this project. Funding comes from the Swiss Network for International Studies, with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds.*

Social Policy in Post-Conflict and Crisis Settings

152. As part of a portfolio of research proposals on the theme of Social Policy in Post-Conflict and Crisis Settings, UNRISD developed two further project ideas during the reporting period focusing on the role of social policy in addressing migrant precarity and strengthening the potential for migration to contribute to overall levels of development.

Social Policy for the Integration of Displaced Persons in East Africa: Enhancing Knowledge and Building Capacity

153. In consultation with UNHCR and others, UNRISD prepared a proposal for research on the role of social policies in facilitating successful integration of displaced people in two East African countries, Uganda and Tanzania, which represent different models of refugee policy and openness to local integration.

154. The overall objective is to enhance understanding of how social policy mechanisms can work in these settings to the mutual benefit of refugees and host communities alike, and to strengthen the knowledge and capacity among major stakeholders to design and implement such policies. The lessons drawn from the proposed research will be directly pertinent for the East African region and more widely relevant for other parts of the world faced with protracted refugee crisis situations.

155. The proposed research consists of surveys of refugees and displaced persons living in selected camps as well as refugees in urban settings with connections to camps, alongside interviews with policy makers and representatives of civil society. This will be combined with knowledge sharing and training workshops for host country civil servants and other relevant stakeholders to discuss the gaps and

limitations in social policy systems with regard to refugees, and to provide them with an evidence base from which to develop appropriate policy tools to facilitate integration of displaced people. The proposal was submitted to the UN DESA 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Sub-Fund in July 2016.

Promoting the Human Security Approach in Livelihoods Initiatives for Refugee Integration

156. The proposed research, developed in consultation with UNHCR and Good Neighbours International, an INGO, aims to increase awareness of the human security approach and enhance capacity to mainstream the approach in the process of promoting the local integration of refugees in Tanzania. It will study the Good Neighbors International Nyarugusu Common Market model of livelihoods programming for refugees from a human security perspective, and develop recommendations on how to explicitly mainstream the human security approach into livelihoods activities, in particular those related to bottom-up empowerment through the market governance mechanism. In the Tanzanian context, these recommendations can inform how this approach is extended to other camps. On a larger scale, these recommendations can enhance UNHCR's guidelines and training materials relating to human security and its application in refugee integration settings. The proposal was submitted to the UN Trust Fund for Human Security in September 2016.

157. The above projects were developed by Ilcheong Yi. In 2016, assistance was provided by Kelly Stetter (research analyst), and Giulia Scaroni and Saskia Sickinger (research interns). Support was from UNRISD institutional funds.

Gender and Development

158. The year 2016 again demonstrated the relevance of the Institute's research programme on Gender and Development to international debates, in particular the gender-related goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

159. Chapter 3 of the 2016 Flagship Report, *Policy Innovations for Transformative Change*, explores the transformative potential of care policies (target 5.4), supporting countries in the implementation of the care target in a transformative way that safeguards the rights and well-being of both caregivers (mainly women and girls) and care receivers. In addition to the cutting-edge research on care, work continued on gender and rural development, and the politics of women's claims-making.

160. A new project, *Feminist Analysis of Social and Solidarity Economy Practices: Views from Latin America and India*, was launched in January 2016. This project is funded by the Swiss Network of International Studies (SNIS) and led by The Graduate Institute (Geneva), and UNRISD's Gender and Development and Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development programmes are participating as research partners along with other institutions. The project is not only pushing the knowledge frontier on SSE, a research area UNRISD has promoted within and outside the UN since 2012, but is also an example of collaboration across research programmes within UNRISD, ensuring the integration of gender across the work of the Institute.

161. A highlight of the year was the finalization of the project, *When and Why Do States Respond to Women's Claims? Understanding Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change in*

Asia, resulting in a high volume of publications and a focus on national-level policy engagement and outreach activities.

162. UNRISD published the report of the research-advocacy-policy workshop, *Substantive Equality for Women: Connecting Human Rights and Public Policy*, which had been jointly organized with UN Women and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in June 2015. This activity established a dialogue between key individuals from human rights bodies, UN agencies, civil society and academia about how economic and social policy can contribute to advancing women's economic and social rights within the UN system and beyond. UNRISD also produced a set of four videos from this workshop; by the end of the reporting period they had been viewed nearly 1,000 times.

163. The results of a scoping study carried out by UNRISD, the Centre for Chinese Agricultural Policy (CCAP) and other Chinese partners were summarized and published during the reporting period in a four-page UNRISD issue brief titled *Gender Dimensions of Livelihood Security in Dryland Areas of China* (see paragraphs 189-193 in the 2014 Progress Report). The study found that there is limited understanding of issues at the intersection of environmental and climate change, livelihoods and gender, with little sex disaggregated data or gendered analysis of problems and impacts, and a need for capacity development to undertake such work. Overall, ecological and climate-related issues are more likely to be seen as problems caused in part by human action, but requiring technical solutions that often neglect household livelihood strategies.

164. The gender dimensions of water and food security and livelihoods in dryland areas were also explored in an UNRISD working paper published during the reporting period, *The Gender Dimension of Drought in Fedis Woreda District, Ethiopia: Assessing Gender-Disaggregated Susceptibility and Coping Capacity for Better Policy Design and Practice* (by research intern Diletta Carmi).

165. Work on the project *Feminization, Agricultural Transformation and Rural Employment (FATE)* was discontinued during the reporting period.

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

Background

166. This research project sought 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, paragraphs 164-179 in the 2014 Progress Report, and paragraphs 243-275 in the 2015 Progress Report for further background).

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

Progress and activities

168. The project concluded in July 2016 with submission of the final reports to the Ford Foundation, which had provided the funding for the project. The reporting period was dedicated to the finalization of project outputs and their presentation and dissemination within academia, the UN, and at the national level, mainly in the case study countries.

169. There was a high volume of project outputs during the reporting period, including UNRISD working papers, comprehensive research reports on the India and Indonesia country studies, research and policy briefs, and videos.

170. The delay in finalization and publication of the Chinese case study persisted (as did lack of communication from the research team; see paragraph 251 in the 2015 Progress Report) and, with no improvement in sight, the contract with the China research team was cancelled during the reporting period. With the agreement of the funder, the remaining resources were reallocated to other project activities.

171. A collection of articles from the project was submitted in February to the journal *Development and Change* for a special issue. The editorial board accepted three of the submitted papers to be published after minor revision.

Policy implications

172. The following implications for policy makers, funding agencies and women's human rights defenders can be drawn from the research findings (for a summary of the research findings, see paragraphs 252-266 in the 2015 Progress Report).

- **Guarantee women the right to organize and participate.** Though this is equally important for all policy issues, from violence against women to women's land rights, it is particularly crucial for domestic workers. Supporting and encouraging the unionization of domestic workers requires also to remove barriers such as lack of time and space to engage in political activities.
- **Strengthen women's movements, especially feminist movements, which are pivotal in paving the way for gender-egalitarian legal reform.** One way to support these movements is to mobilize funding for their political activities, which happen over the longer term. When funding is reduced and shifted towards short-term project-based funding, organizations tend to be weakened and often stop advocacy activities. Financial backing from states and international donors is essential to support collective action for women's empowerment and their human rights. Another way to strengthen women's movements is supporting their technical knowledge through collaboration with professionals such as lawyers and scholars. They have the capacity to draft legislative proposals, know the legislative mechanisms for policy change and legal reform, and are aware of mechanisms to hold states accountable (for examples by using international declarations and conventions).
- **Improve women's movements' knowledge of, and access to, international human rights law and review processes** such as those implemented by the Committee on the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the UN's Human Rights Council.
- **Strengthen the connections between local, national and international women's organizations,** including UN agencies. International and

transnational organizations support local and national collective action through knowledge transfer, capacity-building and exchange of experiences.

- **Enhance solidarity between women's organizations and other movements** by creating alliances and building consensus on demands to be raised to governments.
- **Connect with champions within the state**, including members of women's national machineries, and network with women and men in decision-making positions.
- **Use mass and social media**, which are crucial for making women's demands visible and reaching out to supporters.

Future research directions

173. The project findings suggest the following areas for further research.

- **Implementation:** Mobilization for new legal and policy frameworks is the first step to realize women's human rights, but how do women's movements mobilize to push states to implement these frameworks?
- **Resistance to change:** Women's claims that question the foundations of patriarchy and patriarchal gender roles are excluded from policy change. What are possible and effective strategies to counter this resistance to change?
- **Capacity building:** Mobilization for policy change requires technical skills. What can be done to support women's movements technically to be able to dialogue with policy makers, and how can this knowledge be made sustainable?
- **Voice and representation:** Since women's movements are heterogeneous and not all women activists work for progressive change, how can we ensure that women's rights are effectively represented within the state, civil society and in the private sector, going beyond the mere presence of women? How can we make sure that feminist women and men are in positions of power, from where they can advocate for women's rights?

Communications and impact

Project outputs

174. Throughout the project cycle a wide range of outputs were produced in order to communicate the research and its findings to a broad range of advocacy, policy and research audiences at the national and international levels.

175. Research Reports: The Indian and Indonesian country case study reports were published during the reporting period, after a round of internal comments as well as feedback from the external project advisors (Jude Howell, Renu Khanna and Ines Smyth).

- S. Chigateri, A. Ghosh and M. Zaidi – *Locating the Processes of Policy Change in the Context of Anti-Rape and Domestic Worker Mobilizations in India*, April 2016.
- S. W. Eddyono, E. Fanani, D.A. Sabaniah, Y. Maurice, H. Ghazali, J. Warlif, S. Velayati and F. Ciciek – *When and Why the State Responds to Women's Demands: Understanding Gender Equality Policy Change in Indonesia* (in English and Bahasa), July 2016.

176. Working Papers

- Rao, N. and P. Cagna, *Feminist Mobilization, Claims Making and Policy Change: Insights from Asia*. UNRISD Working Paper 2016-14, September 2016.
- A.M. Goetz and R. Jenkins – *Feminist Activism and the Politics of Reform: When and Why Do States Respond to Demands for Gender-Equality Policies?* UNRISD Working Paper 2016-13, September 2016.
- G. Kelkar – *Between Protest and Policy: Women Claim their Right to Agricultural Land in Rural China and India*. UNRISD Working Paper 2016-10, August 2016.
- J. True – *Ending Violence Against Women in Asia: International Norm Diffusion and Global Opportunity Structures for Policy Change*, UNRISD Working Paper 2016-5, June 2016.

177. *Women Workers and the Politics of Claims Making in a Globalized Economy* by Naila Kabeer was published as UNRISD Working Paper No. 13 during the previous reporting period (September 2015). **Research Notes** summarizing the key messages of this paper, and of the Goetz and Jenkins paper, were also published in 2015.

178. The project's final **research and policy briefs** were published during the current reporting period. These publications situate the research within wider social development debates, synthesize its findings and draw out issues for consideration in decision-making processes. They offer a concise format of use to policy makers, advocates, practitioners, researchers and others.

- *At the Crossroads of Class and Gender: Challenges to Realizing Domestic Workers' Labour Rights*, UNRISD Research and Policy Brief No. 20 (prepared by P. Cagna and J. Caborn Wengler)
- *Confronting Violence Against Women: The Power of Women's Movements*, UNRISD Research and Policy Brief No. 21 (prepared by P. Cagna and J. Caborn Wengler)

179. Earlier in the project cycle, three **project briefs** had been published. These provide a concise summary of the project case studies, situating them within wider social development debates; outlining their focus, objectives and methodology; and highlighting interim findings.

- *When and Why do States Respond to Women's Claims? Understanding Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change in Asia*, UNRISD Project Brief No. 5 (2013)
- *A Long History of Mobilization: Understanding Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change in India*, UNRISD Project Brief No. 9 (2015)
- *Democratic Transition and Women's Rights: Understanding Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change in Indonesia*, UNRISD Project Brief No. 10 (2015)

180. A **think piece** by Ines Smyth (Senior Gender Advisor at Oxfam Great Britain), *Influencing Policy for Gender Justice: The Role of International Non-Governmental Organizations*, was published in October 2014.

181. Journal articles and book chapter

- P. Cagna and N. Rao (2016). "Feminist mobilisation for policy change on violence against women: insights from Asia", *Gender and Development*, 24(2):277-290

- N. Rao (2013). When and Why Do States Respond to Women's Claims? Understanding Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change in Asia (a note on the project in the Views, Events and Debates section of Gender and Development, 21(3):583-85.
- A. Ghosh (forthcoming). An Invisible Labour: Understanding Claims Making and Policy Change for Domestic Workers in India (contribution to an edited volume as follow-up of the National Conference on "Labour (Un)Divided: Categories and Collectivities" organized by the School of Women's Studies, Jadavpur University, Kolkata, 18-20 November 2015).

182. Following several rounds of peer review, a set of three articles from the project have been accepted for publication in the journal *Development and Change*, as a "cluster" on Feminist Mobilization, Claims Making and Policy Change (forthcoming 2017):

- A.M. Goetz and R. Jenkins, *Feminist Activism and the Politics of Reform: When and Why do States Respond to Demands for Gender-Equality Policies?*
- N. Kabeer, *Women Workers and the Politics of Claims Making: The Local and the Global*
- N. Rao, *Global Agendas, Local Norms: Mobilizing around Unpaid Care Work in Asia*

183. Two other articles were also submitted for consideration as part of the special cluster but were not selected. These papers may be submitted for publication elsewhere.

- S. Chigateri and M. Zaidi, *From Mathura to Nirbhaya: Analysing Anti-Rape Mobilizations and State Responses in India*
- S.W. Eddyono, E. Fanani and Y. Maurice, *Mobilizing Voices for Domestic Worker Protection in Indonesia*

184. One further article submitted as part of the set was not selected for inclusion in the cluster but was considered an interesting paper in its own right, and the authors were invited to submit it to the journal as a stand-alone piece:

- Sri Wiyanti Eddyono, Estu Fanani and Dini Anitasari: *The Dynamics of Mobilization for Gender-Egalitarian Policy Change in Indonesia: Learning from the Advocacy for the Anti-Domestic Violence and Anti-Pornography Acts*

185. **Video playlist** (Concept: Paola Cagna; Production: Sergio Sandoval, UNRISD) A playlist of six short videos was produced and posted on YouTube between March and July 2016. In each video, a project researcher discusses her/his contribution to the project. The videos were produced based on footage recorded at a range of events over the project cycle, and offer viewers an alternative entry point into the written research outputs. During the reporting period this set of videos were viewed over 1,000 times.

- Activating Equality: How Women's Movements Mobilize for Policy Change (Nitya Rao introduces the topic in this six-minute video)
- Claiming Their Rights: How Women's Movements Mobilize for Policy Change (from the UNRISD Seminar Series, October 2015)
- Women Workers and the Politics of Claims Making in a Globalized Economy (Naila Kabeer speaking)
- What Do Feminists Want and How Do They Get It? Governance and Women's Claims Making (A.M. Goetz and R. Jenkins speaking)

- Claiming Domestic Workers' Labour Rights in India (Aneshwaa Ghosh from the Institute of Social Studies Trust in New Delhi speaking)
- Women's Mobilization on Violence Against Women in India (Mubashira Zaidi from the Institute of Social Studies Trust in New Delhi speaking)

186. Three further videos are forthcoming:

- Between Protest and Policy: Women Claim their Right to Land (G. Kelkar speaking)
- Women's Mobilization on Violence Against Women in Indonesia (S.W. Eddyono speaking)
- Claiming Domestic Workers' Labour Rights in Indonesia (S.W. Eddyono speaking)

Events and activities

187. Ongoing communication of project activities was ensured during the reporting period via the UNRISD website, social media and UNRISD eBulletin, in close collaboration with the UNRISD Communication and Outreach Unit.

188. The research continued to have visible impacts, in particular at the national level, as country teams, with the support of UNRISD, reached out to policy makers and women's rights activists to share research findings and recommendations and feed them into policy processes.

Policy influence in Indonesia

189. In the short run, women's rights activists engaged as research collaborators in the project have improved their understanding of the mechanisms for women's advocacy groups and movements in their countries to engage with processes of policy making at national and subnational levels. This capacity development to which the project has contributed is the first step for a long-term improvement in the ways in which claims on behalf of women can be effectively made and realized.

