Progress Report
by the Director

For the reporting period of
January to December 2018

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION: OVERVIEW OF 2018

1.   In 2018, thanks to a continued period of relative stability for the Institute, UNRISD concentrated on implementing the Institutional Strategy 2016–2020 while also extending research in new directions. The Institute pursued its programme of research, communications, policy engagement and knowledge exchange with a focus on the development of new project proposals and fundraising; the initiation of several newly funded areas of work; the implementation of two open calls for papers; a major international conference and numerous other events; and work on ongoing projects under the three programme areas: Social Policy and Development; Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development; and Gender and Development. Through this wide range of research activities, events and outputs delivered during the reporting period, UNRISD supported the UN family and global development community in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals; and demonstrated its value as a knowledge hub and convening platform for critical debates on social and sustainable development.

2.   We tracked the key results obtained during the reporting period in our RBM Logframe (see Annex 5).

3.   Insightful, inspiring and relevant were perhaps the most frequent words that participants used to describe "Overcoming Inequalities in a Fractured World: Between Elite Power and Social Mobilization", the Institute's 2018 conference. Insights were provided by the eminent scholars and activists who took part, and by the diverse group of researchers presenting papers, about half of which were from the global South and half were women. There was also a strong representation of early-stage researchers among the papers selected from an excellent response to the Call for Papers, demonstrating UNRISD's commitment to promoting innovative emerging research and amplifying voices which are not necessarily heard on a global platform.

4.   There were many milestones reached during the reporting period by projects under the Social Policy and Development programme. Highlights included the final research symposium and public roundtable debate of the *Valueworks* project, which explores social dynamics and governance challenges at the different nodes of the copper value chain, from Switzerland to Zambia and China; and the positive decision received in December on funding of the five-year *South-South Migration, Inequality and Development Hub* (2019-2023) of which UNRISD is a partner organization. The research and analysis stages of two multi-year projects concluded: *Politics of Domestic Resource Mobilization* and *New Directions in Social Policy*.

5.   Work under the Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development programme expanded, with new priorities emerging during the reporting period and funding received for the initiation of work on climate justice, and measuring sustainable development performance. Work on the social and solidarity economy (SSE) continued to play an important role, and 2018 saw the completion of the project *Social and Solidarity Economy for the SDGs: Spotlight on the Social Economy in Seoul*, as well as the launch of two new projects: *Protecting Vulnerable Urban Groups in Contentious Times: The Role of SSE*; and *SSE Knowledge Hub for the SDGs*. During 2018 work on eco-social policy linkages continued, and the emphasis on the effectiveness of eco-social policy approaches for combating the negative social impacts of climate change led to funding and initiation of two new projects that focus on different aspects of climate justice: *Just Transition Research Collaborative* and *Transformative Adaptation to Climate Change in*

Coastal Cities. A new multi-year research project on *Sustainable Development Performance Indicators* was also launched.

6.   Following the successful completion of a stock-taking of implementation of the SDGs in the Western Balkans, the Institute was again commissioned by UNECE and UNDP to adapt the methodology to the countries in the European Union's Eastern Partnership initiative. These are important channels for UNRISD analysis and insights to support the mainstreaming and implementation of the SDGs at the country level, and demonstrate the research-uptake linkages forged between the Institute and UN policy and operational entities.

7.   Strengthening policy research uptake in the context of the 2030 Agenda was the subject of a report of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit in 2018.[1] The purpose of the review was to "raise awareness regarding the importance of the research function in support of a transformative agenda for sustainable development. It argues for the need to better hear the voices of researchers in decision-making". The scope of the review was "system-wide, covering the United Nations Secretariat, funds and programmes, specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and specialized research entities (UNRISD, UNICRI, UNSSC and UNITAR)". UNRISD was consulted for the review, completed the questionnaire and provided detailed feedback on a draft of the report. The findings of the report will be considered carefully as UNRISD continues to broker research and policy partnerships, and ensures that its research reaches the broadest possible audience both in the UN and beyond.

8.   Identified as one of the most relevant and knowledgeable thought leaders in the United Nations, UNRISD was appointed to the new United Nations Learning Advisory Council for the 2030 Agenda, created in December 2018 by Deputy Secretary-General and UN Sustainable Development Group Chair, Amina J. Mohammed. The purpose of the Council—to challenge conventional thinking and develop new insights on knowledge and learning around key global and national SDG-related challenges—aligns well with UNRISD's mandate. UNRISD also participated fully in the UN Sustainable Development Group, contributing to the work of the Strategic Results Group on SDG Implementation and Leaving No One Behind.

9.   UNRISD sought to maintain a level of research collaboration and network relations in the area of Gender and Development despite an ongoing deficit in capacity in this area during the reporting year. A gender perspective was mainstreamed across all areas of UNRISD's work, and gender parity was taken into account in the planning and implementation of all activities. Women comprised over 50 percent of the UNRISD research network and over 60 percent of contributors to research outputs in 2018. The project *Feminist Analysis of Social and Solidarity Economy Practices: Views from Latin America and India*, in which UNRISD was a consortium partner, concluded in 2018. UNRISD led the co-production of Issue Briefs that aim to communicate the research findings to an interdisciplinary audience.

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[1]   JIU/REP/2018/7 The JIU is the independent external oversight body of the UN system mandated with conducting inspections, evaluations, and investigations system-wide. The JUI operates with respect to the legislative organs and the secretariats of those specialized agencies and other international organizations, within the United Nations system, that have accepted its Statute. These entities (which number 28) are referred to as the JIU participating organizations.

10. During the reporting period, UNRISD:

- Produced and disseminated a wide range of research-based outputs, including 21 working and research papers, 16 peer-reviewed journal articles and book chapters, 14 briefs, and 39 blogs and think pieces.

- Ran highly successful campaigns to promote the Call for Papers and Conference on Overcoming Inequalities in a Fractured World: Between Elite Power and Social Mobilization resulting over 1,000 submissions of abstracts to the Call and 400 participants signing up for the Conference.

- On digital media, produced and promoted 16 videos and podcasts (and livestreamed 10 events); achieved over 38,000 video views via YouTube, and over 48,000 podcast downloads.

- Produced six issues of the eBulletin and posted seven online news articles, in addition to the posting of new content several times per week, to keep constituents regularly informed about the Institute's research, outputs and other activities. Dispatched three issue each of the newly developed targeted eNewsletters, one for governments and one for UN development policy and research entities.

- Organized (or co-organized) over 20 outreach events, nearly all of which involved 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 over 30,000 Twitter followers @UNRISD, and individual UNRISD researchers strengthening their own presence on this platform.

- Continued developing "suites" of research outputs grouped around a single major body of research, allowing multiple entry points and alternative channels to access the same material. Edited, visually designed and laid out two major reports during the year.

- Was an active partner in UNOG's International Geneva outreach and communications initiatives under the banner of the Perception Change Project, which aims to raise awareness of the value and benefits of our collective work towards peace, rights and well-being.

11. There was considerable success on enhancing project funding during the reporting period—by the end of 2018 UNRISD had exceeded its project funding target for both 2018 and 2019, and was half-way to meeting that target for 2020. However, the overall context for research funding in which the Institute operated remained challenging, and vulnerabilities persisted: institutional funding stayed constant with no further diversification, and there was some uncertainty related to core funding beyond 2019.

12. At the request of the Board, UNRISD updated its self-assessment risks associated with operational issues—(i) Institutional priorities (including staffing); (ii) Resource mobilization; (iii) Partnerships; and (iv) Governance.

13. The headline messages of the risk assessment for 2018 are as follows.

- A decrease in unearmarked institutional funding is the pre-eminent risk to the Institute.

- The main risk associated with staffing continues to be sub-optimal capacity in the Gender and Development programme.

- UNRISD has expanded the trajectory of project funding, in 2018 developing (or contributing to the development of) 17 research concept

notes and securing commitments from donors and partners to fund projects in 2019 and 2020.

- While eventually the Institute wants to have secured a governance structure that is fit for purpose, these important and necessary governance reforms do not impact immediately on the financial health of the Institute.

14. At the time of reporting to the Board (April 2019), income (excluding miscellaneous income) for 2018 was USD 2,422,701 and expenditures were USD 2,207,230. UNRISD managed its resources carefully in 2018, including through: (i) ensuring that expenditures never exceeded income (plus reserves ring-fenced for expenditures); (ii) not entering into contractual liabilities before resources were in UNRISD's bank account; (iii) managing the cash-flow situation to avoid the traditional crunch at the beginning of 2019; and (iv) having resources in reserve to cover long-term institutional obligations on contracts, separation, repatriation, and insurance of staff. As a result of cost saving measures and the allocation of more personnel charges to research projects, the Institute further strengthened its financial buffer by approximately USD 230,000.

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

15. UNRISD pursued the programme of research, communications, policy engagement and knowledge exchange under its 2016–2020 strategic framework during the reporting period, with a focus on the development of new project proposals and fundraising; the initiation of several newly funded areas of work; the implementation of two open calls for papers; and work on ongoing projects under the three programme areas: Social Policy and Development; Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development; and Gender and Development. Through a wide range and high number of research activities and outputs delivered during the reporting period, UNRISD implemented its ambitious institutional strategy, supported the UN family and global development community in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs, and demonstrated its value as a knowledge hub and convening platform for critical debates on social development and governance.