190. Following a series of dissemination events held in Indonesia during 2015, and a policy paper based on the project's research findings that was distributed at these events, the National Advocacy Network for Domestic Workers' Protection (JAL-PRT) and the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) joined forces in 2016 to advocate for a national law on domestic workers' labour rights. The recommendations drawn from the research findings were crucial to foster this collaboration. Members of the research team have been invited by the National Commission on Violence against Women to be a part of the team drafting new legislation against sexual violence. They are also supporting the process of building stronger and sustainable links between the government commission and JAL-PRT.

Media coverage in India

191. The India research partner, ISST, has led the effective communication of the research at the national level via a range of channels, including regular updates and dissemination of the final project outputs via its website and the ISST Newsletter⁴ as well as face-to-face events. In September 2016, the Indian research team partnered with the Heinrich-Boell-Foundation's Delhi Office to host a national workshop to

⁴ http://www.isstindia.org/newsletter/1472575609_inner_ISST_Newsletter_Jan-Jun_16.pdf

share the research findings national stakeholders at the XXI Gender and Economic Policy Discussion Forum titled *Visibilising the Invisible: Mobilizations of Domestic Workers and the Regulation of Domestic Work in India*. The workshop brought together relevant research and advocacy stakeholders to discuss emerging issues in relation to claiming the rights of domestic workers in India and suggest improved strategies for advocacy. The Research Report on the India study was used extensively for an in-depth article in the *Hindustan Times*, “The help at home: No laws yet to help victims of injustice in India” by Poulomi Banerjee (14 December 2016).

192. With much for the international level dissemination having taken place in the previous reporting period (see paragraphs 267-272 in the 2015 Progress Report), Nitya Rao, UNRISD external project coordinator, presented the research paper “Global Agendas, Local Norms: Mobilizing around Unpaid Care Work in Asia at the Conference Gender Equality Norms and the Politics of Development Cooperation on 18-20 May 2016 in Copenhagen, Denmark. The paper describes the emerging collective action attempts around the issue of unpaid care work across China, India and Indonesia.

193. This project was coordinated by Nitya Rao (external project coordinator) and Paola Cagna (research analyst). Funding was provided by the Ford Foundation, with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds.

Feminization, Agricultural Transition and Rural Employment

Background

194. This research project, led by the University of Bern, aims to understand the developmental and gendered impacts of wage employment in selected non-traditional agriculture exports (NTAE), using both quantitative and qualitative methods. The project explores the increasing integration of rural women into export-led agriculture, and how this may contribute to asset-building, and enhance individual well-being and capabilities, or, by contrast, increase dependencies and vulnerability. The project is based on in-depth case studies of specific crops in four countries (rubber in Laos, dry beans in Rwanda, cardamom in Nepal and quinoa in Bolivia) and cross-country comparative analysis (see paragraphs 276-278 in the 2015 Progress Report).

195. 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 project proposal in partnership with the University of Bern and research institutions in Bolivia, Laos, Nepal and Rwanda. The project was granted funding by the Swiss Programme for Research on Global Issues for Development (SDC/SNSF) in 2013, and was initiated in 2014.

Progress and activities

196. During the reporting period, Valeria Esquivel participated in the second substantive workshop in Paske, Laos, hosted by the National University of Laos on 18-24 January. She facilitated two interactive sessions on research methods, in particular on country case comparison.

197. As a research partner, UNRISD was to contribute to a range activities during the project duration (2014–2019), including lead responsibility for cross-country

comparative analysis; support to the country-based research teams, in particular in strengthening their capacity to undertake gender analysis; and contributing to communications and dissemination activities. As a result of staff retrenchment at UNRISD during the reporting period, the Institute's work on the project was discontinued in the autumn.

198. This project is led by the Centre for Development and Environment at the University of Bern. Through August 2016, Valeria Esquivel coordinated the contributions by UNRISD with Paola Cagna (research analyst, to April 2016) and Andrea Kaufmann (gender expert, to June 2016).

199. The project is funded by 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).

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

Background

200. Social and solidarity economy can be found in almost all sectors of the economy. Long ignored, SSE is receiving growing attention from scholars and public authorities. However, this interest remains for the most part gender blind, even though women play a major role in SSE activities. While SSE can contribute to sustainable development by providing innovative forms of production, consumption, exchange and financing, it can only be truly transformative if it also addresses the reorganization of social reproduction and integrates the political goals of gender equality and more equitable power relations. This research project aims to fill some of the gaps in SSE analysis and policies from a feminist perspective, and to show how feminist debates on social reproduction and the care economy can be enhanced through greater attention to forms of collective and solidarity based care provisions. (See paragraphs 285–296 in the 2015 Progress Report.)

201. UNRISD is a partner in this project, led by the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (Geneva), in collaboration with the Institute of Research for Development (IRD, France) and research teams in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and India. It was awarded funding by the Swiss Network for International Studies and began in December 2015. During the reporting period UNRISD's participation was a joint initiative of the Gender and Development Programme and the Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development Programme.

202. UNRISD's main contribution to the project is the comparative analysis of data produced by the country research teams; the production of policy focused outputs, such as briefs, that aim to communicate the research to an interdisciplinary audience; and the dissemination and communication of the research results and recommendations through policy dialogues and presentations. The project findings will be particularly valuable to policy makers and their advisors at local, national and international levels tasked with supporting social and solidarity economy initiatives through public policies and legislation, and with furthering gender justice.

Progress and activities

Kick-off workshop

203. The project kicked off at a two-day workshop on 28–29 January 2016 at The Graduate Institute in Geneva. The event convened all project partners and aimed to establish the parameters of collaboration among team members and for the research process.

204. As core concepts may have different understandings in diverse settings, the first part of the workshop focused on problematizing the main theoretical differences and similarities, and the conceptual understandings, relevant to the project, such as solidarity(ies), solidarity economy, plural economy, communitarian economy, care economy and social reproduction, as well as the relevance of concepts such as intersectionality, sustainability, civil society–state relationships, and power.

205. During the second part of the workshop, devoted to presentations by the research teams of their preliminary ideas and to the discussion of case study and research methods, Valeria Esquivel gave a presentation titled “From Feminist Research to Gendered Public Policies”. The importance of consultation, dialogue and a “flat” project network structure were also part of the workshop discussions, perhaps unsurprisingly given the spirit of solidarity and collectivity motivating the project. Finally, teams discussed the use of visual anthropology tools as part of the research process (SNIS has encouraged the production of a video output).

206. Workshop participants identified some preliminary areas where UNRISD will contribute to the project, including sharing information on existing national and international policies regarding SSE, and on gender and development from a solidarity approach. Support from the UNRISD Communications and Outreach Unit was also foreseen. In December staff from the Unit met with other project partners to provide technical advice on the production of video assets for the project. Plans are under way for an UNRISD presentation on public policies for SSE from a feminist perspective at the project workshop in São Paulo, Brazil, in February 2017.

207. *The UNRISD component was coordinated by Valeria Esquivel (research coordinator) and Andrea Kaufmann (gender expert) until August 2016. Ibrahim Saïd (research analyst) subsequently took over as the project’s UNRISD focal point. Moving forward the project will also be supported by Peter Utting (UNRISD senior research associate; international coordinator at the Centro para la Economía Social in Nicaragua), Paul Ladd (director), and Ilcheong Yi and Katja Hujo (senior research coordinators).*

208. *Funding comes from the Swiss Network for International Studies (SNIS) via IHEID, with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds.*

Gender Dimensions of Violence in Urban Contexts

Surviving the City: Gender Dimensions of Violent Urban Contexts

209. A full research proposal was elaborated in 2015 based on a literature review and interactions with practitioners in the fields of violence against women, feminist urban studies, urban violence and security policy. It laid out knowledge and policy gaps in regard to violence against or affecting women in violent urban contexts with a focus on poor women’s security—understood as being free from violent threats—

and on this basis aimed to identify a set of policies that could mitigate and prevent those threats. The project proposed the use of a women’s security perspective to analyse public policy initiatives (following a citizen security approach to policy analysis) rooted in women’s rights, agency and participation.

210. The proposed research would provide practice- and policy-informed evidence to assist decision makers and women’s activists in advocating, designing and implementing policies to address the multiple causes of violence against or affecting women in violent urban contexts, and more effectively prevent and respond to them. Ultimately, the aim is for women living in violent cities to be able to live safer and better lives.

211. As reported in the 2015 Progress Report (see paragraphs 316-326), the proposal was submitted to a competitive ESRC-DfID call in 2015 but did not receive funding. Fundraising efforts continued during the reporting period, with submissions to the Open Society Foundation and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, unfortunately without success.

“Know Violence in Childhood”

212. UNRISD was invited by Know Violence in Childhood: A Global Learning Initiative to prepare a contribution exploring the gender dimensions of violent urban contexts and related public policy. This commissioned work is one of 30 global research papers commissioned by the initiative as an input to a global report on violence in childhood to be published in 2017. Launched in New Delhi in 2014, the initiative brings together individuals from multilateral institutions, non-governmental organizations and funding agencies to gather evidence on violence in childhood, and its linkages with health, education and poverty, in order to promote learning across boundaries—national, sectoral and disciplinary—and, on this basis, to inspire global advocacy, action and investment in violence prevention.

- Valeria Esquivel and Andrea Kaufmann. 2016. “Gender Dimensions of Violent Urban Contexts: Bridging the Gaps in Theory and Policy.” Commissioned by Robert Muggah and Nancy Guerra for *Know Violence: A Global Learning Initiative to Prevent Violence in Childhood*.

213. The UNRISD paper bridges three strands of literature that usually run parallel—fragile cities, feminist urban studies, and violence against women—in order to advance understanding of the relationship between violence against or affecting women in public spaces and violent urban contexts, and the set of policies that could mitigate and prevent girls’ and women’s vulnerability to violent threats. The paper explores public/security policies in three Latin American cities—Quito, Rio de Janeiro and Bogotá—to highlight synergies between different policy interventions, and women’s participation in shaping them. The paper identifies gaps between the knowledge and policy on violence, and the knowledge and policy on violence against women—and it identifies ways that these gaps can be bridged: interdisciplinary dialogue; overcoming barriers brought about by a narrow focus on specific types of violence; synergies between policies inspired by the citizen security approach and the safe cities approach; and explicit cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms.

214. *This work was carried out by Valeria Esquivel (research coordinator) and Andrea Kaufmann (gender expert), with the support of UNRISD institutional funds. Know Violence in Childhood funded the commissioned paper.*

Innovations in Care: New Concepts, New Actors, New Policies

215. UNRISD was commissioned by the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) to carry out a background review to explore care policies in the Global South. The study aimed at identifying the interlinkages between new conceptualizations of care, new actors in the field and the implementation of new care policies. The review of concepts, actors and policies was conducted by drawing on a novel and innovative source, the Beijing +20 national reviews, provided by most governments around the world. Women's movements' shadow reports on the national Beijing +20 reviews were also used as critical counter-perspective on national governments' reports.

216. By reviewing national social policies and drawing on the most up-to-date research, this review provided policy makers, development practitioners, women's movements and other stakeholders concrete examples of care policies that can be replicated and scaled up in order to realize a transformative care agenda.

- Valeria Esquivel and Andrea Kaufmann. 2016. *Innovations in Care: New Concepts, New Actors, New Policies*. A FES Study commissioned to UNRISD.

217. The paper was presented by Valeria Esquivel at the Annual Conference of the International Association for Feminist Economist (IAFFE) 2016 in Galway, Ireland.

218. The background review also informed chapter 3 of the UNRISD 2016 Flagship Report, "Care Policies: Realizing their Transformative Potential". The chapter explores both whether and how care policies bring about transformative outcomes, and the conditions that get them onto political agendas and support their implementation.

219. *This work was carried out by Valeria Esquivel (research coordinator) and Andrea Kaufmann (Gender Expert) with support from the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung and UNRISD institutional funds.*

Other Programme Influence and Impact

Special Issue of Gender and Development on Gender and the SDGs

220. Valeria Esquivel co-edited a Special Issue of the open access Oxfam journal *Gender and Development* (with Caroline Sweetman) devoted to the Sustainable Development Goals. An important international compact which will shape the world for women in the next decade and a half, the SDGs should offer an entry point for movements fighting for rights and social justice, including women's movements, and for all involved in fighting economic inequality and poverty. The articles in the issue were written by a range of prominent women's rights activists and advocates—many of whom were directly involved in shaping the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. The contributors offer a "first cut" analysis of the potential these offer to women's advocates working inside and outside official "development" circles to progress gender equality and women's rights in the years to come.

- Valeria Esquivel and Caroline Sweetman. 2016. "Introduction: Gender and the Sustainable Development Goals" *Gender and Development*, 24(1):1-8.

- Valeria Esquivel and Caroline Sweetman. 2016. “Are the Sustainable Development Goals Good News for Women?” UNRISD Blog.⁵
- Valeria Esquivel. 2016. “Power and the Sustainable Development Goals: A Feminist Analysis” *Gender and Development*, 24(1):9-23.

221. The special issue was officially launched at two events, in New York and in Geneva (see below). At a related event held at the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) in London on International Women’s Day on 8 March 2016, Caroline Sweetman and Valeria Esquivel spoke alongside Sakhile Sifelani-Ngoma, Elizabeth Stuart and Jessica Woodroffe.

CSW Side Event on Gender and the SDGs: The Outcome, the Processes and the Prospects

222. This was an official side event during the 60th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, held in New York on 14 March 2016 and co-organized by UNRISD, Oxfam, the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation and the *Gender and Development* journal. It convened member state delegates, experts from the UN, researchers and NGOs to review the SDGs from a gender perspective, consider the role of activists in their implementation, and debate how Agenda 2030 will contribute to gender equality. Speakers included the editors of the *Gender and Development* special issue (see above), Valeria Esquivel and Caroline Sweetman, Shahra Razavi (Chief, Research and Data Section of UN Women), Corina Rodriguez Enriquez (Development Alternatives with Women for New Era / DAWN) and Jessica Woodroffe (Chair, UK Gender and Development Network).

Geneva Launch of the *Gender and Development* Special Issue

223. UNRISD partnered with the UNOG library to hold the Geneva launch event for the *Gender and Development* special issue on 16 April 2016. Panel speakers included Gabriele Koehler (Member of the Governing Board of Women in Europe for a Common Future, and UNRISD Senior Research Associate), Rafael Diez de Medina (Director of the Department of Statistics at the International Labour Organization) and Taffere Tesfachew (Director of the Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes at UNCTAD). The panel was opened by Sigrun Habermann-Box (UNOG Library, and representative of Geneva Gender Champions Initiative), and was moderated by UNRISD visiting research fellow Moira Faul. Videos of this event, produced by UNRISD, have proved popular with nearly 700 views between May and December 2016.

Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development

224. The year 2016 was an important one for sustainable development, as it marked not only the beginning of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, but also the continued momentum of the fight against climate change. The Paris Agreement, adopted in December 2015, entered into force early, on 4 November 2016, which gives hope for an accelerated policy commitment to tackling the causes and effects of climate change. These agreements give an important framing to enhanced climate action and international cooperation for sustainable development.

⁵ <http://www.unrisd.org/blog-esquivel-sweetman>, accessed 30.06.2016.

225. UNRISD's Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development programme is concerned with the intersectionality of social, environmental and economic issues and policies at global, national and local levels. In order to identify and overcome the structural causes and drivers of unsustainable practices, a priority focus of the programme is the role of decision making and governance in transformations towards equity and sustainability.

226. Research under the programme aims to assess the social implications of the 2030 Agenda, exploring ways to harness synergies and manage trade-offs between sustainability goals across different policy domains, and how countries implement innovative eco-social policies that combine environmental and social objectives. It also considers the transformative potential of local practices, including SSE, their role in supporting a socially inclusive and environmentally sound economic system, and the possibilities for transferring lessons and scaling up. Thematic focus is given to inclusive and fair climate change adaptation mechanisms and ways to foster climate-resilient development.

227. During 2016, the programme team further strengthened existing networks and created new ones in view of future research cooperation. The work on Social and Solidarity Economy was taken forward in two projects (*Feminist Analysis of Social and Solidarity Economy Practices: Views from Latin America and India*, and *Making Visible the Invisible: Measuring the Impact of Social and Solidarity Economy towards Implementing the SDGs*) and developed further with a focus on three areas (i) exploring and promoting SSE as a means of implementation of the SDGs; (ii) measuring the socioeconomic impact of SSE; and (iii) scaling up SSE through enabling conditions (see paragraph 350 in the 2015 Progress Report, and the discussion below).