Overcoming Inequalities in a Fractured World: Call for Papers and International Conference

Background

16. Inequalities are one of today's greatest challenges, obstructing poverty reduction and sustainable development. Elite capture of economic and political power catalyses such disparities, a reinforcing process that compounds inequality, which—in its various dimensions—undermines social, environmental and economic sustainability, and fuels poverty, insecurity, crime and xenophobia.

17. As the power of elites grows and societal gaps widen, institutions representing the public good and universal values are increasingly disempowered or co-opted, and visions of social justice and equity side-lined. As a result, society is fracturing in ways that are becoming more and more tangible, with the growing divide between the privileged and the rest dramatically rearranging both macro structures and local lifeworlds.

18. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development seeks to overcome such disparities, "leaving no one behind". But how can this ambitious vision be achieved in the current climate, in which those in power act to protect the status quo from which they benefit? How can we build progressive alliances to drive the political and policy changes needed for an equitable, inclusive 21st century eco-social compact?

19. In 2017, UNRISD started a new research inquiry on the topic of Inequalities and Elites by developing a pre-concept note promoted through the UNRISD Ideas Incubator and creating a network of potential research collaborators (see paragraphs 115–118 in 2017 Progress Report). The project was launched in the reporting year through a Call for Papers, Conference and Think Piece Series.

Outputs, results and immediate impacts

20. In March 2018 UNRISD launched an open call for papers in view of an international conference titled "Overcoming Inequalities in a Fractured World: Between Elite Power and Social Mobilization". In this way UNRISD sought to shine a spotlight on inequality not only as it affects the "bottom of the pyramid", but also in relation to elite power and various forms of social mobilization. The call for papers received over 1,000 submissions.

21. At the conference, which took place in November 2018, nine panels featured scholars and practitioners from over 30 countries with expertise across a diversity of disciplines. The speaker line-up represented a good balance in terms of gender, geographic focus and origin, as well as career level, including 18 PhD and Post-Doc researchers presenting their work. See Annex 2 for a visual summary of the conference speakers, papers presented, countries covered and online attention received.

22. The panels revolved around five main themes that had been identified in the conceptualization of the project as highly relevant to the question of inequality and power, and as cross-cutting issues that must be considered in an integrated manner:
- The role and influence of elites
- The role of institutions in perpetuating or curbing inequalities
- Shifting class structures and identities
- The effects of deepening inequalities on local lifeworlds
- Actors, alliances and social mobilization for a new eco-social compact

23. Taken together, these five themes and the panels derived from them helped to address questions at the heart of this research inquiry: What role do elites and institutions of power play in the deepening of social and economic cleavages across the globe? How have these inequalities reshaped structures from the local to the transnational level, and what consequences (economic, political, environmental, human) do they pose for a city, a country, a specific group, or individual lives, as well as the ecosystems they inhabit? What examples exist of peaceful processes of policy change that have made societies greener and more socially just, levelled out social stratification, and devolved power and resources from elites to non-elites, or towards marginalized or discriminated groups, and what were the drivers in those processes?

24. In addition to the nine panel discussions, former Chief Economist of the World Bank François Bourguignon and renowned environmental activist and feminist scholar Vandana Shiva delivered keynote addresses. These were among selected conference sessions webcast via Facebook Live, which proved a popular channel with nearly 500 views of the François Bourguignon session, and 1,700 of Vandana Shiva. A panel bringing together UN and civil society actors, including the United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development and Chief Economist in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and the Launch Director of the Fight Inequality Alliance, to discuss the politics of transformative change brought the conference to a practice-oriented close. The Facebook Live for this session attracted nearly 250 viewers.

25. The University of Geneva was UNRISD's co-host for the Conference's opening event, a roundtable discussion with leading thinkers Naila Kabeer, Saskia Sassen, and Jomo Kwame Sundaram titled "Engines of Inequality? Elites, Politics and Power". This

event, which was moderated by BBC journalist Imogen Foulkes, attracted a standing-room-only crowd of over 250 to the University's Uni Mail campus.

26. The conference drew in a large and varied audience of more than 200 participants, including staff members from United Nations agencies, researchers from Geneva-based academic institutions (University of Geneva, Graduate Institute for International and Development Studies) and other research institutions from various countries, as well as civil society organizations and interested individuals.

27. The conference served to facilitate knowledge exchange and mutual learning across academia, civil society, the UN and national governments, about progressive alliances and policy change for more equitable, sustainable, and just societies; propose evidence-based recommendations for innovative ways in which diverse actors can work together to design and deliver a transformative eco-social compact for the 21st century; and bring this new evidence and analysis, especially from the Global South, to bear on UN debates and policy processes, including implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

28. Conference papers were posted on the UNRISD website. A full list will be found in Annex 3.

29. A new UNRISD Think Piece series was inaugurated on Overcoming Inequalities in a Fractured World, in which experts from academia, advocacy and policy practice critically explore the various causes of deepening inequalities in the current context, their implications for sustainable development, and strategies and mechanisms being employed to reverse them. The contributions, derived from responses to the Call for Papers, are part of the global conversation on inequalities leading up to the review of Sustainable Development Goal 10 at the UN High-Level Political Forum in July 2019. Four Think Pieces were published in the series in 2018:

- Fault Lines and Front Lines: Shifting Power in an Unequal World—Katja Hujo and Maggie Carter
- Gone Fishing or Gone Organizing? Multi-level Community Development as a Pathway to Reduced Inequalities—Peter Westoby
- Safe Havens for Economic Elites and Their Wealth: Money, Visas and Artwork—Andreas Solimano

- Including Working Class People in the Transition to Sustainability—Karen Bell

Dissemination and follow-up

30. UNRISD video and audio recorded all sessions, and the production of a "Conference Highlights" playlist was under way. In the run-up to the conference, UNRISD was contacted by a video producer whose work aims to make academic research more accessible to a wide audience, who was interested in attending the conference in order to interview participants for a mini-series on inequalities. The videos will be produced in 2019, with due acknowledgement of the UNRISD conference. Such cross-promotion and partnership promise to grow the audience for the work.

31. Cementing the groundwork laid by the conference, UNRISD will disseminate the evidence and key recommendations from the papers and conference discussions in formats that will support practitioners, activists and policy makers at local, national, regional and global levels in a range of formats and channels. UNRISD will feed the research findings into the global conversation on inequalities in 2019 leading up to the High-Level Political Forum in July 2019 and the SDG Summit in September 2019, starting with the 57th Session of the Commission for Social Development (February), and the 63rd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women in New York (March).

32. The Institute intends to pursue further research on this topic, with different funding applications and research collaborations planned to be submitted and further developed in 2019. One workstream on universities and social inequalities in the Global South received seed funding in 2018 in view of the preparation of a full proposal to be submitted to potential funders in 2019 (see Programme Development section below).

Start date: 2018 – End date: 2020

The 2018 Call for Papers and Conference were financed by UNRISD institutional funds. The Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Geneva Office and the International Geneva Welcome Centre (CAGI) provided direct support to conference participants for their travel and accommodation.

UNRISD role: Initiation, organization and coordination of research

Katja Hujo (senior research coordinator) is coordinating the work on Overcoming Inequalities in a Fractured World. In 2018, she was assisted by Maggie Carter (research analyst), Alberto Parmigiani, Luisa Guerra and Martyna Linartas (research interns).

World Social Work Day at the UN 2018

Background

33. World Social Work Day (WSWD) has been celebrated around the globe since 1983 to showcase the achievements of social work and increase its visibility, and to highlight its synergies with social development: shared commitments to social justice, inclusive development and human rights.

34. In 2018, UNRISD and partners (see below) organized the Geneva edition held at the Palais des Nations, "Social Work and Youth: Towards Inclusive Sustainable Development". This event put the role of social work in supporting young people to engage with sustainable development in the spotlight. As key actors engaging with youth, social workers have a central role to play in addressing multiple layers of marginalization and vulnerability, and in creating spaces and support for youth to build and harness their potential and develop their agency.

Activities and outputs

35. Celebrated with more than 140 participants on 20-21 March 2018, the event brought together social work students and practitioners; academics; policy makers; activists; representatives from NGOs, international organizations and UN agencies; and members from permanent missions in Geneva.

36. During opening remarks by Michael Møller, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, keynote presentations, expert panels, interactive workshops, and a UN-practitioner roundtable, speakers and participants explored the contemporary challenges youth face (in particular related to minority youths, extremism, labour market integration and youth mobilization) and how social work values and tools, in partnership with multiple actors such as public services, international organizations and NGOs, can help youth to thrive and contribute meaningfully to their communities and societies at the local, national and global levels. Presenters and participants also raised a range of critical issues and concerns regarding the self-understanding of social work and its reduction to a role of dealing with the casualties of unsustainable practices instead of transforming them; the multiple obstacles youth face towards inclusion; different understandings of youth agency and meaningful participation; as well as activism, mobilization and political strategies that could result in transformative outcomes.