228. The work on social and environmental policy linkages ("eco-social" policies) was developed further and used as a framing for both the 2016 UNRISD Flagship Report and new projects that address the social dimensions of renewable energy transitions, and decision-making processes for climate change adaptation.

229. During the reporting period UNRISD used a range of entry points to feed research findings from all programmes into UN processes that are supporting governments and others in implementing the 2030 Agenda.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

230. UNRISD research in the areas of social policy, gender and sustainable development engages directly with priority concerns of the international development community and the UN system. With work under its 2016–2020 Institutional Strategy, UNRISD has positioned the 2030 Agenda front and centre, emphasizing the social dimensions while forging strong links to the other two pillars of sustainable development. In this way, UNRISD research complements the work of other UN agencies, funds and programmes: working on "nexus" and "transversal" issues; playing a "strategic foresight" role; and contributing an evidence base for operations/implementation "on the ground".

231. During the reporting period the Institute leveraged a number of entry points to ensure that the analysis and evidence of its research inform the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development via UN entities and intergovernmental

processes, as well as civil society and academic initiatives. These are reported in detail throughout this report. Selected highlights are presented below.

Policy Innovations for Transformative Change: Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

232. The UNRISD 2016 Flagship Report helps unpack the complexities of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda in a unique way: by focusing on the innovations and pathways to policy change, and analysing which policies and practices will lead to social, economic and ecological justice. Drawing on numerous policy innovations from the South, the report goes beyond buzzwords and brings to the development community a definition of transformation which can be used as a benchmark for policy making toward the 2030 Agenda, intended to “leave no one behind”. Bringing together five years of UNRISD research across six areas—social policy, care policy, social and solidarity economy, eco-social policy, domestic resource mobilization, and politics and governance—the report explores what transformative change really means for societies and individuals.

Walking the Talk: Transformative Pathways for Achieving the SDGs

233. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals are a global commitment to “transforming our world” and eradicating poverty in all its forms everywhere. The challenge now is to put this vision into action. In keeping with the efforts of the UN system to provide guidance and recommendations on implementing the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, the UNRISD 2016 Flagship Report, *Policy Innovations for Transformative Change*, explores how innovative policies that integrate social, environmental and economic aspects can lead to inclusive societies that leave no one behind. UNRISD previewed the report on 18 July in New York at an Official Side Event of the 2016 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, “Walking the Talk: Transformative Pathways for Achieving the SDGs”.

Republic of Korea National Voluntary Review

234. UNRISD Senior Research Coordinator Ilcheong Yi provided technical assistance to the Republic of Korea in the development of its National Voluntary Review, titled *Year One of Implementing the SDGs in the Republic of Korea: From a Model of Development Success to a Vision for Sustainable Development*. This report analyses the enabling environments, prospects, challenges and opportunities for achieving the SDGs in the Republic of Korea, and reviews best practices for sharing knowledge with stakeholders at all levels of governance within and beyond the Republic of Korea. The review was presented at the 2016 High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in New York.

Youth Empowerment through the Sustainable Development Goals

235. UNRISD Director Paul Ladd participated in a debate organized by the Interns With A Mission initiative in Geneva on the motion “Does the current SDG framework provide enough opportunities for youth involvement and empowerment?” The event was an opportunity for exchange between representatives of UN agencies, the Swiss government and youth representatives. It was opened by Michael Møller, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, and closed by David Nabarro, UN Special Adviser on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Climate Change, and the Ambassadors for Switzerland and Belgium, showing high-level commitment to this important issue.

Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

236. UNRISD Research Coordinator Valeria Esquivel is a member of the expert advisory group for the UN Women report, *Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. Produced by UN Women’s Research and Data section under the leadership of Shahra Razavi, this report aims to provide a comprehensive and authoritative assessment of progress, gaps and key challenges in the implementation of SDGs from a gender perspective. By generating high quality data and policy lessons, the report will be a key reference and accountability tool to be used by governments, civil society, the UN system and other stakeholders.

Special Issue of the journal *Gender and Development* on the SDGs

237. The open access Oxfam journal *Gender and Development* has published a special issue devoted to the Sustainable Development Goals, co-edited by UNRISD Research Coordinator Valeria Esquivel and Caroline Sweetman. Contributors, including prominent women’s rights activists and advocates, offer a “first cut” analysis on what the SDGs hold for activists working to advance gender equality and women’s rights. The special edition was launched at two events in New York and Geneva.

- **Gender and the Sustainable Development Goals: Are the SDGs Good News for Women?** (Geneva, 6 April 2016)—At this event, which is a part of the UNRISD Seminar Series, experts from the UN and academia reflected on the SDGs’ potential, strengths and weaknesses from a gender perspective, and the challenges of their implementation.
- **Gender and the SDGs: The Outcome, the Processes, and the Prospects** (New York, 14 March 2016)—At this side event at the 60th session of the Commission on the Status of Women, experts from the UN, academia and NGOs came together to review what has been agreed in the SDGs, the role that activists could continue to play, and how Agenda 2030 could contribute to furthering gender equality.

Partnerships, Power and the SDGs

238. Networks are now established with the goal of enacting the ideals of multistakeholder partnership, which will be central to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. However, most studies of “partnership” often investigate only the formal rules that bring new development actors to the table and assume that inclusion automatically means that existing power inequalities are mitigated. In this seminar held on 25 February in Geneva, UNRISD Visiting Research Fellow Moira Faul argued that development “partners” may informally depart from these formal rules and relationships. Behind formal “partnership” lies a dense network of informal governance relationships and practices that require investigation in order to understand how partnership works, and prescribe effective solutions for policy and practice.

Social and Solidarity Economy

239. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development stresses the importance of incorporating economic, social and environmental objectives in an integrated and balanced manner if the transformative change needed for sustainable development is to be achieved. Growing concerns about the consequences of market- and corporate-led development have reignited interest within knowledge, advocacy and policy circles in alternative ways of organizing production, exchange, finance and consumption that may be more environmentally sustainable and socially just. The

term social and solidarity economy (SSE) is used to describe activities undertaken by enterprises or other organizations driven by explicit social and often environmental objectives, and adopting principles and practices of participatory cooperation, solidarity, collective action, distribution of benefits and democratic self-governance. Such activities have become more prominent in the context of financial crisis, and are increasingly being viewed as an approach that may complement, or even replace, conventional or capitalist forms of economic activity.

240. SSE, an integrative, people-centred and planet-sensitive approach, puts sustainable development at the centre of its activities. Its objectives are often associated with basic needs provision, livelihood security, local economic development, social protection, light ecological footprint and equity. It may address some of the structural underpinnings of vulnerability, exclusion, and unsustainable development, and, importantly, provide a better response to poverty, unemployment, inequalities and other growing contemporary challenges. As such, SSE may contribute to one of the overarching principles of Agenda 2030: “leaving no one behind”.

241. Yet SSE is not mentioned in the 2030 Agenda, and its potential to contribute to the implementation of the SDGs is not empirically established. For SSE to develop its transformative potential, it needs to be recognized, enabled and measured. It is within this perspective that UNRISD work on SSE is framed: knowledge co-production that furthers understanding of SSE, its ecosystems and its potential contribution to the SDGs. UNRISD also continued activities to raise the visibility of SSE within the UN system via the Inter-Agency Task Force on SSE.

242. During the reporting period UNRISD had two active projects in the area of SSE.

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

Background

243. With its triple bottom line approach to development that incorporates economic, social and often environmental objectives in an integrated and balanced manner, SSE has the potential to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This is an important message coming from the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on SSE. Leveraging this potential, however, requires empirical assessment of the contribution of SSE activities to socioeconomic development, and greater awareness of its potential as means of the implementation of inclusive and sustainable development.

244. This project, for which seed funding for a first phase was received from the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), was carried out in 2016. It produced two outputs.

245. The first was a desk review titled *An Extended Background Note on Social and Solidarity Economy as a Means of Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals*, prepared by Ibrahim Saïd and Ilcheong Yi.

246. Despite its potential as a means of implementation of the SDGs, SSE is also heavily constrained by structural contexts, relations with external actors and institutions, trade-offs between different objectives, and internal dynamics within

SSE organizations, enterprises and networks. For SSE to maximize and realize its potential, these constraints and tensions need to be mitigated or managed in ways that allow SSE activities to expand while not deviating from core values and objectives.

247. Various experiences with public policies specifically geared towards enabling SSE in many countries can offer valuable lessons on what the state can or cannot do to mitigate constraints and tensions, and to enable SSE, allowing it to maximize and realize its potential and capacity as a means of implementation for various SDGs in diverse national and local contexts. Aiming to deepen the understanding of enabling public policies for SSE, this paper explains how public policies address five aspects of SSE which are central to scaling it up: resources, capacity, participation, coordination and sustainability. It focuses on SSE operating in eight key issue areas identified by the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy: informal economy, local economic development, sustainable cities and human settlements, gender, food security and smallholder empowerment, universal health coverage, and transformative finance.

248. This paper inform the discussions of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on SSE which took place at a Technical Symposium in November in Rome, and is being used to support UN agencies' current and future work on SSE.

249. The second project output was a policy paper titled *Measuring the Scale and Impact of Social and Solidarity Economy*, prepared by Ibrahim Saïd, Paul Ladd and Ilcheong Yi.

250. The policy paper discusses current approaches to measuring the scale and impact of SSE with a focus on their contributions and limitations, and proposes ways to move forward. Rather than describing the technical aspects of methods or measurement tools, it addresses selected key issues associated with statistical systems on SSE through a systematic review of the literature.

- Why it is important to have systematic data on SSE.
- The challenges to producing statistics on SSE.
- The available measurement tools, and their contributions and limitations.
- Future directions for research to contribute to better systematic data on SSE, particularly in the context of SDG implementation.

251. The project outputs serve multiple objectives: increasing the visibility of SSE within the UN circles and strengthening the UNRISD partnership with other UN agencies, as well as providing a basis for future UNRISD and Task Force work on SSE. They also further contribute to FAO organizational objectives of reducing rural poverty, empowering the rural poor to gain sustainable access to resources and services, improving opportunities for the rural poor to access decent farm and non-farm employment, and strengthening social protection systems.

252. *This project was carried out by Ibrahim Saïd (research analyst), Marie-Adélaïde Matheï (research analyst until February 2016) and Pascal van Griethuysen (research coordinator until August 2016) with the support of Carmen Smith (research intern). From August 2016, Ilcheong Yi (senior research coordinator) was the UNRISD focal point for the Institute's SSE activities. Moving forward, UNRISD work on SSE will also be supported by Peter Utting (UNRISD senior research associate; international co-ordinator at the Centro para la Economía Social in Nicaragua).*

253. Funding came from the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds.

Networking and partnering

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

254. In 2016, UNRISD continued to engage closely with SSE issues in the UN system via the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy. The Geneva Liaison Office of the FAO took over the secretariat of the Task Force in September 2015. UNRISD was asked to co-chair the Task Force with FAO to support the development of the future action plan. Paul Ladd co-chaired the Task Force from December 2015 until November 2016, when he was replaced by Vic Van Vuuren, Director of the Enterprise Department at the ILO.

255. UNRISD is a founding member of the Task Force (for further details see the 2015 Progress Report, paragraphs 348 and 364). In 2016, UNRISD urged the Task Force to extend its mission beyond raising SSE visibility towards more collaborative action. A retreat was organized in March to discuss future Task Force strategy and action. UNRISD co-organized the event and proposed joint research to assess the contribution of SSE activities to sustainable development.

256. UNRISD also played a key role in the a two-day Task Force Technical Symposium held at the FAO in Rome in November. The symposium, which served to revitalize the Task Force and develop a new strategic plan for its future activities, received substantial input and intellectual guidance from Peter Utting (UNRISD Senior Research Associate). In the strategic plan developed at the meeting, the Task Force's mission going forward will be to support SSE initiatives to realize their transformative potential and achieve the SDGs. A number of concrete measures to fulfil this mission are now envisaged, such as the creation of a knowledge hub and an advisory platform.

Collaboration with other SSE organizations

257. In 2016 UNRISD continued to work collaboratively with other entities active in the area of SSE. Discussions were held in February with representatives of the Seoul Metropolitan Government and the Global Social Economy Forum on future work on SSE in cities. UNRISD joined the Leading Group on SSE's Working Group on Measurement and Indicators during the reporting period, and continued to engage regularly with its secretariat, the Rencontres du Mont Blanc. Joint research was elaborated with the Institute of Citizenship Studies at the University of Geneva (see Programme Development, below) and the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex (see Programme Development, below).

Communications and outreach

Event (co-)organization and participation

258. During the reporting period UNRISD was requested to provide expert inputs and advice, participate in events, and present research findings at a range of venues including UN and intergovernmental bodies, academic institutions and networks of practitioners.

259. A highlight in terms of public policy engagement and impact was an Official Side Event on 20 July during the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in New York. This event, "Social and Solidarity Economy as a Strategic Means of Implementation of the SDGs", was organized by the Governments of

France and Costa Rica in collaboration with the Task Force, and was moderated by Paul Ladd. The event was attended by approximately 70 persons. Speakers included H.E. Ségolène Royal, Minister of Environment and Energy, France, H.E. Carlos Alvarado Quesada, Minister of Labor and Social Security, Costa Rica, and Ms. Astrid Schomaker, Director of Global Sustainable Development, European Commission.

260. In addition to its leading role in the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on SSE events described above, UNRISD representatives participated in the following events in 2016:

- European Forum on Social and Solidarity Economy (January, Brussels)
- Meeting with the European Commission DG Growth, Social Economy and Entrepreneurship Clusters (February, Brussels)
- Asian Academic Network on Social Economy in East Asia (February, Seoul)
- Social Enterprise Summit (September, Hong Kong)

Social and Environmental Policy Linkages: Eco-Social Policies

Background

261. This project evolved from previous work on Social Dimensions of Green Economy (see paragraphs 201–209 in the 2013 Progress Report, 262 in the 2014 Progress Report, and 374–376 in the 2015 Progress Report) and focuses on the understudied area of integrated policy approaches that address both environmental and social objectives in support of the transformation to sustainability. It uses the concept of “eco-social” approaches and policies, which look at economic activities as a means to reach equity and environmental sustainability. This deviates from the dominant market-liberal approaches that see human and natural resources as production factors for economic growth, and growth as the main pathway to welfare. An eco-social approach thus requires a major shift in perspective away from seeing social and environmental issues as consequences of economic policy choices toward conditioning economic choices on sustainable and just social and ecological outcomes. The project aims to identify policy innovations that can harness eco-social synergies and lead to more inclusive and balanced approaches to sustainable development.

Progress and activities

262. During the reporting period, in-house background research was concluded and informed the 2016 Flagship Report *Policy Innovations for Transformative Change*, in particular chapter 5 on Sustainable Development in Times of Climate Change prepared by Dunja Krause. That framing is now guiding the development of a suite of projects under the umbrella of Social and Environmental Policy Linkages: Eco-Social Policies, with a particular focus on policies that address climate change and its impacts (presented under Programme Development, below).

263. Former research intern Diletta Carmi finalized her analysis of three case-studies of eco-social policies (see paragraph 377 in the 2015 Progress Report) which was published as an UNRISD working paper in 2016.

- Diletta Carmi – *Implementing Eco-Social Policies: Barriers and Opportunities: A Preliminary Comparative Analysis*. UNRISD Working Paper 2016–12, September 2016.

264. During the reporting period, UNRISD continued to engage with the applied research seminars of the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (see paragraphs 324 and 379 in the 2015 Progress Report). A team of two students carried out a literature review and expert interviews for a study on “Assessing the Multiple Values of Ecosystem Services”. The students used the case study of forest to oil palm conversion in Indonesia to illustrate the challenges of valuing different ecosystem services in their economic, social and environmental dimensions. The paper will be considered for publication by UNRISD in 2017.

265. *These activities were carried out by Dunja Krause (associate expert) and Pascal van Griethuysen (research coordinator). Funding was provided by UNRISD institutional funds. Dunja Krause’s Associate Expert position is supported by the government of Germany.*

Other Programme Communications, Results and Impacts

Blockchain technology and social finance

266. One further paper was published during the reporting period from the research workshop on *Social and Solidarity Finance: Tensions, Opportunities and Transformative Potential*, which was organized by UNRISD in cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Friedrich- Ebert-Stiftung Geneva Office in May 2015 (see paragraphs 352–363 in the 2015 Progress Report; two additional papers from the workshop were under review / revision in view of possible publication).