37. The first day of this two-day event concluded with a social event. UNRISD and its WSWD partners joined up with the UN Information Service and the International Geneva Welcome Centre to host a "Mix&Mash", a fixture on the Geneva social calendar that encourages networking between the local population and the international community.

38.   Hosting the WSWD at the UN for the second time demonstrated the Institute's commitment to bridging the research, policy and practice communities across the local, national and global levels; to engaging with International Geneva and Swiss partners from academia, civil society and politics; and to ensuring that evidence-based social work practice is informed by the SDGs and related research, while feeding relevant experiences from this important practitioner community back into UN processes.

39.   Communications assets produced by UNRISD after the event included an Event Brief, *Social Work and Youth: Towards Inclusive Sustainable Development* (Brief No. 6, October 2018), and a playlist of six videos, titled Social Work and Youth, produced from footage recorded during the conference. An additional teaser video had been produced for promotional purposes prior to the event. By the end of the reporting period the videos had been viewed over 1,200 times on the UNRISD YouTube channel.

40.   In the third and fourth quarters of 2018, UNRISD collaborated with HETS-GE and HETS-FR in the preparation of the 2019 edition of WSWD at the UN in Geneva, on the topic of "Social Work, Gender and Sexuality: Towards Empowerment, Equality and Inclusion" which will be held 20 March 2019.

Start date: 2018 – End date: 2018

Total amount of earmarked funding: USD 32,055 from the University of Applied Sciences and Arts–Western Switzerland/Geneva, University of Applied Sciences and Arts–Western Switzerland, Wilsdorf Foundation, Avenir Social, International Association of Schools of Social Work, International Federation of Social Workers, plus additional support from UNRISD institutional funds

UNRISD role: Organizing partner

Partners: University of Applied Sciences and Arts–Western Switzerland/Geneva, University of Applied Sciences and Arts–Western Switzerland, Wilsdorf Foundation, Avenir Social, International Association of Schools of Social Work, International Federation of Social Workers, United Nations Information Service

This activity was coordinated by Katja Hujo (senior research coordinator) in collaboration with David Vergari (programme assistant), Maggie Carter and Ibrahim Said (research analysts), and supported by Alberto Parmigiani (research intern) and the UNRISD Communications and Outreach Unit.

Social Policy and Development

41. Social policy is and will be crucial in the process of implementing and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The Social Policy and Development programme continues to combine work on new conceptual and policy approaches, as well as policy, institutional and political analyses at national, regional and global levels.

42. In the reporting period the programme comprised projects of immediate relevance to the current policy context: innovations in the field of social policy in low- and middle-income countries; the politics and the processes that shape domestic resource mobilization and fiscal space for fair and sustainable financing of social development; transformative change for children and the SDGs; the social, economic, ethical and policy dimensions of the financialization of commodity trading and its development impacts; new technologies and human rights; inequalities, elites and social mobilization; and linking social protection and human rights.

43. There were many milestones reached during the reporting period by projects being carried out under this programme. Highlights include the final research symposium and public roundtable debate of the *Valueworks* project, which explores social dynamics and governance challenges at the different nodes of the copper value chain, from Switzerland to Zambia and China; initiation of a new research inquiry on *Overcoming Inequalities*, which was launched following extensive networking through a call for papers and international conference; and the positive decision received in December on funding of the five-year *South-South Migration, Inequality and Development Hub* (2019-2023) of which UNRISD is a partner organization.

44. Partnership was a running theme in other programme highlights during the year as well. Collaboration with the OHCHR, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea and over 50 researchers was key to the success of a series of activities designed to draw attention to the interconnections between the Fourth Industrial Revolution and the human rights-based approach to inclusive and sustainable development. And the Social Protection and Human Rights online resource platform (managed by UNRISD in partnership with 10 other UN entities) achieved its highest usage ever, with monthly averages of 12,930 visitors and 17.749 reads.

45. Finally, the research and analysis stages of two multi-year projects concluded: Politics of Domestic Resource Mobilization (for which there is a research wrap-up in this report), and New Directions in Social Policy, which published 17 outputs during the reporting period—including four journal articles.

Politics of Domestic Resource Mobilization for Social Development: Research Wrap-Up

Background

46. In a constrained fiscal environment, what are the possibilities for ensuring that revenues can be raised and allocated to social expenditures? That is a critical question in the context of discussions on financing for development and the 2030 Agenda. This research is making an important contribution to this field of inquiry by focusing on political determinants of revenue performance and resource governance, through an integrated analysis of the economic, political, social and environmental dimensions of fiscal policies.

47. Research was carried out under the project, with funding from Sweden, between 2012 and 2016; synthesis of findings and publication activities continued during 2018, in view of concluding the project with submission of the edited volume manuscript to the publisher in 2019.

48. Country teams in Bolivia, Nicaragua, Uganda and Zimbabwe explored the connections between the politics of resource mobilization and demands for social provision. The project contributes evidence-based analysis to global debates about how to bridge the funding gaps for meeting key global development targets and social programmes; strengthen national ownership and policy space; and enhance effective accountability of governments to citizens.

49. The production of project outputs continued during the reporting year. Country case studies and thematic papers, videos and project briefs are available on the UNRISD website. To date, seven thematic papers, 17 country reports and five briefs have been published. In 2018, work progressed on the preparation of the final edited volume, which will be submitted for publication in the UNRISD/Palgrave Social Policy in a Development Context series in 2019.

Progress and activities

50. Three Working Papers were published in 2018:

- *High-Value Minerals and Resource Bargaining in a Time of Crisis: A Case Study on the Diamond Fields of Marange, Zimbabwe* – Richard Saunders (January)
- *Social Policy and Social Spending in Zimbabwe: 1980 to 2015* – Rekopantswe Mate (October)
- *La movilización de recursos para el desarrollo social en Bolivia (1985-2014): Financiamiento, gas y protesta* – Verónica Paz Arauco (December)

51. The remaining papers, which are at the stage of final versions, including two synthesis reports (Nicaragua, Zimbabwe) and research and policy briefs for each of the Bolivia, Nicaragua, Uganda and Zimbabwe country case studies, will be published in 2019.

52. A full list of project outputs (2012–2018) is provided in Annex 4.

Research Wrap-Up

The research: Objectives, methodology and framework

53. The PDRM project was based on three types of literature on domestic resource mobilization: political economy of tax reform; developmental potential of expanding the domestic revenue base of poor countries; and governance (the importance of taxation in state building and democratic accountability).

54. Against this backdrop, the project generated analytical insight and empirical evidence related to pursued four key objectives—how to:
- bridge the funding gaps for meeting key global development targets and for financing social programmes in poor countries;
- enhance national ownership of development programmes and policy space, which is linked to improved fiscal capacity;
- improve understanding of the politics of revenue and social expenditure bargains and effective accountability of governments to citizens; and
- connect the literatures on the politics of resource mobilization and the politics of social provision in poor countries.

55. Three common issues shaped the country research:
- Who pays: contestation, bargaining and outcomes: This theme examined the nature of resource bargains, types of resources and social programmes involved in bargains; trade-offs among competing programmes and resources, and resource yields:
- Changes in key relationships: state-citizens and state-donors: This theme examined the extent to which the politics of resource mobilization led to a redefinition of state-citizen relations, and whether improvement in domestic resource mobilization led to more fiscal space and autonomy in policy making.
- Upgrading institutional capacities for revenue mobilization and service delivery: This theme examined the extent to which the politics of domestic resource mobilization generated pressures for upgrading the institutions entrusted to deliver services.

56. The case studies addressed these research themes within their specific country contexts, with particular attention to those domestic revenue sources that are considered most relevant for each case, for example mineral rents in the case of Zimbabwe and Bolivia, and taxation and aid in the case of Nicaragua and Uganda.

57. A full description of the country case studies on Bolivia, Uganda and Zimbabwe was provided in the 2013 Progress Report, and on the Nicaragua case study in the 2014 Progress Report.

58. In terms of methodology, this interdisciplinary project with contributions from economists, political scientists, sociologists and legal researchers, applied different qualitative and quantitative methods. Researchers generated primary data and analysed official records or administrative data, public finance statistics, documents of companies and advocacy groups, and published information to address the three themes of the project. The research focused on low- and lower middle-income countries.

The research findings and policy implications

59. Key findings of the project can be synthesized as follows.

60. **Domestic resource mobilization (DRM) is a political process of contestation and bargaining over who pays and who benefits.** This process is marked by differences and asymmetries of power at different levels, from the local to the global. As a result of DRM processes, we observe changes in key relationships between state actors, donors/investors, and civil society actors. These changes are not only driven by DRM processes, but also determined by key features of the governing political coalition and how they relate with key stakeholders. Whereas external actors such as donors and foreign investors often have disproportionate influence in resource mobilization processes (Nicaragua, Uganda, Zimbabwe), lobbying of national business actors and competition between different state levels can result in sub-optimal revenue yields and regressive distributional outcomes (Uganda, Zimbabwe, Nicaragua; see also Schneider, Moudoud et al., Arellano and Acosta). Building coalitions for progressive reforms, through which the rich pay relatively more than the poor, and overcoming political obstacles, are preconditions for creating transformative eco-social fiscal contracts. This is easier in times of growth that produces decent work; in contexts of greater state capacity, where resource bargains are more transparent and inclusive; and where national bargains are supported by global bargains, the latter providing resources (finance, technology and capacity building) and regulation (for example, against illicit flows and tax evasion). The country case studies conducted for the project found that these enabling factors were mostly absent, or only partly applied. In Bolivia a positive economic context (high gas prices) and a more inclusive political regime resulted in higher state revenues and stronger state-citizen relationships, while successful DRM resulted in higher policy autonomy and a change in state-donor and state-investor relations.