- Brett Scott – *How Can Cryptocurrency and Blockchain Technology Play a Role in Building Social and Solidarity Finance?* UNRISD Working Paper 2016–1, February 2016

267. Brett Scott’s paper attracted significant attention in the specialized (bitcoin/blockchain) online media, including Motherboard and Cryptocoinsnews (among the “10 Must Read Bitcoin and Blockchain Blogs and Webpages” according to Fintech).

- **Motherboard:** *Bitcoin Is Too Libertarian to Save the Developing World, Says UN Paper* (18 February 2016)
- **Cryptocoinsnews:** *UN Paper Claims Bitcoin Solutions for Developing Countries Could Be Interpreted as Neo-Colonialism* (22 June 2016)
- **Blockchain News:** *United Nations Research Institute for Social Development Releases Blockchain Paper on Social Finance* (23 June 2016)
- **Development Finance:** *Can Bitcoin Play a Role in Social Finance?* (23 June 2016)

268. The author also referred extensively to the paper in two conference presentations during the reporting period:

- *Conscious Fintech Meetup*, May 2016 (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5bXILxV61GQ>)
- *Fintech 4 Good*, August 2016 (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0-20HJzo2xA>)

Social dimensions of climate change

269. In addition to developing projects that address the social dimensions of climate change (discussed below), UNRISD contributed to the communication of social and justice dimensions of climate change by participating in the UNFCCC

#ParisAgreement #Means4Me Twitter campaign, and delivering inputs to the International Geneva Perception Change Project's infographic on climate change.

270. The research also fed into a think piece published on the UNRISD website in the Flagship-related series, *The Transformation Conversation*:

- Dunja Krause - *Whose Emissions, Whose Responsibility? Eco-Social Policies for Climate Justice*, September 2016.

271. In November, a session proposal submitted by UNRISD for the Resilience 2017 Conference (which will take place in Stockholm in August 2017) was accepted. The session will provide an opportunity for UNRISD to interact with a broad range of internationally recognized experts in the field of resilience and transformation and to present and discuss the 2016 Flagship Report and the UNRISD approach to transformative change.

Programme Development

272. The reporting period saw intensive project development work and fundraising efforts across the different programme focus areas. These are presented briefly below.

Social and Solidarity Economy

Implementing Sustainability through Social Economy: The Case of Seoul

273. The project idea *Cities: Forerunners of Sustainability* (see paragraph 389 in the 2015 Progress Report) was further developed, through consultation with the Seoul Metropolitan Government and the Global Social Economy Forum, as *Implementing Sustainability through Social Economy: The Case of Seoul*.

274. The Seoul Metropolitan Government (SMG) is putting strong emphasis on the social economy (SE) and, in so doing, is driving the transition of the SE policy paradigm from the national to the local level through implementation of a number of public policy measures, and reshaping the SE landscape not only in Seoul but in the Republic of Korea as a whole. Seoul's innovative initiatives are leading examples of local policies and programmes oriented towards scaling up SE while simultaneously maintaining its core values and principles.

275. Exploring the experience of Seoul as a case study, the proposed research aims to understand the effectiveness of Seoul's Social Economy policies and programmes for scaling up social economy initiatives, and their potential contribution to the implementation of the SDGs. The Seoul case study could be complemented with other case studies, building a multi-site comparative research project to provide evidence-based guidance and policy recommendations on best practices to scale up SE and contribute to achieving the SDGs. The proposal was submitted to the Seoul Metropolitan Government and GSEF for consideration in July 2016, and a decision is expected in early 2017.

Financing Social and Solidarity Economy for Sustainable Development and Decent Work

276. Despite the increase in scholarly attention given to SSE in recent years and increasing discussion of its potential merits, relatively less attention has been paid to how different finance mechanisms may inhibit or support SSE initiatives and

determine the nature of their practices, output, outcome and impact, particularly in the area of employment.

277. This research proposal approaches SSE as a sector within a complex ecosystem. Access to finance, and the terms of that access, shape the potential of SSE to contribute to social objectives for different groups of people, including the ILO's objectives of promoting "decent work". The guiding question of this project is thus conceived as follows: "In what ways are SSE actors' capacities to contribute to sustainable development—in particular creating decent work—influenced by the level and form of financing they receive; how could these capacities be improved; and what role could social and solidarity finance (SSF) play in this?"

278. The proposal was developed in collaboration with the Institute for Development Studies (University of Sussex) and Réseau Intercontinental de Promotion de L'économie Sociale Solidaire (RIPESS) and submitted to the ILO in a competitive bid. Unfortunately the proposal was not successful.

Social and Solidarity Economy, Urban Communities and the Protection of Vulnerable Groups in Times of Crisis

279. This research proposes research in three European cities to:

- advance knowledge about how the economic crash of 2008, in conjunction with macro-level factors (policy, legal, economic, socio-cultural), has affected SSE's growth and innovative potential in specific local settings;
- examine under what conditions innovative and sustainable SSE practices targeting groups particularly hit by the crisis have arisen and why;
- generate evidence about how public policies implemented since the 2008 economic crisis have enabled SSE or hindered its innovative potential and sustainability;
- assess how existing knowledge and experience of SSE practices in non-European settings can be used to inform and shape SSE actors in the three European cities in their efforts to address SSE-related challenges in their local environments.

280. The proposed project was developed in collaboration with the Institute of Citizenship Studies at the University of Geneva and research teams in three localities (Geneva, Switzerland; Bergamo, Italy; Heraklion, Greece) and was submitted to the Swiss Network for International Studies (SNIS) for funding. Despite being selected in the first round, it was not successful in the final selection process.

Social and Solidarity Economy Smart Knowledge Hub

281. Systematic management of multiple forms of knowledge on SSE can support SSE initiatives in realizing their transformative potential as a means to promote the economy for people, planet and a fairer world foreseen in the SDGs. Information, data and analysis on SSE are growing, but are unorganized and fragmented, reflecting the heterogeneity and diversity of SSE itself: multiple languages, drawn from different contexts, often based upon a wide range of definitions. Resources vary in nature, approach and other methodological considerations. This creates challenges in locating, assessing and verifying the available information and in converting it into useful knowledge that can support the scaling-up of SSE. A better mechanism for sharing information on SSE is needed:

- to provide coherence to the information and available knowledge on SSE, and
- to constitute a reliable data and knowledge hub on SSE for advocates in civil society, international organizations and governments working towards achieving more inclusive and sustainable development.

282. The proposed project aims to establish and manage an online platform that will collect, curate, summarize and disseminate knowledge, information, evidence and data on SSE for SDG implementation. (Existing SSE resource websites are not oriented towards the SDGs.) The proposal is being developed by UNRISD in collaboration with members of the Task Force, and a fundraising strategy is currently being discussed.

283. Other project ideas currently being consulted under the umbrella of Social and Solidarity Economy include “SSE as a Vehicle for Local Economic Development” (in collaboration with UNDP ART) and a Call for Papers on “SSE as a Means of Implementation of the SDGs”.

284. The proposed project *Institutionalizing Social and Solidarity Economy: A Comparative International Perspective* (see paragraphs 394–395 in the 2015 Progress Report), developed in collaboration with Jean Louis Laville and Jose Luis Corragio, two leading researchers on SSE, was submitted to the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation for funding but was not successful.

Social and Environmental Policy Linkages: Eco-Social Policies / Transitioning to Renewable Energy: A Chance for Democratic Governance and Participation?

285. In order to achieve the SDGs, global energy systems will have to undergo significant transformation to produce energy sustainably, change consumption patterns and enhance energy efficiency. The transition to renewable energy systems will affect societies, as energy policies have distinct distributional impacts and often disproportionately affect low-income populations. Energy policy changes and achieving universal affordable energy access thus require adequate social policies and a fair and transparent decision-making process that weighs benefits and costs from different perspectives and domains.

286. The proposed research aims to understand the interlinkages between energy transition policies and social development through the main research question “In which ways can energy transition policies support transformative change for sustainable social development, and in which cases do they reinforce existing power asymmetries and inequalities?”

287. During the reporting period the proposed research was developed in a modular way, as a set of smaller, stand-alone project proposals that are mutually compatible, with a certain degree of overlap in approach and methodology in order to inform each other as well as the broader project objective.

Component 1: Assessing Energy Transition Pathways

288. Social dimensions of renewable energy policies and deployment—including links to employment, affordability of energy, gender inequality and competing land uses (among many aspects)—are often neglected in evaluating energy policies and projects. In order to ensure that renewable energy policies are inclusive, equitable and sustainable, the proposed research will analyse the nexus of energy, environment,

and equity. Policy alternatives need to be assessed in terms of social, environmental and economic benefits and trade-offs. The aim is to develop a comprehensive and stakeholder-based policy assessment that evaluates policies against a broad range of criteria and supports evidence-informed policy making, contributing solutions that enhance social development outcomes and tackle climate change

289. The proposed project component was developed in collaboration with the Energy Center at the École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne. Partners for potential case studies were identified and consulted in Bangladesh (Environment and Population Research Center, and International Centre for Climate Change and Development), Ghana (University of Ghana), Indonesia (World Agroforestry Centre, and Centre for International Forestry Research), and Nicaragua (Fundación Internacional para el Desafío Económico Global).

Component 2: Role of Non-State Actors in Energy Policy Decisions and Implementation

290. Non-state actors play a crucial role in mobilizing popular support for new policies and often directly influence policy decisions, but have different levels of impact and power. Analysing the role and success of different non-state actors (including CSOs, NGOs and business representatives) in influencing policy making will thus be an important element of assessing energy transitions. The proposed project aims to deliver insights into how non-state actors can influence policy change for fairer and more sustainable outcomes. This knowledge will contribute to understanding and overcoming tensions that arise from different stakeholders' interpretation of "sustainable and modern energy" (as laid out in SDG 7) and can be used to strengthen the capacities of CSOs in contributing to policy change.

Component 3: Regional Cooperation, Social Policy and Renewable Energy Transitions

291. The third component uses the example of Central Asia to analyse the role of regional cooperation and social policy in renewable energy expansion. The objective of this research is two-fold: first, to analyse the social policy implications of renewable energy expansion in order to identify energy transition pathways that have social development benefits; and second, through a regional approach, to showcase the need for transboundary cooperation to reduce political tensions and conflicts around water and energy security.

292. Energy has long been an important geopolitical factor and driver of uneven economic development in Central Asia. The multi-ethnic region is characterized by a range of political tensions and water-related conflicts that risk being increased with the emerging impacts of climate change. The research will assess the social development implications of different forms of renewable energy expansion, such as their impacts on labour markets and women's empowerment, in order to identify solutions that increase both social and energy security and reduce political tensions. This assessment will be undertaken in a transdisciplinary manner that engages relevant stakeholders and partners throughout the research process in order to foster cooperation and increase research uptake and impact.

293. This project component is developed in collaboration with colleagues from the Office of the Co-ordinator of Economic and Environmental Activities at the OSCE.

294. On the basis of the project development work, UNRISD contributed inputs to "Urban Dialogues on Sustainable Energy and Cities" for the Abu Dhabi Thematic Meeting in the run-up to the Habitat III Conference.

295. Project proposals were submitted to different funding channels during the reporting period, notably the thematic call of the Swiss National Science Foundation's R4D (Research for Development) programme, the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Sub-Fund, and the Heinrich-Boell-Foundation. These proposals were unsuccessful, and efforts to mobilize resources for the various research components will continue in 2017.

Adapting to Climate Change: The Decision Making Process in Coastal Cities

296. The urgency and scale of climate change that threatens the security of societies around the globe calls for effective and fair adaptation policy responses that are people-centred, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented in order to reduce disaster risk and contribute to sustainable development in its multiple dimensions. The proposed research aims to close a gap between bottom-up, community-based adaptation approaches that aim to increase coping and adaptive capacities, and capital-intensive, top-down measures that aim to reduce exposure to climate change-related risks. In coastal cities, adaptation programmes and policies often primarily target the reduction of exposure, for example through protective infrastructures, urban upgrading or resettlement programs. Such a focused approach can reduce climate change risk but neglects other sources of vulnerability. People who are most exposed and vulnerable to climate change often face multidimensional insecurities, related to unstable income sources, lack of access to social protection and health services, and lack of political representation and influence on decisions affecting their lives and livelihoods. The proposed research would provide insights into the decision-making processes that lead to the kind of comprehensive approaches needed to ensure that adaptation in one sector or area does not undermine adaptation and development elsewhere.

297. A proposal elaborating a human security approach to this project idea was submitted to the UN Human Security Trust Fund for funding, but was not selected. Project development and resource mobilization efforts will continue through other channels in 2017.

COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH

298. 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 formulation and implementation, civil society advocacy and scholarly debates. In 2016 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, as well as ongoing institutional learning and experience.

299. As discussed in this report, at the beginning of 2016 UNRISD's financial position reached crisis point and operations were threatened. This was the backdrop for all of the work of the Communications and Outreach Unit during the reporting period which, as demonstrated throughout this report, maintained a high level of productivity during the year. It also required UNRISD to undertake a type of communication to which the Institute generally has little recourse: crisis communication. The approach, results and lessons of this experience are discussed below.

300. Thanks to the solidarity of over 1,000 supporters who signed on to a letter to the United Nations Secretary-General, and as a result of discussions and negotiation with the Institute's principal government partners and the UN system, emergency funds were mobilized to stabilize UNRISD. This stability for the foreseeable future was achieved through deep restructuring, including some staff retrenchment, which for the Communications and Outreach Unit meant the loss of Suroor Alikhan, who had been at UNRISD for 14 years.

301. Members of the Unit during the reporting period were:

- Jenifer Freedman (head of unit)
- Suroor Alikhan (editor and web, to 30 September)
- Joannah Caborn Wengler (consultant: communications, writing and web)
- Sergio Sandoval (consultant: design, multimedia, web and events)
- David Vergari (programme assistant)

302. During the reporting period UNRISD:

- Produced and disseminated a wide range of research-based outputs, including 18 working and research papers, 16 peer-reviewed journal articles and book chapters, 8 briefs, and 28 blogs.
- Introduced a new blog series, *The Transformation Conversation*, to maintain the momentum and catalyse further discussion in connection with the Flagship Report. New posts will be added in 2017.
- On digital media, produced and promoted 29 videos and 16 podcasts.
- Produced four issues of the eBulletin and posted 10 online news articles to keep constituents regularly informed about the Institute's research, outputs and other activities.
- Organized (or co-organized) 21 outreach events, 13 of which were with partners from other UN, academic, government or civil society entities.

- Continued to expand the use of social media (including Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn) as channels for outreach and interaction, with nearly 27,000 Twitter followers @UNRISD, and UNRISD researchers establishing their own presence on this platform.
- Expanded face-to-face engagement with students and young people—the decision makers and development actors of the future.
- Was an active partner in UNOG’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.

303. The highlight of the year was the publication of the UNRISD 2016 Flagship Report, *Policy Innovations for Transformative Change: Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. The Communications and Outreach Unit coordinated the editing and production of the report, with the design and layout being carried out entirely in-house despite reduced staffing, an uncertain future, and no additional budget.

304. Beyond producing the report, C&O placed the publication at the centre of a multi-part, multi-media, multi-channel communications strategy, using some tried and tested tools as well as innovating in ways that other, larger agencies have yet to replicate. These communications and outreach activities are reported in the section on the Flagship Report, above.

Crisis Communications: Mobilizing Support and Protecting the Brand

305. The existential crisis confronted by the Institute during the reporting period required a careful communications response to achieve a balance between informing our audience of the seriousness of the crisis and soliciting their support, while protecting UNRISD as a brand and a viable entity. The Communications and Outreach team designed and implemented a number of measures:

- Publishing an open letter of support on the UNRISD website and collecting 1,000 signatures via an online platform thanks to an extensive communications campaign on all channels.
- Creating a “Support UNRISD” web page (which had 1,315 views between April and December) to make the request for funding an integral part of our external communications and to open a channel for incoming support.
- Providing support to Director Paul Ladd in his negotiations with high-level stakeholders, for example by producing a series of talking points which could be easily distributed to explain the situation and garner support, and revisiting and updating our narrative of impact.
- Continuing normal communications activities to ensure that the Institute maintained a robust image.

306. As a result of these activities, over 1,000 signatures were collected; and, in conjunction with all the other efforts, enough political and financial support was garnered to stabilize the Institute.

Collaborations and Partnerships

307. Working with others has always been a hallmark of UNRISD's way of working and this year has proved no exception. Many of our events (seminars, official side events) have become possible thanks to collaboration with a range of partners, allowing mutual support and outreach to complementary audiences, as in the table below.

Event	Partners
How Change Happens 7 November 2016, UN Office at Geneva	UNOG Staff Development and Learning Section (SDLS)
Building Livelihoods & Promoting Rights? The Graduation Approach to Social Protection 27 June 2016, UN Office at Geneva	socialprotection-humanrights.org
Fast-Tracking Social Protection to End AIDS: A Panel Discussion 25 May 2016, UN Office at Geneva	UNAIDS, ILO socialprotection-humanrights.org
Gender and the Sustainable Development Goals: Are the SDGs Good News for Women? 6 April 2016, UN Office at Geneva	UNOG Library
WASH, Women and Welfare: Social Protection from a Gender Perspective 7 March 2016, UN Office at Geneva	Governments of Finland, Germany and Spain WSSCC socialprotection-humanrights.org
Economic Inequality, Financial Crises and Human Rights 9 March 2016, UN Office at Geneva	UN Independent Expert on Debt and Human Rights OHCHR, ILO Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Geneva Office
Gender and the SDGs: The Outcome, the Processes, and the Prospects 14 March 2016, UN Headquarters, New York	Oxfam, Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung <i>Gender and Development</i> journal

308. UNRISD also established new collaborations this year with the United Nations Associations of Spain and of Germany, as well as the World Federation of United Nations Associations (headquartered in Geneva). Through these partnerships the Overview of the Flagship Report was or is being translated into German, Catalan, Spanish and French. The UN Association of Germany also produced and printed the Overview, and collaborated in the organization of a public event at which the report was presented and discussed.

309. The Perception Change Project (PCP) has been another facilitator of increased cooperation with partners in international Geneva. As well as attending regular meetings and contributing information on UNRISD activities to the PCP newsletter "SDG Radar", which, for example publicized the launch of the Flagship Report across international Geneva, we also contributed to a number of PCP initiatives. UNRISD work is featured on the Geneva Data Portal; we provided information about UNRISD's work in relation to the SDGs for the Geneva SDG mapping exercise; we contributed regularly to PCP infographics highlighting the activities of international Geneva in specific topic areas; and Director Paul Ladd is acting as an expert resource person for an interactive SDG Story Book initiative. UNRISD has also been an active partner in PCP Twitter campaigns such as #GenevaMeans.

310. Other activities in which UNRISD collaborated in 2016 include the following:

- Participated in a consultation meeting in Geneva for a new UNESCO research project "Progress and Challenges for the UN Peace Agenda, 70

years after the creation of the United Nations and UNESCO”, and prepared input for the project

- UNRISD Director Paul Ladd became an International Gender Champion, in 2016 UNRISD began implementing a panel parity pledge and demonstrated this commitment through displaying the logo on our website
- UNU-MERIT’s Jargon Buster: Contributed 20 terms to an app which “translates” UN jargon for the outside world in an effort to make the UN more transparent and accessible to outside audiences; also joined promotion efforts for the app
- UNRISD also maintained a collaborative relation via digital media with agencies such as ILO, UNICEF, UN Geneva, UNDP Geneva, UN DESA, UN Women, FAO Knowledge, OHCHR, UN AIDS, UNSSC, UN Water, UN HABITAT, among others (see Digital Strategy section).

Integrating Communications and Research

311. Some important strides were made in communications processes too, in particular clustered around the production of infographics for the Flagship Report and social media.

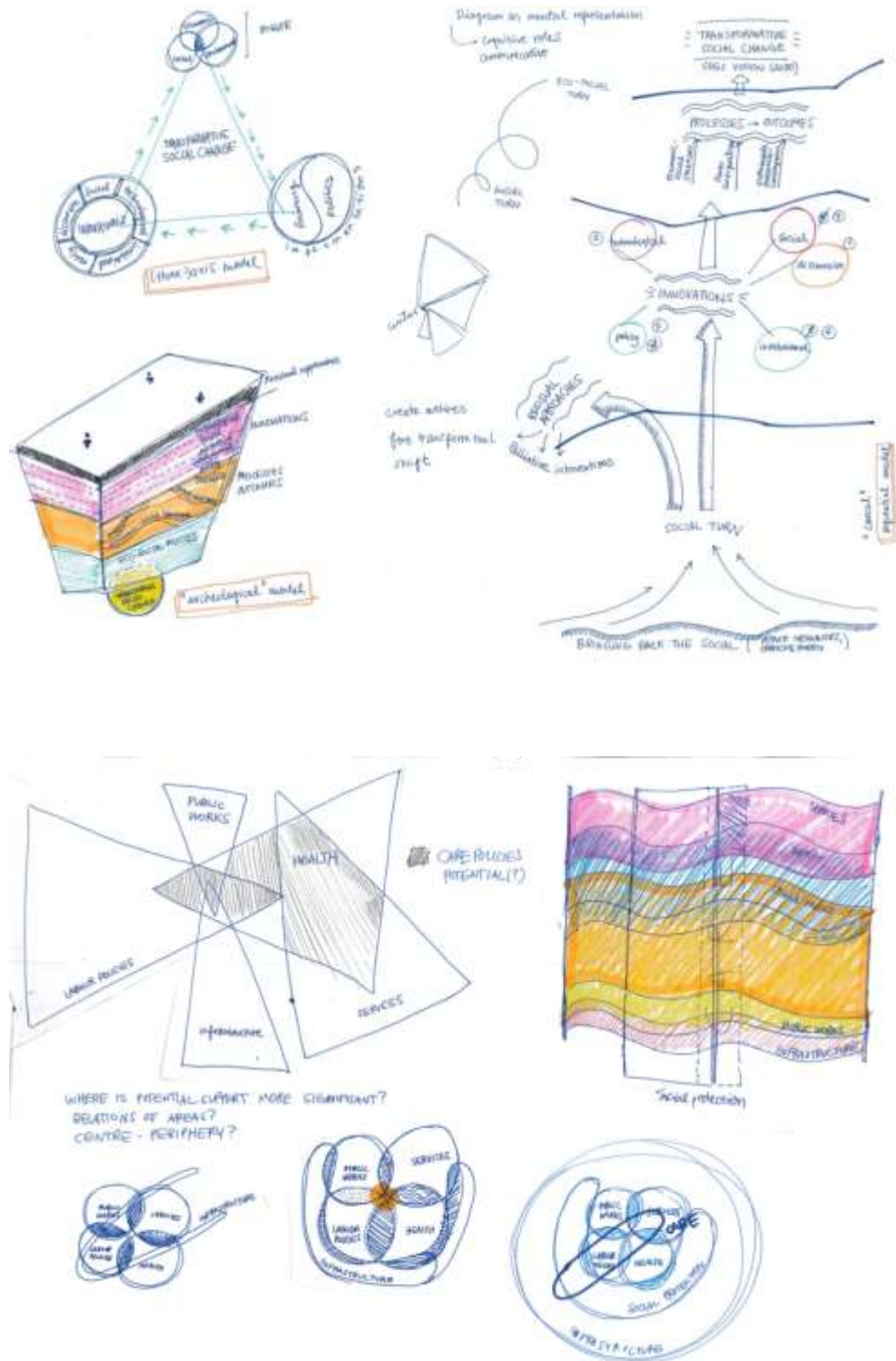
312. The 2016 Flagship Report is not just data-rich but also rich in the visual presentation of information. This was done through close cross-team collaboration among the research teams and C&O. With the aim of creating one visual representation per chapter, the authors and C&O discussed both what were the insights of each chapter and what material lends itself best to transmission via an infographic, which proved to be a productive exercise of both content synthesis and internal communications. An iterative process of exchange over conceptual understandings and how they are visually represented ensued to produce the final infographics. By visualizing research findings in this way the availability of the content was facilitated, and it was made instantly sharable.

313. This process generated several benefits. First was the successful experience of real co-production of knowledge that it entailed between the research teams and C&O. In addition, the idea of visual representation of concepts has been mainstreamed into the thinking of the research teams, providing a good basis for the joint development of infographics in the future. Finally, the result is a set of infographics that work as an independent set of Flagship assets, and are being promoted in ways that the text-dense report cannot.

314. In relation to social media, UNRISD took a step towards mainstreaming digital communication—that is, towards the use of social media being seen as part of the researcher role as well, and not the sole responsibility of the communications team. In 2016 C&O built internal capacity in this regard. Benefiting from our location, we participated in trainings and meetings organized at UNOG around social media and digital publishing. The knowledge gained in these activities helped us to rethink and recalibrate some of our own processes based on current best practices, and to develop and deliver an internal “Twitter training” session that touched on issues related to research, fundraising and brand visibility. Other fruits of these activities are an official certification by Twitter Inc. of our account @UNRISD, a personalized follow-up meeting with Twitter’s government team (@gov) experts, growth in our digital network with the addition of 37 new international organizations, and a

reinvigorated institutional plan to fortify UNRISD's digital assets (see Digital Strategy section).

Early sketches of Flagship Report infographics



Timely, Topical Communications

315. A concerted effort was made during the reporting period to ensure that UNRISD communications picked up on current issues of concern and interest, and used topical hooks to bring audiences to our material. A large part of this effort has centred on the SDGs and finding ways to highlight the links between our work and the new development agenda. In particular we presented the 2016 Flagship Report, an UNRISD contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, the United Nations' central platform for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda.

316. We also aligned the content of many of our events with the implementation of the SDGs (see Events and Other Outreach Activities, below), and had blog posts and events which tied into topical events. For example, we held a seminar on basic income to coincide with a Swiss referendum on whether to introduce an unconditional basic income; and blogs were posted on current events and important meetings in the development community, such as Davos, the 26th African Union Summit, and ECOSOC's Special Meeting on Inequality.

Digital Strategy

317. UNRISD digital assets are a dynamic outlet to make our research accessible and available to multiple audiences, as well as to position our brand in relation to the development research, policy, advocacy and practice communities. Social media, for example, continues to be a potent toolkit at the centre of our strategy to listen to and to monitor the discursive landscape around social development, to critically participate in the debate, and to project UNRISD's institutional voice on a global scale.

Videos and podcasts

318. In 2016 UNRISD produced 29 new videos. The longest duration was 49'22" (UNRISD 2016 Flagship Report Launch) and the shortest was 1'51" (Policy Innovations for Transformative Change: UNRISD 2016 Flagship Report-Trailer). Video production served different purposes: documenting events hosted or co-hosted by the Institute, re-packaging research findings in engaging formats, and also presenting UNRISD's projects in a creative fashion, for example with our first "report trailer" and vlog-styled commentaries in the ramp-up to the launch of the Flagship Report.

319. During the reporting period there were 54,183 views of the videos on the UNRISD YouTube channel (the Year-in-Review table, below, shows which videos were the most watched).

320. This year UNRISD also produced 16 new podcasts. UNRISD podcasts, available through iTunes and, since 2016 also via Player FM, were downloaded 13,718 times. Compared to last year—when podcast downloads were 7,523—research dissemination via this medium almost doubled, which demonstrates the uptake of this light format and also indicates a "radio revival" that will be further explored by C&O as a communication channel in 2017.

Social media

321. By end-2016 UNRISD counted 26,854 followers on Twitter (the Institute's strongest social media property), 1,667 more than 2015, on a 4,2 new-followers-per-day ratio. Some of the followers gained this year include other UN agencies (e.g. the World Food Programme (1,3 M followers)), political actors (e.g. Mexican Senate's Commission of International relations and Organizations (3 K)), foundations (e.g. Institute for Economic and Social Upliftment (141 K)), associations (e.g. the American Public Health Association (454 K)), movements (Campus Party (205 K)) and leaders from civil society (e.g. author Lindiwe Mazibuko (308 K)).

322. UNRISD was retweeted 157 times and mentioned on Twitter 103 times per month on average in 2016. The stories that generated most impressions and interactions include those related to processes and outputs produced around the Flagship Report, not only its launch but also in the pre-publication phase, for example during the consultation held to crowd-source comments and suggestions from research users, and in the post-publication phase, when the chapter on climate change was more frequently downloaded in November (739 times), when COP22 was taking place in Morocco (see Stories that generated most engagement on Twitter table).



323. On a different latitude of social media, the UNRISD Facebook Page counted 11,378 users in 2016, with a monthly organic reach of 895 accounts and an engagement rate of 204 interactions. Highest traffic was registered when we posted during weekends and when we used native Facebook videos (as in the case of the video series *When and Why Do States Respond to Women's Claims*), which corroborates Facebook's own evolution into a video platform. India, the United States and the United Kingdom topped the list of countries that connected with UNRISD via social media in 2016.

324. During the year Twitter and Facebook were not only crucial to engage with constituencies and communicate about our research projects. They also became a channel and a voice for UNRISD to reach out to the public and seek support in

times of institutional uncertainty.⁶ A set of Twitter cards with third-party endorsements and other multimedia messages aiming to collect signatures (see Crisis Communications: Mobilizing Support and Protecting the Brand, above) helped get the message out about UNRISD's role and its contribution to the work of the UN and beyond.



Website

325. The average number of visits to unrisd.org in 2016 was 29,750 per month. February, March and November were the highest web traffic months throughout the year with 38,891, 35,991 and 34,802 hits respectively. The monthly average of unique visitors during the reporting period was 24,600 users, and 42,193 regular users were subscribed to myUNRISD to receive the eBulletin and occasional Email Alerts with special news and announcements. Our users are in over 50 countries worldwide, 51.5% of them in industrialized countries, while 46.3% represent the so-called developing world. We read this “North-South relation” as reflective of the Institutes’ efforts to bring to the forefront research *from and for* developing countries. In 2015 the difference between the two groups was wider, with 56.9% (North) and 42.7 % (South); in 2014 the asymmetry was even more notable with a representation from the North of 59.3% and 39.3% from the South.

326. The majority of monthly website sessions were registered in the United States (4,222), followed by the United Kingdom (2,986), India (1,892), Switzerland (1,569), Mexico (1,119), Kenya (1,015), Australia (767), Philippines (767) and South Africa (735).

327. “Social cohesion / integration”, “women and development”, “gender equality / equidad de género”, “civil society movements / organizations”, “(combating) poverty / combatir la pobreza”, “social policy”, “environmental degradation (and poverty)”,

⁶ The four editions of our e-Bulletin in 2016 served us also to exercise transparency as to communicating about our financial status.

“social effects of globalization (and neoliberalism)” were the most used Google search words to access the UNRISD website in 2016.

328. The most visited section of the website was *Publications*, with 248,404 hits. In 2016 we posted 39 publications in pdf format and 20 entries as commentary-like blogs linked to various projects or research themes. In 2016 31,640 downloads from our website were recorded with an average of 2,637 downloads per month. Two months after publication, the Flagship Report had been downloaded nearly 6,700 times. Also notable is the consistent demand for long-lasting-effect UNRISD products like *From WID to GAD: Conceptual Shifts in the Women and Development Discourse* and *Globalization and Civil Society: NGO Influence in International Decision-Making*, papers published in 1995 and 1997 respectively, still at the top of our most searched for publications.

329. Finally, digital is about both content and technology. While UNRISD has proved to be a strong content provider, other issues are throwing up challenges for C&O: mainly the Institute’s lack of financial resources to update the content management system of the website, the site’s look-and-feel and, importantly, its usability on mobile devices. These are not mere technical upgrades, but changes that are increasingly linked to the Institute’s potential for influence and impact.

Research Outputs

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

Pure research products

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

332. During the reporting period, UNRISD produced 18 working and research papers. One edited volume was in production with Palgrave under the UNRISD series *Social Policy in a Development Context*. 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 two book chapters and eight journal articles/papers, among others (see annex 1).

Research-derived products

333. “Research-derived products” are those targeted at policy makers and civil society, who may be less likely to access UNRISD research in its pure form—at least initially. They are useful to policy makers when they select from the raw academic material those conclusions, findings, evidence and analytical insights that are closely

related to current policy-making concerns. These products are not research summaries, but short, accessible documents in which strong empirical evidence has been translated into sharp policy messages.