61. **"Transformative" resource bargains are those that are inclusive and transparent, and establish links with social policy.** The links between revenue mobilization and social spending are most visible in taxation. Taxation, like no other source of state revenue, can embody a purposeful and mutually accountable state-citizen relationship where public services are provided in exchange for the payment of taxes by citizens and corporate actors (Moore). Earmarked taxes as well as social contributions maximize this contribution-benefit link, which can be beneficial in terms of increasing compliance with contributory obligations. Bringing more citizens into such bargains with defined benefits is therefore crucial for strengthening state-citizen relations (Schneider). Resource bargains enhance transparency and legitimacy in the use of revenues, which can yield positive governance returns and claims making on public policy. Such resource bargains can also raise tax collection through building a tax culture and expanding the pool of taxpayers, and they provide incentives for citizens to hold governments to account on revenue distribution and allocation, contributing to greater budget transparency and spending efficiency.

62. **Factors that are conducive to increasing tax capacity and equity** include political leadership and bargaining power vis-à-vis elites and big corporations, the design and "marketing" of reforms (including information campaigns), technological innovations (to improve tax enforcement and administrative efficiency), inclusive and transparent bargaining processes, a positive growth context, extension of citizenship rights, and electoral competition (Moore, Moudoud et al., Uganda, Bolivia). In Bolivia, a series of measures that aimed to broaden the tax base and fight tax fraud and smuggling have contributed to increasing tax revenues since 2006. In Uganda, an unpopular direct local tax, the Graduated Personal Tax (GPT) on informal sector activities, was

associated with frequent coercive measures such as imprisonment to enforce compliance, which led to repeated tax riots. The GPT was abolished during the 2005–2006 election campaign by incumbent President Yoweri Museveni.

63.   However, several factors determine tax performance, at least in the shorter term. Revenue collection changes little over relatively short periods of time, given the complex governance tasks involved in taxation as well as the structural determinants of tax takes, such as per capita income level, urbanization, the size of the non-agricultural sector and international trade (Moore, Mkandawire). In addition, tax performance depends on historical legacies. The so-called labour reserve economies of Southern Africa, for example, display higher tax takes based on direct tax, compared with, for example, Western African cash-crop economies with lower tax takes and reliance on trade taxes (Mkandawire).

64.   Another important structural factor impacting tax capacity relates to the types of citizenship regimes existing in a country. Citizenship regimes create links between governments and certain social actors or groups by establishing them as legitimate participants in political processes, and claimants vis-à-vis public resources and authorities (Schneider). These groups are more likely to be included in fiscal compacts. Applying this concept to the cases of Brazil and India, for example, it appears that India has expanded social rights in recent years without generating new revenues and keeping a low tax/GDP ratio, while Brazil expanded revenues both as part of fiscal adjustment and to expand social spending. The explanation for this difference lies in the incorporation of both middle classes and popular sectors in Brazil, in particular under the leadership of the Partido dos Trabalhadores (PT/Workers Party). In the case of India, fractured and shifting social coalitions have led to a fragmented tax system and to privileges for dynamic economic sectors, while attempts to form cross-class coalitions and to mobilize for greater redistribution have thus far been unsuccessful (Schneider).

65.   **Upgrading institutions for DRM and service delivery goes beyond technical approaches to capacity building**. DRM policies are often combined with efforts to build new or better institutions for revenue mobilization and public services. However, donors have usually targeted technical capacity to the neglect of state capacity (that is, ability to reach political settlements with domestic actors in defining public policies). One example is the introduction of independent revenue agencies, an institutional innovation that gained traction in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) in the 1990s to increase tax collection. As the case of the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) shows, institutional strength and organizational performance are ultimately a function of linkages with political leadership, because such links guarantee greater financial and political support. Zimbabwe's post-independence experiences with revenue mobilization raise questions about the impact of institutional capacity on resource strategies and social delivery. While state programmes were weakened by resource constraints in the 1980s, neoliberal austerity and state cutbacks in the 1990s and a full-blown economic crisis in the 2000s, the effectiveness of state institutions was also undermined by evolving elite domination and state capture, affecting the policy and administrative autonomy of state institutions, with highly negative impacts on revenue performance, especially from the mining sector, and public services. Finally, the Bolivian case demonstrates the negative impact of local administrative capacity constraints on service delivery, reinforcing existing inequalities in a context of ambitious governance and institutional reforms.

66.   **Harnessing the benefits from mineral rents requires social policy investments and sound economic policies.** When policy reforms related to rent capture or rent

distribution from extractive industries (EIs) or natural resource sectors have been linked with social policy, countries have benefited more from EIs, as the case of Bolivia demonstrates, where the government has channeled revenues from the nationalized hydrocarbon sector into social pensions and cash transfer programmes for families as well as social services. However, increasing social spending, while a necessary condition, is not sufficient. Mineral-led development also hinges on macroeconomic policies and productive strategies that foster diversification while safeguarding stability and environmental protection, a challenge that has been specifically difficult to manage in Zimbabwe, which went through a number of economic, social and political crises in recent years. In turn, investments in education, health and the knowledge economy support productive diversification, and create an enabling environment for development. Investing in future generations, for example in child development and human capabilities through education and health policies, can extend yields from revenues beyond the lifespan of mining sites. This requires, however, that the interests of social groups, for example, women, children or indigenous peoples, are represented in mining revenue bargains and budget processes, as has been the case in Bolivia.

67. Extractive industries are by nature enclave industries, which is not only problematic in terms of economic diversification and linkage effects, but also for income (in)equality across regions, an important equity indicator for sustainable development. In contexts where fiscal governance is decentralized and specific revenues are raised at subnational levels, revenue-sharing arrangements that equalize the receipts from mineral rents across regions can redress these tendencies. However, political factors such as the nature of the relationship between national and subnational political actors, and the related degree of bargaining power of subnational actors, shape the outcomes of bargaining processes between different state levels about rent distribution (Arellano and Acosta). In Bolivia, with the introduction of the Direct Tax on Hydrocarbons (IDH) in 2005, the government adopted a distribution formula that devolves 63 percent of revenues from extractive industries to subnational actors such as municipalities and prefectures, in tandem with sharing resources across producing and non-producing districts (Arellano and Acosta).

68. **Countries should diversify the financing mix and move away from instruments that do not support sustainable development.** Financing policies need to support policies and activities in other areas that facilitate an eco-social turn. Taxation systems, if progressively designed (so that tax rates increase with income level), can contribute to redistribution and improve equality, including gender equality. They can be used to provide incentives for more sustainable consumption and production patterns, and they contribute to inclusive growth and human rights by financing income guarantees and universal social services. Mineral rents provide resources for developing countries which are often stripped of other types of funding sources, as the case studies have shown. But they pose risks and challenges with regard to their impacts on structural change, employment, gender equality and environmental protection. While improving the governance of rent distribution and allocation is crucial for harnessing the transformative potential of these resources, the ultimate recommendation is to diversify away from mineral dependence, both in the interest of developing more dynamic economic sectors with greater employment and innovative potential and for safeguarding the environment. This is still a huge challenge for mineral-dependent countries such as Bolivia and Zimbabwe.

69. **National resource bargains need to be complemented by global bargains such as official development assistance.** While there is no conclusive evidence whether aid undermines efforts to raise taxes (Bhushan and Samy), it can have a catalytic effect on

mobilizing additional domestic resources for social policies, especially in low-income settings (Cherrier). This has been the case where foreign aid actors gave weight to national actors in support of social policy and helped upgrade public institutions entrusted to deliver social services, as shown by the impact of aid funding on the longer term sustainability of several social protection programmes in sub-Saharan Africa (Cherrier).

70. Whether aid has a transformative effect depends on how sustainable and reliable it is, how it is distributed and allocated, and whether it enhances state accountability and institution building. Emerging donors as China, or the Alianza Bolivariana para los Pueblos de Nuestra América (ALBA/Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America) at the regional level, have a different approach to policy conditionality compared with the international financial institutions and traditional Western donor countries. Their approach is welcomed by many recipient governments in Africa and Latin America, but equally criticized by civil society for lack of transparency and accountability mechanisms (Nicaragua). In the context of the SDGs and the Addis agreement, donors promised to relate aid more closely to DRM by strengthening tax capacity and combating illicit flows and corporate tax avoidance (Bhushan and Samy). And while the ultimate goal of many developing countries is to grow out of aid dependency, global resource mobilization will continue and become more relevant to fund cross-border challenges such as migration, climate change and humanitarian disasters, and global public goods.

71. **Public policies need to support an enabling environment for DRM.** While many revenue sources have the potential to contribute to social and sustainable development, realization of this potential depends not only on the specific design of policies, but also on whether financing strategies are supported by an enabling policy environment, which is often a challenge in low-income countries. Enabling factors at the national level include economic policies which support labour-intensive growth, are conducive to structural change, and lead progressively to higher rates of formalization, household income and equality. Other enabling factors are investments in state capacity, both in terms of capacity to create political consensus and support for progressive reforms, and to broker investment deals with transnational corporations that are favourable for the country, and administrative capacity to implement reforms and enforce compliance with tax law and regulation, especially by high-income earners and big corporations (Bolivia).

72. At the global level, enabling factors are more equitable and inclusive trade and financial regimes; access to affordable and stable external funding and debt restructuring/relief; effective regulation and monitoring of the international financial system in order to avoid systemic crisis, illicit flows and tax evasion; and reforms of international institutions leading to more equal power relations between the Global North and the Global South. While Bolivia, Nicaragua and Uganda have benefited from debt relief under the HIPC initiative, and all countries have received substantial amounts of ODA, global financial and aid governance is still far from providing sufficient access to affordable finance, whereas effective regulation to prevent capital flight, tax evasion and systemic financial crises is still elusive.

73. The key findings of the country case studies can be synthesized as follows.

Bolivia
74. Drawing on the revenues from its rich mineral resources, the Bolivian state has managed to increase public revenue and improve performance on several social

indicators, reducing poverty rates by 20 percent and mitigating deeply entrenched inequalities. At the core of these changes towards greater social inclusion was the social mobilization that led up to oil and gas sector nationalization in 2006 under the first indigenous president of Bolivia, Evo Morales, which resulted in growing fiscal space and a prioritization of social spending. Less dependence on external aid for funding public investment led to a change in relations between the Bolivian state and donors, the successful renegotiation of contracts with foreign companies in the hydrocarbon sector reflected the strengthened bargaining power of the new government, while the renewal of state-citizen relations was formalized by the approval of a new constitution in 2009 and a new Law on Autonomies and Decentralization. While the government has been most successful in making inroads into poverty and inequality through a new generation of cash transfer programmes for children, mothers and elderly persons, challenges regarding social service delivery and local administrative capacity persist. With Morales in his third presidential term and in a less favourable international context, the Bolivian model is experiencing difficulties due to declining legitimacy of the political leadership, slowed growth, and challenges regarding the effectiveness of current policies and institutions.

Nicaragua

75.   Nicaragua has gone through profound political, economic and social transitions in recent decades. Following a turbulent history of dictatorship (Somoza 1936-1979), the Sandinista revolution (1979-1989) and neoliberal adjustment (1990-2006), it remains one of the poorest countries in Latin America, second only to Haiti. Periods of high social tension and violence were followed by relative peace and democratic transitions. Social conflicts and contradictions, however, have continued to emerge, and have intensified during the third presidential term of Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega (who assumed power in 2007), with street protests and large-scale demonstrations demanding his resignation in 2018 in a context of violent state repression. As a consequence, state-society relations, which have historically fluctuated from stronger to weaker, have experienced a backlash. In terms of DRM, efforts to increase tax revenues over past decades have generated limited results. Despite frequent tax reforms, measures to attract FDI, and increasing mining revenues, the Nicaraguan government has not managed to provide a stable domestic resource base to underpin a social contract. Historically aid-dependent and a beneficiary of the HIPC initiative, Nicaragua has recently received less ODA due to a reconfiguration of aid governance at the global level, donor fatigue and the global economic crisis in 2008. Nicaragua therefore sought new partnerships with the governments of Venezuela and China. However, these alliances are relatively fragile since they depend on partner governments' political priorities and economic situation, which in the case of Venezuela has deteriorated significantly. Under Ortega, there has been talk of reinvigorating the role of the state in social provisioning, and the introduction of free health care and education. There have been advances in literacy, social security and aspects of food security, but per capita expenditure on health and education services remains very low. Big challenges are also reflected in the fragmentation of services, limited cooperation with parts of civil society, and insufficient state capacity to implement social and economic programmes, including those aimed at empowering poor rural and urban women.

Uganda

76.   The Ugandan government has become gradually less dependent on aid, and the promise of oil revenues, in addition to increased loans and grants from Chinese partners, appears to have affected government priorities, becoming less

accommodating to Western donors and focusing increasingly on energy and infrastructure provision to the detriment of social spending. However, in a context of increasing electoral competition, the Ugandan leadership continues to emphasize "prosperity for all", while patronage and political pressures on the public budget are preventing such policies from adequately addressing poverty and social exclusion. The case study finds that the need to maintain political power has led to reduced tax intakes, as a result of abolishing taxes levied on rural voters and introducing tax exemptions for powerful supporters. On the spending side, social development concerns compete with other public policy areas as well as the pressure to allocate resources for political purposes. Regarding institution building, the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) has built up considerable institutional capacity and is making efforts to expand the tax base, which has been traditionally narrow against the backdrop of a slowly transforming economy. To the extent that it enjoys formal autonomy from political intervention, the URA has been able to take some initiatives in that direction, but political interference has steadily increased, with uncertain effects on long-term institution building. Domestic civil society actors influence tax policy decisions to a limited extent, even if there are signs that tax associations are being formed and are increasingly vocal. The findings suggest that one precondition for an expanded revenue base would be a gradual structural transformation of the economy. Combined with electoral pressures for public goods, this could lead to more public debate and higher prioritization of social spending.

Zimbabwe
77.   While Zimbabwe has typically enjoyed a high tax effort and performance relative to many of its neighbours, it has also experienced multiple obstacles which have hindered the effective translation of revenue growth into improved social services and social protection. Constructive state-citizen relationships in the first years of independence were soon eroded by neoliberal stabilization and structural adjustment policies, and worsened sharply in the 2000s during a period of heightened political contestation, economic crisis and dramatically contracting fiscal space. As state transparency and accountability weakened in the context of elite state capture and increasing militarization of the political space, governance and state-citizen relations frayed and sharply undermined resource bargaining. The collapse of social protection in the early 2000s provoked a fiscal and social emergency, and set the stage for a new period of DRM innovation in a new political context: in 2009, a coalition government, the Government of National Unity (GNU), brokered by the international community and led by President Mugabe's ZANU-PF and the opposition party MDC, was actively supported by international donors and accompanied by greater openness of consultations between the state and domestic business and social stakeholders. Innovative financing instruments such as the AIDS Levy (1999) or the road tolls introduced in 2009 facilitated much needed public expenditure in health and infrastructure. After 2013 when ZANU-PF returned to unilateral power, the state budget was entirely financed by domestic resources, however, revenue yields were systematically undermined by interference by the political elite in state management processes, for example by the striking of special tax bargains with platinum miners and secretive management of alluvial diamond resources. The sudden ousting of President Mugabe in November 2017 was followed by a closely-fought election which led to disputed results and state violence against opposition supporters recalling the strong-arm politics tactics of the previous Mugabe government. For Zimbabwe to embark on a more transformative development pathway, the study suggests strengthening bureaucratic capacity and autonomy, reinstalling fiscal discipline, improving tax equity by lowering the disproportionate tax burden borne by poorer Zimbabweans, and strengthening the links between resource bargains and development outcomes

through empowering civil society and social partners in democratic and transparent policy processes.

Communications and Outreach

78. The PDRM project has informed national-level and global and debates on financing for development and, in particular, financing social protection floors. Research findings have informed the work of the UN Interagency Task Force on Finance for Development, in the context of its work on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the topic of sustainable finance for the SDGs.

79. The project team has established links with UN agencies working in policy and operational areas (as well as research) related to domestic resource mobilization and financing issues, in particular ECLAC, ILO, UNCTAD, UNDESA, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women and the World Bank. Inputs were provided to the work of the Social Protection Interagency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B), the Post-2015 UN Task Team, and the Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights for her report on Fiscal Policy, Taxation Policies and Human Rights (2014).

80. Regarding civil society organizations and academic institutions, the project results have been used by AFRODAD, EURODAD, ActionAid, Oxfam, Social Justice in Global Development, International Tax Dialogue, Overseas Development Institute, North-South Institute, International Centre for Tax and Development (IDS), Centre for Economic and Social Rights (CESR), Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation (FES), German Development Institute (DIE), International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) as well as a considerable number of individual researchers that joined the project network through the call for expressions of interest and subsequent activities.

81. At the country level, research findings were discussed and shared with civil society organizations, academics and policy makers, in the context of country workshops and through activities initiated by country researchers. Several follow-up projects have been initiated by country team leaders.

82. A global network of experts on financing issues was built up by the project and was regularly informed through an e-newsletter initiated in December 2013.

Start date: 2012 — End date: 2018 (Implementation of the project extended beyond the initial time frame due to delays resulting from the replacement of two case study teams, and from UNRISD's funding freeze in 2016.)

Total amount of earmarked funding: USD 611,475 (USD 361,475 from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency / Sida, and USD 250,000 from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation /SDC), plus additional support from UNRISD institutional funds.