334. UNRISD published eight briefs in 2015: two policy briefs, two project briefs, and four issue briefs. These are a way to share research and policy messages throughout the project cycle, rather than having to wait for the final results to be published before we can communicate about them. Because part of UNRISD's role is to anticipate policy areas that are not yet on the agenda, these early communications serve the key purpose of flagging what UNRISD considers neglected issues. There are a variety of forms, meaning that they can be used flexibly depending on the project and information needs. The Institute also produced 20 blogs and think pieces, as well as a large number of videos and podcasts.

Events and Other Outreach Activities

335. In 2016 UNRISD organized (or co-organized) 21 events; 13 of these were in collaboration with partners from other UN, academic, government or civil society entities.

336. The Communications and Outreach team collaborated closely with the research teams in the development of these activities, their promotion across a wide range of platforms, on-site logistics, and production of multi-media materials afterwards. The main events of 2016 are listed below.

Official Side Events at UN Intergovernmental Meetings

- **Economic Inequality, Financial Crises and Human Rights—An Official Side Event of the 31st Session of the Human Rights Council**
 - Juan Pablo Bohoslavsky, Independent Expert On Foreign Debt and Human Rights
 - Isabel Ortiz, Director, Social Protection Department, ILO
 - Richard Wilkinson, The Equality Trust
 - Mark Herkenrath, Alliance Sud
 - Stephanie Blankenburg, UNCTAD
 - João Lucas Quental Novaes de Almeida, Permanent Mission of Brazil
 - Katja Hujo, UNRISD

- **WASH, Women and Welfare: Social Protection from a Gender Perspective—An Official Side Event of the 31st Session of the Human Rights Council**
 - Lucinda O'Hanlon, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
 - Eduardo Pinto da Silva, Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations
 - Rockaya Aidara, Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council
 - PB Anand, University of Bradford
 - Maria Teresa Gutierrez, International Labour Organization (ILO)
 - Valeria Esquivel, UNRISD

- **Walking the Talk: Transformative Pathways for Achieving the SDGs—An Official Side Event of the 2016 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development**
 - Magdy Martínez-Soliman, Bureau for Policy and Programmes, UNDP
 - Nicole Ruder, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Director of the Global Institutions Division
 - Uchita de Zoysa, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Wildlife, Sri Lanka
 - Cristina Diez, ATD Fourth World
 - Philipp Schonrock, Centro de Pensamiento Estratégico Internacional (CEPEI), Colombia, moderator

- **Gender and the SDGs: The Outcome, the Processes, and the Prospects—An Official Side Event of the 60th UN Commission on the Status of Women**
 - Valeria Esquivel, UNRISD
 - Shahra Razavi, Chief, Research and Data Section, UN Women
 - Corina Rodriguez Enriquez, Development Alternatives with Women for a New era (DAWN)
 - Caroline Sweetman, Editor, Gender and Development
 - Jessica Woodroffe, Chair, UK Gender and Development Network

Flagship Report Launch and Roadshow

337. After previewing the 2016 Flagship Report at July's HLPF (see above under Side Events), the report was launched with two events in October. Two further events followed in December. Promotional events will continue throughout 2017.

- **Walking the Talk: Transformative Pathways for Achieving the SDGs—Launch of the UNRISD 2016 Flagship Report *Policy Innovations for Transformative Change* (Geneva)**
 - Michael Møller, Director-General, United Nations Office at Geneva
 - Dr. David Nabarro, UN Secretary-General's Special Adviser on the 2030 Agenda [Video message]
 - Valentin Zellweger, Swiss Ambassador to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva
 - Katja Hujo, Senior Research Coordinator and Flagship Report coordinator, UNRISD
 - Isabel Ortiz, Director of the Social Protection Department, ILO
 - Constanza Martinez, Senior Advisor UN Representative, World Vision International
 - Paul Ladd, UNRISD Director, moderator

- **Executive Briefing** Hosted by the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, for heads of UN agencies, partner agencies and Permanent Mission representatives in Geneva

- **Policy Innovations for Transformative Change: UNRISD Flagship Report 2016** in partnership with the German Development Institute (DIE) and the United Nations Association of Germany (Bonn)
 - Imme Scholz, Deputy Director, DIE
 - Katja Hujo, UNRISD
 - Markus Loewe, Senior Researcher, DIE
 - Gabriele Köhler, Member of the Governing Board, United Nations Association of Germany, and Senior Research Associate, UNRISD

- **Let's Talk About Policy Innovations for Transformative Change**, Peer Talk Live (webinar) hosted by the UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development (Bonn)
 - Simona Costanzo-Sow, Course-Coordinator at the UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development
 - Katja Hujo, UNRISD
 - Gabriele Köhler, Member of the Governing Board, United Nations Association of Germany, and Senior Research Associate, UNRISD

UNRISD Seminar Series

- **How Change Happens**
 - Duncan Green, Oxfam Strategic Adviser, LSE Professor of Practice in International Development, blogger, author
 - Moira Faul, Visiting Fellow, UNRISD, moderator
- **Building Livelihoods and Promoting Rights? The Graduation Approach to Social Protection**
 - Lauren Whitehead, Program Manager, Ultra-Poor Graduation Initiative, BRAC USA
 - Stephen Kidd, Director and Senior Social Policy Specialist, Development Pathways
 - Moira Faul, Visiting Fellow, UNRISD, moderator
- **Informality and Income Insecurity: Is Basic Income a Universal Solution?**
 - Päivi Kairamo, Finnish Ambassador to the UN
 - Thomas Vollmer, Old-Age, Generations and Society; Federal Social Insurance Office (OFAS); Federal Department of Home Affairs, Switzerland
 - Guy Standing, School of Oriental and African Studies, Basic Income Earth Network (BIEN)
 - Patricia Schulz, UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
 - Ralph Kundig, BIEN (CH)
 - Didier Georges, Mission of Haiti to the UN
 - Paul Ladd, Director, UNRISD, moderator
- **Fast-Tracking Social Protection to End AIDS: A Panel Discussion**
 - Stefan Hoffman, Director, KwaWazee Switzerland
 - Archana Patkar, Programme Manager, Networking and Knowledge Management, WSSCC
 - Martine Weve, Senior Policy Advisor on HIV and Livelihoods, Stop Aids Now!
 - Charles King, Founder, President and CEO, Housing Works
 - Thorsten Behrendt, Health Policy Specialist, ILO
 - Paul Ladd, Director, UNRISD, moderator
- **Gender and the Sustainable Development Goals: Are the SDGs Good News for Women?**
 - Emily Gillingham, *Gender and Development* Journal
 - Valeria Esquivel, UNRISD
 - Gabriele Koehler, UNRISD, Governing Board of Women in Europe for a Common Future
 - Rafael Diez de Medina, Department of Statistics, ILO
 - Taffere Tesfachew, Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes, UNCTAD
 - Moira Faul, UNRISD, moderator

- **Food Trade, Food Security and the SDGs: Aligning Reality with the Vision**
 - Sophia Murphy, UNRISD, Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy
 - Susan Mathews, Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
 - Ilcheong Yi, UNRISD, moderator

- **Partnerships, Power and the SDGs**
 - Moira Faul, Visiting Fellow, UNRISD
 - Katja Hujo, Research Coordinator, UNRISD, moderator

Engaging with Youth

338. Youth is a key demographic for UNRISD that cuts across our research, advocacy, practice and policy audiences. 54% of our Twitter audience is between 25 and 34 years of age, demonstrating that our research constantly finds new users and readers and also requiring UNRISD to know the languages, interests and concerns of its younger interlocutors (see Digital Strategy section).

339. In 2016 we connected with students at two careers fairs (at Connexion Careers Forum, organized by The Graduate Institute in Geneva in March; and at the 13th International Career Day, organized by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs in Lausanne in April).

340. UNRISD researchers mentored students from The Graduate Institute as part of the Applied Research Seminars (ARS): an eight-month project where small groups of students pursue independent research in collaboration with a development organization based in Geneva.

341. We also hosted several study visits from students, for example from the University of Neuchâtel and the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, for lectures by UNRISD researchers. In addition we took part in a high school shadowing exercise, organized by local education NGO Eduki Foundation and the United Nations Information Service (UNIS). Two students from a local high school spent a morning in our offices learning more about what UNRISD does, before participating in further activities organized by Eduki and UNIS.

342. UNRISD also had more substantive engagement with the topic of youth and the SDGs, the importance of which has been recognized by the UN Secretary General in his appointment of an Envoy on Youth, Ahmad Alhendawi, who was the keynote speaker at an interactive panel discussion moderated by Paul Ladd at the Commission for Social Development in New York in February. Mr. Ladd also participated in the ECOSOC Youth Forum 2016, which took place immediately prior to the Commission for Social Development, speaking in a High-Level Dialogue on the Role of Youth in the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Finally, Paul Ladd took part in a debate in Geneva on youth empowerment through the Sustainable Development Goals, organized by the Interns With A Mission initiative, at which speakers debated the motion “The current SDG framework provides enough opportunities for youth involvement and empowerment”.

2016: Year in Review

MOST DOWNLOADED PUBLICATIONS IN 2016—NUMBER OF DOWNLOADS

<i>Flagship Report</i>	
Policy Innovations for Transformative Change (Overall)	6,687
Full Report	3,163
Overview	760
Chapter 1 (Transformative change)	476
Chapter 2 (Social policy)	176
Chapter 3 (Care policies)	265
Chapter 4 (Social and Solidarity Economy)	559
Chapter 5 (Eco-social turn)	839
Chapter 6 (Domestic Resource Mobilization)	157
Chapter 7 (Politics and governance)	146
Chapter 8 (Conclusions)	146
<i>Other Publications</i>	
From WID to GAD: Conceptual Shifts in the Women and Development Discourse (1995)	1,479
The New Public Management Approach and Crisis States (1999)	472
Combating Poverty and Inequality: Structural Change, Social Policy and Politics (2010)	470
Globalization and Civil Society: NGO Influence in International Decision-Making (1997)	440
Social Protection and Poverty (2010)	309
Inequalities and the Post-2015 Development Agenda (2012)	269
Social Policy in a Development Context (2001)	208
How Can Cryptocurrency and Blockchain Technology Play a Role in Building Social and Solidarity Finance? (2016)	190
The Political and Social Economy of Care in a Development Context (2007)	171

MOST WATCHED VIDEOS IN 2016	LIFETIME VIEWS	2016 VIEWS
Green Economy and Sustainable Development: Bringing Back the Social	149,829	29,674
Food for the Future: Agriculture in a Sustainable World	9,727	2,303
International Migration Law and Human Rights	4,598	1,665
New Directions in Social Policy: Towards a Post-2015 Agenda	4,297	1,352
Guy Standing: The Precariat: The New Dangerous Class	11,158	1,140

MOST WATCHED VIDEOS PRODUCED IN 2016	2016 VIEWS
Universal Basic Income: Protecting the Precariat	638
Policy Innovations for Transformative Change: UNRISD 2016 Flagship Report - Trailer	545
Gender and the SDGs: A Feminist Overview	407
The Ultra Poor Graduation Approach - Lauren Whitehead (UNRISD Seminar)	387
Partnerships, Power and the SDGs: an UNRISD Seminar	397

STORIES THAT GENERATED MOST ENGAGEMENT ON FACEBOOK	USER REACH
Policy Innovations for Transformative Change: Flagship-related Content	24,5 K
When and Why Do States Respond to Women's Claims: Video Series	15,8 K
Food Security through Alternative Food Networks (African Food and Nutrition Security Day)	7,2 K
Securing a Dignified Old Age for All (International Day of Older Persons)	6,9 K
Enabling Aspirations, Realizing Rights: Social Protection for Adolescent Girls (World Population Day)	6,6 K

STORIES THAT GENERATED MOST ENGAGEMENT ON TWITTER	IMPRESSIONS
Policy Innovations for Transformative Change: Flagship-related Content	28,3 K
Social Research and Climate Change: UNRISD engagement with COP22	21,3 K
Social Protection Systems and Vulnerable Populations	12,6 K
New Directions in Social Policy in China	6,2 K
Economic Inequality, Financial Crises and Human Rights	6,1 K

Maintaining “Traditional” Publication and Dissemination Channels

343. 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. The Institute used a “digital first” approach for the 2016 Flagship Report.

Publishing partnerships

344. UNRISD remains committed to its partnerships with reputed scholarly publishers, which confer status on the work commissioned under UNRISD projects, and provide valuable “legitimacy” functions for researchers. These publishing arrangements also allow the Institute to benefit from the expertise and distribution networks of experienced and internationally renowned publishers. In 2015 one volume was in production with the publisher in the UNRISD/Palgrave Macmillan series, *Social Policy in a Development Context*.

Depository libraries

345. UNRISD has always emphasized dissemination of its publications to libraries and similar public-access institutions in the North and South. These libraries receive the eBulletin informing them when new publications are available for download or for addition to their digital collections, as well as in-house publications that are produced in print (as far as resources allow). In 2016 UNRISD counted 283 Depository Libraries, distributed geographically as follows:

- 89 Africa (31%)
- 49 Asia (17%)
- 6 Australia/Oceania (1%)
- 60 Europe (21%)
- 42 Latin America/Caribbean (15%)
- 29 Near East (10%)
- 8 North America (3%)

346. 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 Hammarskjold Library (USA), ESCAP (Thailand), UN DESA (USA), ITC/ILO (Italy).

347. During the reporting period, three depository libraries were added: Library of the Western University, Azerbaijan; Biblioteca Universidad Pontificia Comillas, Spain; and Universitätsbibliothek Freie Universität, Germany.

Bibliographic citations

348. In 2016 UNRISD identified 38 bibliographic citations and references to its research in UN dialogues and documents relating to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, demonstrating the influence of UNRISD analysis, evidence and ideas on the key development framework of our time. In terms of overall numbers, the Institute identified 195 bibliographic citations of UNRISD work in academic journals, in publications and documents of civil society organizations, national governments, multilateral agencies, United Nations organizations and specialized agencies.

Consultative and Advisory Activities

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

350. Despite human and financial resource constraints in 2016, UNRISD was highly responsive to the many demands received during the reporting period for research inputs and other substantive contributions. Staff engaged in advisory and consultative activities on 49 occasions, and participated in 47 events external to UNRISD.

ANNEX 1: RESEARCH OUTPUTS

External publications by UNRISD staff and visiting fellows

Books (peer-reviewed)

- 1 Sharma, Prashant. 2016. *Democracy and Transparency in the Indian State: The Making of the Right to Information Act*. Abingdon and New York: Routledge

Chapters in books

- 1 Esquivel, Valeria. 2016. "Time-use Surveys in Latin America, 2005-2015" In *Time Use Data in Development Policies*, edited by Indira Hirway. New Delhi: Oxford University Press: University of Oxford
- 2 Sharma, Prashant. 2016. "Turbid Transparency: Retelling the Story of the Right to Information Act in India". *Social Movements and the State in Contemporary India*. In Kenneth Bo Nielsen and Alf Gunvald Nilsen (eds.), Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Journal articles and papers (peer-reviewed)

- 1 Esquivel, Valeria. 2016. "Introduction: Gender and the Sustainable Development Goals" In *Sustainable Development Goals, Gender and Development*. Vol. 24, Issue 1, 4 March 2016, edited by Caroline Sweetman, London: Oxfam GB/Routledge.
- 2 Esquivel, Valeria. 2016. "Power and the Sustainable Development Goals: a feminist analysis" In *Sustainable Development Goals, Gender and Development*, Vol. 24, Issue 1, 4 March 2016. edited by Caroline Sweetman, London: Oxfam GB/Routledge.
- 3 Cagna, Paola and Rao, Nitya. 2016. "Feminist mobilisation for policy change on violence against women: insights from Asia" In *Violence Against Women and Girls, Gender and Development*, Vol. 24, Issue 2, 15 July 2016. edited by Caroline Sweetman, London: Oxfam GB/Routledge.
- 4 Esquivel, Valeria and Kaufmann, Andrea. 2016. *Innovations in Care. New Concepts, New Actors, New Policies*. A Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Study Commissioned to UNRISD.
- 5 Oldekop, Johan A., Lorenza B. Fontana, Jean Grugel, Nicole Roughton, Emmanuel A. Adu-Ampong, Gemma K. Bird, Alex Dorgan, Marcia A. Vera Espinoza, Sara Wallin, Daniel Hammett, Esther Agbarakwe, Arun Agrawal, Nurgul Asylbekova, Clarissa Azkoul, Craig Bardsley, Anthony J. Bebbington, Savio Carvalho, Deepta Chopra, Stamatios Christopoulos, Emma Crewe, Marie-Claude Dop, Joern Fischer, Daan Gerretsen, Jonathan Glennie, William Gois, Mtinkheni Gondwe, Lizz A. Harrison, **Katja Hujo**, Mark Keen, Roberto Laserna, Luca Miggiano, Sarah Mistry, Rosemary J. Morgan, Linda L. Raftree, Duncan Rhind, Thiago Rodrigues, Sonia Roschnik, Flavia Senkubuge, Ian Thornton, Simon Trace, Teresa Ore, Rene Mauricio Valdes, Bhaskar Vira, Nicola Yeates and William J. Sutherland. 100 key research questions for the post-2015 development agenda. *Development Policy Review*, 2016, 34 (1), pp. 55–82.
- 6 Yi, Ilcheong. 2016. *The Evolution of Fragmented Systems of Welfare Provision: The National Health Care systems of Japan, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan*. Seoul: Korea Observer, Vol.47, No.1
- 7 Yi, Ilcheong. 2016. *Comparative welfare capitalism in East Asia: Productivist models of social policy*, Kim, Mason M. S., Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan, 2016. 172 pp., Book Review in *International Social Security Review*, Vol.69, Issue 3.

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

- 1 Esquivel, Valeria. 2016. *La economía feminista en América Latina*. Nueva Sociedad No 265, September-October 2016
- 2 Esquivel, Valeria and Kaufmann, Andrea. 2016. *Avances, retrocesos y desafíos pendientes: A 20 años de la Plataforma de Acción de Beijing*. Córdoba: Studia Politicae, Universidad Católica de Córdoba
- 3 Esquivel, Valeria and Kaufmann, Andrea. 2016. *Gender dimensions of violent urban contexts*. Gurgaon: Know Violence in Childhood
- 4 Faul, Moira V. 2016. *Scoping Study: Education Systems Diagnostics Tools*. London: DFID.

In-house publications and other outputs

Books and Reports

- 1 Policy Innovations for Transformative Change: Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UNRISD Flagship Report 2016)

Chapters in Books

- 1 Policy Innovations for Transformative Change: Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development—Overview
- 2 Innovative Politik für transformativen Wandel: Umsetzung der Agenda 2030 für nachhaltige Entwicklung—Überblick
- 3 Chapter 1, Understanding Transformation for Sustainable Development, prepared by Katja Hujo, with inputs from Peter Utting, Harald Braumann and Marina Cruz de Andrade,
- 4 Chapter 2, New Trends and Innovations in Social Policy, prepared by Ilcheong Yi, with inputs from Peter Utting and Giulia Scaroni
- 5 Chapter 3, Care Policies: Realizing their Transformative Potential, prepared by Valeria Esquivel, with inputs from Andrea Kaufmann
- 6 Chapter 4, Promoting Social and Solidarity Economy through Public Policy, prepared by Peter Utting
- 7 Chapter 5, Sustainable Development in Times of Climate Change, prepared by Dunja Krause
- 8 Chapter 6, Mobilizing Domestic Resources for Sustainable Development: Toward a Progressive Fiscal Contract, prepared by Katja Hujo and Harald Braumann, with inputs from Marina Cruz de Andrade
- 9 Chapter 7, Driving the Eco-Social Turn: Governance and Politics, prepared by Pascal van Griethuysen and Peter Utting, with input from Moira Faul
- 10 Chapter 8, The Way Forward: Pathways toward Transformative Change, prepared by Katja Hujo, with inputs from Peter Utting

Policy Briefs

- 1 At the Crossroads of Class and Gender: Realizing Domestic Workers' Labour Rights (Research and Policy Brief 20)
- 2 Confronting Violence Against Women: The Power of Women's Movements (Research and Policy Brief 21)

Project Briefs

- 1 Changing Demands, Emerging Providers: New Directions in Social Policy in China (Project Brief 14)
- 2 Redrawing the Welfare Map: New Directions in Social Policy in the Mena Region (Project Brief 15)

Issue Briefs

- 1 Gender Dimensions of Livelihood Security in Dryland Areas of China, Andrea Kaufmann, Paola Cagna (Issue Brief 1)
- 2 The Human Rights-Based Approach to Social Protection (Issue Brief 2)
- 3 Gender and Cash Transfers: A Human Rights-Based Approach (Issue Brief 3)
- 4 Sanitation and Social Protection: The Human Rights-Based Approach (Issue Brief 4)

UNRISD Research Papers (peer-reviewed)

- 1 The Family in a New Social Contract: The Case of Russia, Kazakhstan and Mongolia, Esuna Dugarova, RP 2016-1

UNRISD Working Papers

- 1 How Can Cryptocurrency and Blockchain Technology Play a Role in Building Social and Solidarity Finance?, Brett Scott, WP 2016-1
- 2 The Political Economy of Financing Children's Rights through Extractive Industries in the Philippines, Jewellord Nem Singh, Jean Grugel, Pascale Hatcher, WP 2016-2
- 3 Extractive Industries and the Financing of Child-Inclusive Social Development in the Philippines, Maria Cielo Magno-Gatmaytan, WP 2016-3

- 4 Protesta Social y Movilización de Recursos para el Desarrollo Social en Bolivia, Santiago Daroca Oller, Documento de Trabajo 2016-3-S
- 5 Colonial Legacies and Social Welfare Regimes in Africa: An Empirical Exercise, Thandika Mkandawire, WP 2016-4
- 6 Ending Violence Against Women in Asia: International Norm Diffusion and Global Opportunity Structures for Policy Change, Jacqui True, WP 2016-5
- 7 Regulating “Illegal Work” in China, Mimi Zou, WP 2016-6
- 8 The Political Economy of Enhancing Children’s Rights through Mineral Rents: The Case of Mongolia, Pascale Hatcher, Etienne Roy Grégoire, Bonnie Campbell, WP 2016-7
- 9 The Gender Dimensions of Drought in Fedis Woreda District, Ethiopia, Diletta Carmi, WP 2016-8
- 10 Migrant Nurses and Care Workers’ Rights in Canada, Bukola Salami, Oluwakemi Amodu, Philomena Okeke-Ihejirika, WP 2016-9
- 11 Between Protest and Policy: Women Claim their Right to Agricultural Land in Rural China and India, Govind Kelkar, WP 2016-10
- 12 Redefining a Rights-Based Approach in the Context of Temporary Labour Migration in Asia, Nicola Piper, Stuart Rosewarne, Matt Withers, WP 2016-11
- 13 Implementing Eco-Social Policies: Barriers and Opportunities—A Preliminary Comparative Analysis, Diletta Carmi, WP2016-12
- 14 Feminist Activism and the Politics of Reform: When and Why Do States Respond to Demands for Gender-Equality Policies? Anne Marie Goetz, Rob Jenkins, WP2016-13
- 15 Feminist Mobilization, Claims Making and Policy Change: Insights from Asia, Nitya Rao, Paola Cagna WP2016-14
- 16 El Financiamiento del Desarrollo en Bolivia: Cambios y Continuidades en la Relación Estado-Cooperación Internacional (2006–2013), Maria Verónica Paz Arauco, WP-2016-15
- 17 The Political Economy of Mineral Resource Governance and Children’s Rights in Papua New Guinea, Catherine Macdonald, WP-2016-15

Research Notes

- 1 Locating the Processes of Policy Change in the Context of Anti-Rape and Domestic Worker Mobilisations in India, Shraddha Chigateri, Mubashira Zaidi, Anweshaa Ghosh, RR-2016
- 2 When and Why the State Responds to Women’s Demands: Understanding Gender Equality Policy Change in Indonesia, Sri Wiyanti Eddyono, Estu Rakhmi Fanani, Dini Anitasari Sahbaniah, Yurra Maurice, Haiziah Gazali, Juni Warlif, Sisillia Velayati, Farha Cicik, RR-2016
- 3 Making Public Employment Schemes Work: Insights from Civil Society Engagement in India and South Africa, Ellen Ehmke and Khayaat Fakier, RR-2016

Expert Commentaries on Social Protection and Human Rights

- 1 Eliminating Unacceptable Forms of Work: A Global Challenge, Deirdre McCann, February 2016
- 2 New Wave of Austerity Puts Gender Equality (and the SDGs) at Risk, Shahra Razavi, March 2016
- 3 Inter-sectoral Coordination, Social Protection and Human Rights: A virtuous circle, Alexandra Barrantes, March 2016
- 4 Leaving No One Behind: Social protection for children from ethnic and linguistic minorities, Elena Gaia, March 2016
- 5 The Right to Employment and Social Protection in Rural Settings: The example of the Indian MGNREGA, Ellen Ehmke, May 2016
- 6 Multi-Sectoral Partnerships and Power, Moira Faul, (Background paper prepared for the UNRISD Flagship Report 2016 Policy Innovations for Transformative Change), August 2016
- 7 Beyond Addis: Financing social protection in the 2030 Agenda, Markus Kaltenborn, September 2016
- 8 Aging, Social Protection and Human Rights: Preventing financial abuse of older people, Peter Lloyd-Sherlock, October 2016
- 9 Poor Access to WASH: a barrier for women in the workplace, Rockaya Aidara, November 2016
- 10 “Without my pension I would be dead for a long time”: social protection for older persons affected by HIV/AIDS, Stefan Hofmann, December 2016

Workshop Report

- 1 Substantive Equality for Women: Connecting Human Rights and Public Policy, Paola Cagna

Op-Eds/Think Pieces

- 1 Why the SDGs need Institutional Political Economy for Inclusive, Resilient Cities, Franklin Obeng-Odoom, January 2016
- 2 Decisions for Davos, Paul Ladd, January 2016
- 3 WTO: Missing in Action?, Sophia Murphy January 2016
- 4 Making Women's Rights a Reality in Africa, Paola Cagna, February 2016
- 5 Are the Sustainable Development Goals Good News for Women?, Valeria Esquivel, Caroline Sweetman, March 2016
- 6 Inequality and the SDGs: Not Only a Developing Country's Burden, Kelly Stetter, March 2016
- 7 Up and Down the Political Agenda: Pathways to Transformative Care Policies, Andrea Kaufmann, Valeria Esquivel, August 2016
- 8 Social Policy is a Must for Integrated Sustainable Development, Ilcheong Yi, September 2016
- 9 Whose Emissions, Whose Responsibility? Eco-social Policies for Climate Justice, Dunja Krause, September 2016
- 10 When Can Public Policy Work for SSE? Peter Utting, October 2016
- 11 Prosperity, People or Planet? Eco-Social Priorities for Sustainable Development, Pascal van Griethuysen October 2016
- 12 Marking International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, Paul Ladd, October 2016
- 13 Transformation and the Tax Collector. How to Make Tax Reform Work for Sustainable Development, Katja Hujo, October 2016
- 14 Sustaining Government Support for Social and Solidarity Economy, Peter Utting, October 2016
- 15 Blind Spots in Agenda 2030: What Happened to Improving Global Social Governance?, Bob Deacon, October 2016
- 16 The Just Transition: Making Sure a Low-Carbon Economy Leaves No One Behind, Edouard Morena November 2016
- 17 Transformation for Better or for Worse? The Evidence from South East Europe, Marija Stambolieva, November 2016
- 18 The Ethic of Care. Why Care Policies Need to Recognize the Interdependence of Us All, Ruth Evans, November 2016
- 19 Emprendimientos económicos solidarios y empoderamiento: el papel de las redes locales en el territorio Leandro Morais, November 2016
- 20 Africa's Energy Transformation: Rewriting the Global Rules, Caroline Kende-Robb, December 2016

Videos

- 1 Capacity Building for Global Action to Achieve Agenda 2030
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O9TPubxJUpU>
- 2 Activist Perspective: Linking Social Protection and Human Rights
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rnojZ44cZVI>
- 3 Regional Perspective: Linking Social Protection and Human Rights
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2BzkjpruHU>
- 4 Policy Perspective: Linking Social Protection and Human Rights
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TV1B3tf2od8>
- 5 Activating Equality: How Women's Movements Mobilize for Policy Change
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6HG2WMP3xUQ>
- 6 Partnerships, Power and the SDGs: an UNRISD Seminar
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kROW3cXOxvk>
- 7 SDGs, Women and Rural Transformation in Least Developed Countries
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TZN4Qt426vM>
- 8 Pushing the Gender Metrics Agenda: Indicators for Gender Equality within the SDGs
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kSCJdh0No4k>
- 9 From Vision to Reality: Which Policies to Achieve the SDGs?
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1YfeAJBmdHA>
- 10 Gender and the SDGs: A Feminist Overview
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m2x7Bat1Pw4>

- 11 Food Trade, Food Security and the SDGs: UNRISD Seminar
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PXxbVfxgJ7w>
- 12 Universal Basic Income: Protecting the Precariat
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q2HXwTamdhk>
- 13 Challenging the Patriarchal Social Security System: A Gender Perspective on UBI
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IPGOuLzZGtw>
- 14 The Swiss Initiative for an Unconditional Basic Income
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8JOiJazZiXs>
- 15 Introduction: Is Basic Income a Universal Solution?
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8t2XWYfn3EE>
- 16 UBI for Sustainable Development in the Finnish Context
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uFVd11Pjh-c>
- 17 Welfare, Rights and Universal Basic Income: The Swiss Perspective
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cyl6sWLCnrk>
- 18 Accessing Rights through UBI: The Haitian Experience
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B_UEXz6rBT0
- 19 Policy Innovations for Transformative Change: UNRISD 2016 Flagship Report Trailer
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oaIKR3PIXoE>
- 20 “Just building toilets is not enough”: The need for an integrated approach to WASH and Human Rights
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=whua9EW5IT8>
- 21 The Evidence on Graduation Programmes-Stephen Kidd
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xsS1c-CCVds>
- 22 The Ultra Poor Graduation Approach-Lauren Whitehead
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_IK8NG524ko
- 23 Women Workers and the Politics of Claims-Making in a Globalized Economy
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NDxnf9FiKLO>
- 24 Claiming Domestic Workers’ Labour Rights in India
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bkyfzq-oZic>
- 25 Women’s Mobilization on Violence Against Women in India
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SPfG43wZSWE>
- 26 Adding the policy dimension: Why the SDGs need the UNRISD 2016 Flagship Report
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TWZm04hF6oA>
- 27 Dr. David Nabarro on the UNRISD 2016 Flagship Report
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BS0KLDTYFcc>
- 28 UNRISD 2016 Flagship Report Launch
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zsZH9KzLcIQ>
- 29 How Change Happens - UNRISD Seminar - Duncan Green
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VdoCIHjjALQ>

Podcasts

Note: all podcasts are available on iTunes and on Player FM.