*UNRISD role: Initiation, organization and coordination of research
Partners: n/a*

Katja Hujo (senior research coordinator) is coordinating the research. In 2018, she was assisted by Maggie Carter (research analyst), and Alberto Parmigiani, Luisa Guerra and Martyna Linartas (research interns).

Valueworks: Effects of Financialization along the Copper Value Chain

Background

83. UNRISD was part of an international research consortium, with funding from the Swiss Network for International Studies (SNIS), implementing this project to investigate the direct and indirect development implications of financialized commodity trade, 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. The project set out to examine social dynamics at the different nodes of the copper value chain, 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 (see paragraphs 39-46 in the 2017 Progress Report).

Progress and activities

84. During the reporting year, further progress was made on the two background papers produced by UNRISD, "Financialization and Social Development" and "Extractive Industries and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", as well as on a commissioned study (supervised by UNRISD) on the gendered impacts of copper mining on communities near the Mopani copper mines and China non-ferrous metals mines in Zambia. By the end of the reporting period all papers were in the final stages of revision; they will be published in 2019.

85. A project workshop, a public roundtable discussion and a final symposium were held in 2018.

86. **Project Workshop**—The third and last project workshop convened in Zurich on 24–26 May provided an opportunity for project researchers to present updates on their research; to open the project to additional key experts in the field and connect with their recent research (Andrew Bowman, Centre of African Studies, University of Edinburgh and Society, Work and Development Institute, University of the Witwatersrand; Cassandra Vet, Institute for Development Policy (IOB), University of Antwerp; Natascha Van der Zwan, Amsterdam Institute of Advanced labour Studies (AIAS), University of Amsterdam; Liliana Doganova, Center for the Sociology of Innovation, MINES ParisTech); and to move the project's communication and outreach strategy forward regarding civil society engagement and policy impact, the final symposium and publications.

87. **Public Roundtable and Symposium**—The research findings were presented on 10 December at a roundtable discussion organized by UNRISD and co-hosted by the Graduate Institute for International and Development Studies in Geneva. The roundtable focused on the role of Switzerland in the global commodity trade and its impact in the South, and current Swiss initiatives that aim at stronger state regulation of the sector to increase human rights due diligence and transparency of companies with headquarters in Switzerland. The roundtable featured project researchers, NGO activists, Swiss policy makers and industry representatives as panellists, and was moderated by a journalist. The event was well attended and triggered a lively discussion on the podium and with the audience. The debate was followed by a one-day research symposium convened by UNRISD and the research consortium at the Palais des Nations on 11 December. At the Symposium, the international research team presented research findings, discussants from Swiss universities (University of Bern,

University of Geneva, The Graduate Institute Geneva), and Zambian activists and representatives from UN agencies discussed priorities for policy and action.

Communications and outreach

88. Research findings were communicated in several articles and blogs produced throughout the year by the project researchers:

- Swiss Transit Trade and Zambia (Afrika Bulletin No. 172, published by Afrika-Kommittee and Centre for African Studies, Basel)
    - Rita Kesselring – What Zambia and Switzerland Have in Common: Copper and Resistance to Extractivism
    - Gregor Dobler and Rita Kesselring – Extractivism à la Suisse: The Role of Swiss Companies in the Copper Value Chain
    - Stefan Leins – Geneva, Zug, Lugano: The World of Swiss Commodity Traders – and its Global Significance
    - James Musonda – Working in Zambia's Mines after Privatization: Changing Meanings for Miners
    - Laura Miti – Currently in Zambia: Fight against Corruption and Loss of Democracy
    - Aurora Garcia – Solifonds Campaign: Mufulira Wants to Finally Have Clean Water
- Rita Kesselring (University of Basel) – Swiss-Based Commodity Trade and Life in a New Mining Town in Zambia, in SCI Five, University of Basel (medium.com/sci-five-university-of-basel)
- Isolda Agazzi (Alliance Sud) – Le cuivre de Zambie au gré des négociants suisses, in Le Temps newspaper (blogs.letemps.ch/isolda-agazzi/author/isolda-agazzi/)

89. Several further project outputs will be produced by UNRISD in 2019, including videos based on recordings of the public roundtable and research symposium, an Event Brief, and three Working Papers:

- Katja Hujo and Luisa Lupo – Financialization and Social Development.
- Katja Hujo – Mining and the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development: Opportunities and Challenges.
- Hanna Haile – The Gendered Impacts of Copper Mining on Communities Near the Mopani Copper Mines and China Non-Ferrous Metals Mines in Zambia

Start date: 2017 – End date: 2018

Total amount of earmarked funding: USD 27,831 from the Swiss Network for International Studies (via University of Basel), plus additional support from UNRISD institutional funds

UNRISD role: Member of a research consortium

Partners: University of Basel (Switzerland); University of Zurich (Switzerland); Southern African Institute for Policy and Research (Zambia); Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg im Breisgau (Germany); University of Neuchâtel (Switzerland); Apartheid Debt and Reparations Campaign (Switzerland); University of Zambia (Zambia); McGill University

The project also features collaboration with two NGOs: The Berne Declaration and SOLIDAR.

Katja Hujo coordinated the UNRISD contribution to this project. In 2018, she was assisted by Maggie Carter (research analyst), Alberto Parmigiani, Luisa Guerra and Martyna Linartas (research interns).

Transformative Change for Children and Youth in the Context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Background and objectives

90. The implementation of the SDGs holds much potential for children and youth, as they are the key beneficiaries of positive achievements related to the Agenda, but they are also the generation to live with the consequences if promises and commitments remain unfulfilled.

91. With this project, UNRISD and UNICEF united their research and expertise around the 2030 Agenda and its impact for children and future generations. The work sought to make contributions towards a narrative on the SDGs and transformative change related to children, drawing on UNRISD's work on SDG–related issues and the concept of transformative change as developed and explored in its 2016 Flagship Report, *Policy Innovations for Transformative Change: Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.*

92. The project was foreseen as a desk study that would result in one (or more) joint UNRISD/UNICEF Office of Research-Innocenti publication(s). The report, which was completed in 2018, seeks to weave preventative solutions into UNICEF's often strictly response-based work, and consider how UNICEF might incorporate approaches that address the root causes of the injustices children face globally, while continuing to serve their immediate needs. In this way it fulfils one of the key aims of the collaboration, which was to provide UNICEF staff with a roadmap to help assess whether policy interventions are transformative.

93. The report addresses the following questions:
- What does transformative change and sustainable development mean for children and adolescents in different contexts?
- What shapes policy space for transformative change for children?
- How can policy innovations and institutional reforms drive transformative change for children?

Summary of findings and recommendations

94. The report aims to stretch boundaries and invite new thinking on how to grasp the numerous opportunities the SDGs offer to approach development challenges holistically and from a child-centred perspective, by integrating economic, social and environmental dimensions of development and fostering cross-sectoral approaches. To address its guiding questions, the report lays out a conceptual framework to help assess the transformative potential of policies, in particular with regard to their impact on children and youth, and the way these are meaningfully integrated and represented in decision-making processes.

95. A transformative approach to child-relevant policies requires a number of characteristics:

- a clear vision in terms of normative foundations and development agendas;
- a policy approach that aims to address root cause of problems through universal, rights-based, sustainable, structural, empowering, multi-dimensional and integrated policies;
- a policy process that is transparent, democratic, inclusive, accountable and fair; and
- expected outcomes reflecting fulfilment of child well-being and development, safety and security, equity and equality, and participation and agency.

96. This conceptual framework is then applied to selected policy areas that are highly relevant for child development—social policy (social protection, education, health, employment) and care policy—in order to assess the required means of implementation, such as resource mobilization and governance systems, and consider economic and environmental goals in a cross-cutting way.

97. The report further provides an assessment of factors that shape policy space for transformative change by looking at how children are affected by poverty, inequality and economic crises; what opportunities and challenges are associated with demographic trends; how violence, insecurity and conflict affect children; the impacts of environmental degradation and climate change; and what opportunities and challenges children and youth encounter regarding rapid technological innovation.

98. The report provides a review of recent developments in policy areas that are highly relevant for children (including some policy areas where the application of a child lens is promising new and much needed insights, for example economic and environmental policy), while also showing how policy areas are interconnected. The multiple functions of social policy for production, redistribution, reproduction and protection are one example for these interlinkages. The care system approach that cuts across sectors and policies, and the mainstreaming of migration in development policy, are further examples with relevance for children and youth.

99. Health, education and labour market policies show how connected economic and social policies are, and that positive social outcomes require an enabling economic environment that allows for provision of quality social services, universal social protection, and growth paths that create employment and fiscal resources without exploiting humans or nature. The study suggests the need for shifts in power structures and greater equality with the aim of not only meeting the basic needs of children and youth, but also empowering them as agents who will be the change-makers of tomorrow.

Activities and Outputs

100. Katja Hujo and Maggie Carter presented the draft report for discussion with UNICEF Office of Research-Innocenti staff at a workshop n 8–9 March. The report was then revised and completed during the reporting period, and will be published as an Innocenti Working Paper (with UNRISD) in early 2019. UNRISD is drafting a Policy Brief for publication in 2019.