- 1 Capacity Building for Global Action to Achieve Agenda 2030
[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/\(httpAudioFiles\)/A3C22B95CD2E49D8C1257F340037D851/\\$file/Podcast_Capacity_Building_Global_Action_Agenda_2030.wav](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/(httpAudioFiles)/A3C22B95CD2E49D8C1257F340037D851/$file/Podcast_Capacity_Building_Global_Action_Agenda_2030.wav)
- 2 Partnerships, Power and the SDGs
[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/\(httpAudioFiles\)/A9A2D78A4B3E10A1C1257F72005AE0C6/\\$file/Podcast_Partnership_Power_SDGs.wav](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/(httpAudioFiles)/A9A2D78A4B3E10A1C1257F72005AE0C6/$file/Podcast_Partnership_Power_SDGs.wav)
- 3 HRC31-Stephanie Blankenburg-Economic Inequality, Financial Crises, Human Rights
[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/\(httpAudioFiles\)/F7F3B435A970AD28C1257F7A005CB781/\\$file/HRC31_Stephanie_Blankenburg.wav](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/(httpAudioFiles)/F7F3B435A970AD28C1257F7A005CB781/$file/HRC31_Stephanie_Blankenburg.wav)
- 4 HRC31-Richard Wilkinson-Economic Inequality, Financial Crises, Human Rights
[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/\(httpAudioFiles\)/3DF1468D121B1070C1257F7A005C7C6A/\\$file/HRC31_Richard_Wilkinson.wav](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/(httpAudioFiles)/3DF1468D121B1070C1257F7A005C7C6A/$file/HRC31_Richard_Wilkinson.wav)
- 5 HRC31-Mark Herkenrath-Economic Inequality, Financial Crises, Human Rights
[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/\(httpAudioFiles\)/08C01A6B04E7FE4EC1257F7A005C97F8/\\$file/HRC31_Mark_Herkenrath.wav](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/(httpAudioFiles)/08C01A6B04E7FE4EC1257F7A005C97F8/$file/HRC31_Mark_Herkenrath.wav)
- 6 HRC31-Juan Pablo Bohoslavsky-Economic Inequality, Financial Crises, Human Rights
[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/\(httpAudioFiles\)/6CB199FB9F5FA871C1257F7A005C0941/\\$file/HRC31_Juan_Pablo_Bohoslavsky.wav](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/(httpAudioFiles)/6CB199FB9F5FA871C1257F7A005C0941/$file/HRC31_Juan_Pablo_Bohoslavsky.wav)

- 7 HRC31-João Lucas Quental Novaes de Almeida-Economic Inequality, Financial Crises, Human Rights
[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/\(httpAudioFiles\)/86EA574562D47790C1257F7A005CD6E4/\\$file/HRC31_João_Lucas_Quental_Novaes_de_Almeida.wav](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/(httpAudioFiles)/86EA574562D47790C1257F7A005CD6E4/$file/HRC31_João_Lucas_Quental_Novaes_de_Almeida.wav)
- 8 HRC31-Isabel Ortiz-Economic Inequality, Financial Crises, Human Rights
[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/\(httpAudioFiles\)/B6E583D66AC8290CC1257F7A005C5346/\\$file/HRC31_Isabel_Ortiz.wav](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/(httpAudioFiles)/B6E583D66AC8290CC1257F7A005C5346/$file/HRC31_Isabel_Ortiz.wav)
- 9 Panel 1: WASH, Women and Welfare
[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/\(httpAudioFiles\)/EA310C45E6BD52B4C1257F92002D2B47/\\$file/Podcast_Panel1_WASH_Women_Welfare.wav](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/(httpAudioFiles)/EA310C45E6BD52B4C1257F92002D2B47/$file/Podcast_Panel1_WASH_Women_Welfare.wav)
- 10 Panel 2: WASH, Women and Welfare
[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/\(httpAudioFiles\)/09283BDBC6ED6AF2C1257F92002DAC57/\\$file/Podcast_Panel2_WASH_Women_Welfare.wav](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/(httpAudioFiles)/09283BDBC6ED6AF2C1257F92002DAC57/$file/Podcast_Panel2_WASH_Women_Welfare.wav)
- 11 Food Trade, Food Security and the SDGs
[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/\(httpAudioFiles\)/F820668A81F525D7C1257FA200354C4B/\\$file/Podcast_Food-Trade-Food-Security-SDGs.wav](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/(httpAudioFiles)/F820668A81F525D7C1257FA200354C4B/$file/Podcast_Food-Trade-Food-Security-SDGs.wav)
- 12 Podcast: Gender and the Sustainable Development Goals: Are the SDGs Good News for Women?
[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/\(httpAudioFiles\)/013740A8E2789237C1257FA300472A2B/\\$file/Podcast_Are_the_SDGs_Good_News_for_Women.wav](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/(httpAudioFiles)/013740A8E2789237C1257FA300472A2B/$file/Podcast_Are_the_SDGs_Good_News_for_Women.wav)
- 13 Podcast: Informality and Income Insecurity: Is Basic Income a Universal Solution?
[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/\(httpAudioFiles\)/EB3F57D52008360EC1257FC400597ED4/\\$file/Podcast_Universal_Basic_Income_UNRISDSeminar.wav](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/(httpAudioFiles)/EB3F57D52008360EC1257FC400597ED4/$file/Podcast_Universal_Basic_Income_UNRISDSeminar.wav)
- 14 Stephen Kidd on Graduation UNRISD Seminar
[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/\(httpAudioFiles\)/FC58E9CBE5AC2401C1257FE30031CD94/\\$file/Stephen_Kidd_Graduation_Approach_UNRISDSeminar.wav](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/(httpAudioFiles)/FC58E9CBE5AC2401C1257FE30031CD94/$file/Stephen_Kidd_Graduation_Approach_UNRISDSeminar.wav)
- 15 Lauren Whitehead on Graduation Approach UNRISD Seminar
[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/\(httpAudioFiles\)/1553F77632736BDBC1257FE300333DBF/\\$file/Lauren_Whitehead_Graduation_Approach_UNRISDSeminar.wav](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/(httpAudioFiles)/1553F77632736BDBC1257FE300333DBF/$file/Lauren_Whitehead_Graduation_Approach_UNRISDSeminar.wav)
- 16 How Change Happens
[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/\(httpAudioFiles\)/941719746A6F9E17C125806500529CEC/\\$file/Podcast_How_Change_Happens_Seminar.wav](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B42004CCC77/(httpAudioFiles)/941719746A6F9E17C125806500529CEC/$file/Podcast_How_Change_Happens_Seminar.wav)

ANNEX 2: RBM LOGFRAME

During the reporting period, UNRISD's overall objective was to generate knowledge and articulate policy alternatives for addressing urgent social development and poverty reduction challenges. In order to achieve this objective, the Institute had three specific objectives related to research, communications and fundraising:

- Undertake innovative research and produce new findings to inform solutions to contemporary social development problems.
- Increase the recognition and use of its research by stakeholders within the UN system, the donor community, academia and civil society in order to influence policy and practice.
- Secure the long-term financial stability of the Institute through diversification of sources and an increase in core and project funding.

At the beginning of 2016, for reasons discussed in this report, the very existence of the Institute was threatened. The reporting period was one of correction, adjustment, stabilization and refocusing for UNRISD, which involved (among other measures) emergency funding to maintain operations and a reduction in the cost base of the Institute through staff cuts. In spite of the protracted uncertainty that characterized the year for UNRISD personnel, and thanks to their dedication, determination and hard work, throughout the period UNRISD continued to deliver on its mission and on its objectives.

The RBM Logframe with 2016 results follows. Although performance on some indicators was below the targets, that on many others surpassed the results of previous years.

Specific Objective # 1: Knowledge generated through UNRISD research contributes to a better understanding of, and greater pluralism in approaches to, contemporary social development and poverty reduction challenges.									
Outputs	Outcomes	Performance Indicators	Targets (per annum)	Results					
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Research projects implemented through multi-country research teams	1.1 Collaborative research teams successfully under take multi-country comparative studies.	Number of researchers involved in research projects*	300	300	406	376	342	286	226
	1.2 Southern perspectives are incorporated in UNRISD Research.	Number of researchers from the global South.	150	157	214	208	187	146	102
Findings presented in research reports, working papers and other publications		Number of Southern researchers contributing to publications	75	22	138	75	78	67	22
	1.3 UNRISD research maintains high quality.	Number of publications** from UNRISD projects, staff and researchers.	100	99	235	164	134	165	129
Academic publications include peer reviewed journals		Number of peer reviewed journal articles from UNRISD projects, staff and researchers	5	39	18	3	19	14	8
		Known number of UNRISD publications reviewed in journals.	3	5	0	4	2	2	2
Project publications include work of Southern authors/ partners	1.4 Research outputs contribute to debates on alternative development.	Known number of bibliographic citations of UNRISD publications.	100	103	205	237	192	147	195
	1.5 A post-MDG poverty reduction agenda reflects UNRISD research on the centrality of social issues.	Known references to UNRISD research in key reports on post-2015 development agenda	25	8	6	36	46	58	38
Research outputs, including: reports working papers edited volumes peer reviewed articles journal issues policy briefs	1.6 Theme 1: UNRISD Research leads to a better understanding of the contribution of social policies to inclusive and sustainable development.	Number of publications** from UNRISD projects, staff and researchers (repeat indicator)	100	99	235	164	134	165	129
		Number of peer reviewed journal articles from UNRISD projects, staff and researchers (repeat indicator)	5	39	18	3	19	14	15
	1.7 Theme 2: Political processes, involving state, social movements and citizens, are better understood as crucial dimensions of poverty reduction and social development.	Known number of bibliographic citations of UNRISD publications (repeat indicator)	100	103	205	237	192	147	195

* The 2012 mid-term review of UNRISD's funding contract with Sida stated (p.5): "the review recommends using appropriate targets for the plan period, which could pertain either to network expansion or to deepening/strengthening the network ties. If none of these are applicable, it would signify that this outcome has already been achieved to the extent needed and no longer needs to be included in future plans." (As a constantly growing network is not the stated objective, maintaining the number and level of engagement can be considered an indicator of success.)

** This global figure includes all outputs - viewpoints, videos and podcasts included

Specific Objective #2: UNRISD research is used by stakeholders within the UN system, academia and civil society and influences policy and practice on social development and poverty reduction									
Outputs	Outcomes	Performance Indicators	Targets (per annum)	Results					
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
UNRISD communication strategy.	2.1 Communications strategy is developed and approved by Board	Document finalized and approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
Research findings are communicated through diverse mechanisms.	2.2 Improved effectiveness of communication with intended audiences	Monitoring indicators to be set in strategy	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
Policy briefs and other publications aimed at UN and policy community	<u>Influence in UN and on MDGs:</u> 2.3 Increased awareness of and reference to UNRISD research in policy dialogues and documents on social development and poverty reduction	Number of policy briefs	6	1	6	3	4	2	2
UNRISD poverty report and related outputs is promoted globally	2.4 Relevant flagship reports of UN agencies incorporate UNRISD research	Known bibliographic citations in UN and other multilaterals' documents and reports, including working papers	50	50	32	93	86	62	51
Participation in UN processes and events	2.5 UNRISD research on poverty informs debates on formulation of post MDG agenda	UNRISD invited participation in UN events	30	29	11	31	47	40	20
Contributions to UN documents and publications		Participation in UN Expert Groups and Committees (see 'advisory activities')	5	13	6	3	5	4	5
Participation in MDG Summit events		Known references to UNRISD research in key UN reports and official documents	50	14	30	77	73	61	60
Publications in peer reviewed journals	<u>Academic Influence:</u> 2.6 Academic community is aware of and uses UNRISD research	Known bibliographic citations of UNRISD work in academia	50	53	166	83	93	84	97
		Known university course use of UNRISD work	50	83	58	59	80	49	52
		Number of researchers involved in research projects (repeat indicator)	300	300	406	376	342	286	226
		Number of journal articles that UNRISD staff have peer reviewed (see 'advisory activities')	5	26	13	13	12	4	6
Research/events undertaken in partnership with academic institutions		Number of southern participants in UNRISD events*	250	284**	347	137	418	342	259

(Continued)

Specific Objective #2: UNRISD research is used by stakeholders within the UN system, academia and civil society and influences policy and practice on social development and poverty reduction									
Outputs	Outcomes	Performance Indicators	Targets (per annum)	Results					
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Events/projects using calls for papers	2.7 Researchers and institutes (esp. in South) engage in UNRISD research and activities	Number of visiting Southern researchers	4	2	0	1	2	5	2
		Number of academic conferences and events where UNRISD participated	30	39	26	31	28	37	19
Organization of events jointly with Southern institutions	2.8 Partnerships with key Southern research institutions are strengthened	Number of events organized or co-organized in the South	2	2	6	0	6	1	2
Research papers, policy briefs and outputs	<u>Civil society influence:</u> 2.9 Increased reflection of UNRISD research in activities of select NGOs	Regular (annual if possible) survey of selected NGOs	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Events held in collaboration with or participation of NGOs	2.10 UNRISD research priorities informed by NGOs working in relevant fields	Number of NGO participants in UNRISD events*	125	110	124	132	178	190	372
	2.11 Partnerships with NGOs established in communications	Number of occurrences of UNRISD staff participation in NGO meetings/seminars/forums for advising	10	15	9	21	16***** *	8	9
Special events organized including 50 th Anniversary Conference and publication 2013	2.12 Active participation of diverse target audiences in UNRISD-organized events/conferences	Number of participants in events organised and co-organised by UNRISD***	500	640**	680	871	774	760	1032
	2.13 50 th anniversary and other events raise visibility of UNRISD research among diverse audiences	Surveys of event / activity participants	10% response rate	64 rspndnts	n/a****	71 rspndnts	219**** *	102	246

* Based on formal and informal survey of event participants

** 2011 figure was initially 250 (see 2011 board report and RBM logical framework). We are now revising it to 284, as we are including not only 'major events' in this indicator (250 attendees at the 2011 Green Economy conference), but attendance at all UNRISD events in order to ensure comparability across years.

*** Based on counting of event attendees

**** No survey was carried out in 2012 because UNRISD did not hold a major conference in 2012 as it did in 2011 with the Green Economy Conference.

***** Based on Seminar Series survey responses (154) + Young Scholars Think Piece competition survey respondents (65)

***** Based on NGO event participation + NGO advisory activities

Please note: UNRISD strives to establish records of event attendance. Indicators are based on counting of event attendees, and formal/informal surveys of participants, and represent best informed figures based on all available information. In some instances, (1) attendees may not complete/return UNRISD attendance forms, (2) events organized by UNRISD outside of its offices (abroad, etc), may complicate data collection. In these cases, indicators are based on Researchers' trip reports and other reliable sources of information (website of the events, etc).

Specific Objective #3: The institutional and financial stability and sustainability of UNRISD is secured through an increase in funding and diversification of funding sources									
Outputs	Outcomes	Performance Indicators	Targets	Results					
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Donor funding strategy finalized	3.1 Short term outcome: funding strategy is approved by Board (2011)	Approval of donor strategy	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
Implementation and regular review of donor strategy	3.2 Increased number of core funders providing multiyear funding agreements	Activities defined in donor strategy undertaken	Approved	Activities undertaken	Activities undertaken	Activities undertaken	Activities undertaken	Activities undertaken	Activities undertaken
Donor meeting is held annually (linked to other event or Board meeting)	3.3 Increased share of contribution from current smaller core funders	Amount of funding received	USD 4 million (core+project)	No change (15% of total core funding from smaller core funders)	USD 2,512,117	USD 1,873,027	USD 2,134,315	USD 1,761,525	USD 2,632,057
Applications are made to additional donors for core funding	3.4 Increased number of donors providing core funding	Increase in number of funders	8 total	No change (6 core funders)	4 core funders	4 core funders	6 core funders ***	6 core funders ***	4 core funders ****
Relations developed with new donors	3.5 Core funding returns to 2008 levels before increasing	Increased number of multi-year funding agreements	4 total	No change (3 multi year agreements)	2 multi-year agreements (DFID and Sida)	2 multi-year agreements (DFID and Sida) *	2 multi-year agreements (SDC and Sida)	2 multi-year agreements (SDC and Sida)	2 multi-year agreements (SDC and Sida)
Project proposals drafted and applications submitted for project funding	3.6 Project funding increases as share of total institutional revenues	Amount of project funding **)	USD 4 million (core+project)	USD 1,483,708 (2010: USD 80,666)	USD 304,078	USD 1,144,685	USD 476,472	USD 431,254	USD 226,659
Applications submitted jointly with or to other UN agencies	3.7 Project funding received from new donors	New project donors	5 total	10 project donors (2010:4)	3 project donors (ESCAP, Hcor, FES)	7 project donors (Rosa Luxemborg Foundation, Hivos, ILO, UNDP China, Unicef, Sida, CCICED)	1 (Finland MFA)	5 (DFID, FAO, ILO, UNDP, University of Bern)	4 (FES, Graduate Institute, NCCSS, Unicef)
	3.8 Increase in funding obtained through other UN agencies	Joint projects with UN	4 total	1 (with FAO) (2010: 0)	3 (FAO, UN Women ESCAP*)	4 (ILO, Unicef, UNESCAP, UNDP China)	5 (ILO, Unicef, UNESCAP, UNDP China, and 14 UN member organizations of UNTFSSSE)	3 (ILO, FAO, UNDP) and 16 UN member organizations of UNTFSSSE)	3 (FAO, UNDP, Unicef) and 18 UN member organizations of UNTFSSSE)

*) Agreement with DFID expired on 31 March 2013. The last instalment of this agreement was received in 2012.

***) Includes commissioned work by UNESCAP, UNDP China and CCICED Taskforce

****) Includes indirect financial contribution from Germany for a UN Associate Expert and Switzerland for a Seconded Expert

*****) Revised definition/methodology following 2017 Annual Review with Sweden: "core funders" are those providing *untied* financial support