101. The research findings will be presented at a public seminar in Geneva in 2019.

Start date: 2017 — End date: 2018

Total amount of earmarked funding: USD 30,000 from the UNICEF Office of Research-Innocenti, plus additional support from UNRISD institutional funds

UNRISD role: Main investigator
Partner: UNICEF Office of Research-Innocenti
Katja Hujo (senior research coordinator) coordinated the project. In 2018, she was assisted by Maggie Carter (research analyst) and Alberto Parmigiani (research intern).

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

Background

102. This project, which began in 2014 (see paragraphs 75–88 in the 2017 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. The overall goal of the project is to assess whether we see the development of alternative approaches, systems or even welfare "regimes" in selected emerging/developing countries. The research aims to provide improved methodological frameworks and analytical tools for understanding the development of social policy options and choices of emerging/developing countries; deepen our understanding of actors, institutions and processes that can foster social policy innovation in emerging/developing countries; and shed light on the values and norms of human rights, equity, sustainability and social justice which are operationalized through "new" social policies in the South.

103. The project consists of five country case studies (China, India, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, and South Africa), two country cluster studies focusing on the Middle East and North Africa region, two country papers (Brazil and Rwanda), and four thematic papers (see paragraphs 91–118 in the 2015 Progress Report).

Progress and activities

104. The reporting period saw the completion of the research and analysis stage of this project. All the commissioned papers have either been published online or were in the final phase of revision. Thirteen outputs from the project were published during the reporting period, and four were forthcoming.

- Nicola Yeates – Global Approaches to Social Policy: A Survey of Analytical Methods, UNRISD Working Paper 2018-2, January 2018
- Alexandra Kaasch, Mulyadi Sumarto and Brooke Wilmsen – Indonesian Social Policy Development in a Context of Global Social Governance, UNRISD Working Paper 2018-6, May 2018
- Sophie Plagerson and Lauren Stuart – Social, Economic and Environmental Policy Complementarity in the South African Mining Sector, UNRISD Working Paper 2018–7, May 2018
- Mulyadi Sumarto and Alexandra Kaasch – New Directions in Social Policy: Evidence from the Indonesian Health Insurance Programme, UNRISD Working Paper 2018-9, November 2018

- Alexandra Kaasch, Mulyadi Sumarto and Brooke Wilmsen – Global Social Policy Actors and Factors in Indonesian Social Policy Making, UNRISD Working Paper 2018-10, November 2018
- Heath Prince, Amna Khan and Yara Halasa – Economic Growth, Youth Unemployment, and Political and Social Instability: A Study of Policies and Outcomes in Post–Arab Spring Egypt, Morocco, Jordan, and Tunisia, UNRISD Working Paper 2018-12, December 2018
- Rina Agarwala – Incorporating Informal Workers into Twenty-First Century Social Contracts, UNRISD Working Paper 2018-13, December 2018
- Bingqin Li and Lijie Fang – Social Organizations and Community Service Delivery in China, UNRISD Working Paper 2018-14, December 2018
- Bingqin Li and Lijie Fang – Policy Process Diffusion: Transforming the Governance Model in Chinese Cities, UNRISD Working Paper 2018-15, December 2018
- Bingqin Li, Lijie Fang and Bo Hu – Stabilizing Networks? Social Organizations and Old-Age Services in Urban Communities in China, UNRISD Working Paper 2018-16, December 2018
- Linda J. Cook and Elena Iarskaia-Smirnova – Outsourcing of Social Service Provision to NGOs in the Russian Federation, Research report posted December 2018
- Rana Jawad, Nora Aboushady, Hicham Ait Mansour, Adam Coutts and Nidhal Bencheikh –- New Directions in Social Policy in the MENA Region: Country Cluster Study of Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Oman and Tunisia, Research report posted December 2018
- Dele Olowu – Decentralization and Social Innovation in Africa, Research report posted December 2018
- Linda J. Cook and Elena Iarskaia-Smirnova – Main Directions of Social Policy Change in the Russian Federation 2005–2015: Policy Process, Outcomes, and Prospects (forthcoming)
- M. Vijayabaskar and Gayathri Balagopal –- Politics of Poverty Alleviation Strategies in India (forthcoming)
- Sanjay Ruparelia –- Progress Despite Regression: A Study of the National Rural Health Mission in India, 2005-2018 (forthcoming)
- Smita Srinivas – Institutional-Evolutionary Analysis and Industry-Based Methods for Social Policy (forthcoming)

105. Several of the project's research papers were developed into articles for peer-reviewed journals published during the reporting period.

- Plagerson, S. Patel, L.; Hochfeld, T. Ulriksen, M.S. (2018) "Social Policy in South Africa: Navigating the route to social development", *World Development* Vol. 113, p.1-9
- Plagerson, Hochfeld, T. and Stuart, L. (2018) "Social Security and Gender Justice in South Africa: Policy gaps and opportunities". *Journal of Social Policy*, 1-18
- Agarwala, R. (2018) "The Development of Labor Under Contemporary Capitalism", *Sociology of Development*, Vol. 4 No. 3, Fall 2018; (pp. 239-260).
- Li, B. Hu, B, Tao, L. and Fang, L. (2018) "Can Co-Production Be State-Led? Policy pilots in four Chinese cities", *Environment and Urbanization*, September

106. As in previous years, the research findings provided valuable inputs to the UNIDEP (UN African Institute for Economic Development and Planning) course on Social Policy for Development Planners. Ilcheong Yi delivered a day-long module on 13 August. The two-week training course aims to contribute to the development of a critical mass of highly skilled middle and senior development officials and decision makers who have a strong social policy consciousness and orientation, and who will be suitably or better equipped to design and manage development plans in which social and economic policies and strategies are fully interfaced to deliver the kinds of transformative outcomes desired.

107. A few days earlier, the influence of UNRISD work was also in evidence at an IDEP–hosted panel discussion titled "What transformative social policy to leave no one behind in Africa?" This seminar brought together more than 20 African experts and officials from Member States, as well as academics working on issues relating to the development of the continent. Transformative social policy was presented as a core of the new developmental strategy for the SDGs, with greater attention being given to social policy and its role in national and regional development in Africa, and in the successful implementation of the Pan-African Social Policy Framework promoted by the African Union. One of the seminar presentations, "Transformative social policy for Africa's structural transformation", was delivered by Professor Jimi O. Adesina who led, in the early 2000s, the sub-Saharan Africa regional study under the UNRISD project *Social Policy in a Development Context.*

Research findings and policy implications

108. **Rights-based approaches to social welfare.** The project identified and offered greater insight into new social policy roles of institutions which are outside the scope of traditional social policy research, such as courts and organizations of informal workers. Contributing to realizing economic and social rights, they have contributed to improving access to education, health, food and work over the past two decades. These institutions, and the expansion of a rights-based approach to social welfare, have created new spaces for people to collectively claim their social rights and more accessible social policy programmes. The newly created spaces have dynamics and channels of mobilization and articulation of welfare demands which are distinguished from those of other social policy actors such as trade unions and political parties. This constitutes a new pattern of social policy expansion which differs from those found in countries of the Global North. The organization of informal workers around welfare demands is encouraging, given the growing numbers of informal workers in both Global South and North. However, challenges remain. Often, constitutional guarantees of the right to basic social services, such as health and education, do little to ensure the quality of those services and contribute to the rise of private providers, who step in to provide alternatives to struggling public systems.

109. **New relationships within donor-backed policy initiatives.** The research found changes in the relationship between international actors and donors on the one hand and national policy makers on the other, and identified a number of challenges and opportunities that result from this changed relationship for social policy development in developing countries and emerging economies. In the case study of Indonesia in particular, a new model of international cooperation for social policy development was examined in which the national government remains in the driver's seat in policy design and implementation despite the strong presence of international actors. The case studies on the Middle East and North Africa show that even after the Arab Spring, which brought about profound changes in the region, the policy recommendations of

the IFIs have not changed significantly. The practice of conditionality to require the adoption or reform of policies in exchange for grants and loans continues. Recommendations (or requirements) include reduction of public sector employment, the introduction of value-added tax, increase in fuel prices, and the reduction of electricity subsidies. Some of these result in regressive redistribution. Overall the region continued to be under heavy influence of international actors pushing an agenda that did not balance economic and social objectives, but rather prioritized economic growth-oriented policy choices over social policies, despite growing inequality and unemployment.

110. **The emergence of CSOs in transition economies.** While the engagement of civil society organizations in social service provision is not new, it does represent a notable emerging trend in transition economies like Russia and China, where service provision was traditionally the exclusive purview of the state. Research from this project suggests that, at the local level in both Russia and China, the efforts of the central governments to address rigid, bureaucratic systems of social provision have met with resistance from local-level administrators, who play a role of gatekeepers and seek to protect their own positions within service provision, which may entail blocking CSO entry into the sector. That said, in China, evidence from this project shows that in some instances, cross-fertilization of resources and knowledge between public and CSO sectors takes place. Local bureaucrats trying to defend resources and jobs in the context of an expanded role for CSOs in service delivery learn new skills and recruit former CSO workers to improve public service delivery. CSOs expand the scope and volume of service delivery with various forms of support from the central government. In combination, these experiences point to a key policy implication: getting the incentive structure right at all levels and across sectors is essential to promoting change within rigid systems.

111. **Social policy as a component of integrated, sustainable development.** The transformative vision of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for an integrated approach to development that views the economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainability as equal and interconnected. This project examined the application of such a balanced approach by looking at the interface between social and industrial policies through the case studies of South Africa and India. The South African case study highlights the importance of institutions (such as legislation, the courts, multilateral stakeholder platforms, and government agencies) in building consensus among stakeholders with differing interests in the establishment of a balanced and integrated approach to sustainable development, for example by allowing different line ministries to retain and strengthen their sectoral expertise while at the same time improving their coordination at the local level.

112. **Challenges to ensuring social policy longevity.** Progressive social policies may be scaled back and even reversed due to changes in the balance of political power. Strong redistributive policies may not be politically sustainable unless they are equally robust in enhancing productivity. The case study on Brazil zooms in on the weakness of social policies' productive function, which was masked by the impressive outcomes in terms of redistribution and protection in the case of progressive social policies such as Bolsa Familia. This offers insights on the current political climate of Brazil. In addition to integrated and balanced policy approaches to production, redistribution, reproduction and protection, the research points to the importance of strong and stable inter-class coalitions and participatory institutions for political settlements to underpin the sustainability of progressive social policy reforms.

Start date: 2014 — End date: 2018 (Implementation of the project extended beyond the initial time frame due to delays resulting from UNRISD's funding freeze in 2016.)

Total amount of earmarked funding: USD 740,831 from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds

UNRISD role: Initiation, organization and coordination of research
Partner: Centre for Social Development in Africa, University of Johannesburg

This project is coordinated by Ilcheong Yi (senior research coordinator). In 2018, assistance was provided by Kelly Stetter (research analyst to 2 November), Salma Al Darmaki (junior visiting fellow), and Octavian Porumbiou, Maeve Mc Kiernan, and Mohammed Zanskar Danish (research interns).

Linking Social Protection and Human Rights

Background

113. This activity was initiated in late 2013 by UNRISD in collaboration with the former UN Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights. It is a web-based platform (socialprotection-humanrights.org) designed to provide policy makers and practitioners with a unique combination of resources to improve understanding of the human rights-based approach (HRBA) to social protection. The platform provides a clear explanation of fundamental principles and relevant instruments, examples of jurisprudence, and an inclusive space for engagement around experiences, best practices, challenges and innovative solutions.

Partnerships

114. In 2018 UNRISD continued to foster engagement with the 10 other UN agency partners in the Social Protection and Human Rights platform:

- 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)

115. In 2019, UNRISD plans to approach the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to become platform partners. UNRISD will also continue to seek additional support for the platform to underpin its long-term sustainability.

Activities, results and impacts

Web-based platform

116. A set of online resources was initially made available via the UNRISD website. These resources were migrated to a standalone web-based platform in 2015. The platform, which was managed and administered by UNRISD during the reporting period, consists of the Homepage, the About Section, the Framework, Expert Commentaries, a Legal Depository, Key Issues, Resources and News.

117. Throughout 2018, the platform was updated to include new expert commentaries, relevant research, multimedia, legal instruments, and court decisions and judgements, continuing to build a body of knowledge that contributes to a better understanding of the importance of linking social protection and human rights in the development community. Nine decisions or outcomes of international, regional or domestic courts, eight regional and domestic instruments, and 180 other resources were added to the platform.

118. In 2018, ECLAC translated the Framework into Spanish. An UNRISD intern translated the Framework into Chinese. Technical development work may be undertaken in 2019 to provide users with a translation option on the platform. In the meantime, the Spanish translation has been posted on the Framework page, and the Chinese version will be posted following revision.

New expert commentaries

119. Six new expert commentaries were also added to the platform in 2018:
- Gender and Social Protection: What Does WDR 2019 Have to Offer? – Silke Staab, UN Women
- Are Human Rights Relevant to Economic Inequality? A response through the lens of social protection – Ignacio Saiz and Kate Donald, Center for Economic and Social Rights
- Monitoring Water and Sanitation to Reduce Inequalities in Kenya – Collins Liko, Hakijamii
- Overcoming Precarity and Ensuring Social Protection: What role for SSE? – Ibrahim Saïd, UNRISD
- Human Rights in an Age of Austerity: Casualty or compass? – Nicholas Lusiani, Center for Economic and Social Rights
- The Need for Transparency: Designing rights-based and accountable social protection systems – Rasmus Jensen Schjødt, Independent Consultant

120. Between January and December 2018 the platform received 155,170 visitors (70% growth over the previous year) and 212,996 reads (65% growth over the previous year). The average number of visitors per month was 12,930, and the month with the most visitors was November (19,482). There were 17,749 reads per month on average, with the highest number in December (24,824).

121. The homepage is the most visited page on the site, most likely due to the revolving hero panel that features the latest updates. In terms of substantive content on the platform, the following pages are the most visited (both currently, and in terms of cumulative total):
- Disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (Key Issue)—7,968 total
- Persons with disabilities (a subsection of the above Key Issue)—7,330 total

- Equality and non-discrimination (Framework)—6,966 total
- ILO social security and other labour standards (part of the Legal Depository)—3,743 total
- Responsibility of the State (Key Issue)—3,249 total

Human Rights Council official side event and other events

122. On behalf of the platform, UNRISD organized an official side event, titled "Where Do We Go from Here? Safeguarding Trans* Rights", during the 38th session of the Human Rights Council in June.

123. During the week of 18-22 June, 23 trans and gender-diverse human rights activists from 19 countries were in Geneva for Trans Advocacy Week. UNRISD seized this opportunity to create a connection between its proposed research project, *Safeguarding Trans* Rights*, and its work on the SPHR platform, drawing attention to challenges faced by trans* people in enjoying their right to social protection. In this way the Institute leveraged its location in Geneva—the centre of the UN system's work on human rights—to contribute to the visibility of social development work being undertaken by trans* rights experts.

124. As in previous years, UNRISD produced videos and podcasts on topics related to the linkages between social protection and human rights using video footage and audio recordings from events that took place during the reporting period. The playlist of six short videos on "Where Do We Go from Here? Safeguarding Trans* People's Rights" was viewed nearly 300 times on the UNRISD YouTube channel.

125. Several other events held by platform partners (including the ILO, UNAIDS, ESCAP and ECLAC) during the reporting period helped further raise awareness and understanding of the human rights-based approach to social protection.

Building capacity to apply the human rights-based approach

- 20 September: UNRISD gave a course, "The Right to Social Security and the SDGs", as part of the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies summer course on "Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Sustainable Development Goals". Course participants included representatives from governments, civil society, the private sector and academia.
- 9 July: UNRISD provided a training session on "The SDGs and Social Protection", at the International Youth and Student Movement for the UN (ISMUN) Summer School.
- 14 June: Deloitte, UNFPA, OHCHR, the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and CHOICE for Youth & Sexuality hosted "Ideate Youth Inclusion". UNRISD participated in this hands-on session in which diverse stakeholders from UN organizations, missions, the private sector and civil society worked to help youth activists come up with actionable strategies for engaging with the UN human rights mechanisms.

126. The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, Development Pathways, the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI), and the Institute for Development Studies (IDS) used the platform as a resource in training courses for practitioners, featured links on their websites and in newsletters, and promoted the platform on their social media channels.

127. In 2018 UNRISD also continued its collaboration with socialprotection.org, disseminating relevant research and platform resources via this related information hub.

Start date: 2013 — ongoing

In 2018, this activity was supported by UNRISD institutional funds. Technical support for the platform website was provided by the International Labour Organization.

UNRISD role: Coordinator of platform content and outreach.

Partners: International Labour Organization (ILO); Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR); Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); 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); UN 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); UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

In 2018 Doreen Akiyo Yomoah (communications and research consultant) managed the platform, activities and partnerships, with support from UNRISD's Communications and Outreach Unit, and substantive advice from Katja Hujo and Ilcheong Yi (senior research coordinators).

Linking Technology and Human Rights for Sustainable Development

Background

128. This activity was developed through consultations during 2017 with a diverse network of global research partners, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea in Geneva (see paragraphs 256–260 in the 2017 Progress Report). It emerged out of two project ideas in the UNRISD Ideas Incubator, *Social Policy 2.0*, and *The Gig Economy and Social Security*.

129. The initiative aims to raise awareness around the intersection between new technologies and human rights by highlighting opportunities and challenges for the protection and advancement of human rights in the context of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. It also seeks to stimulate discussion around this topic among relevant stakeholders from the UN system, national governments, civil society, academia and the private sector.

130. New technologies are ushering in sweeping changes to the ways we organize our societies and our lives. Often coined as the Fourth Industrial Revolution and broadly understood as the emergence and adoption of new, often disruptive technologies that combine elements of the digital, material and biological, this shift brings with it many new challenges and opportunities. At the same time, the international community has committed itself to achieving an equitable, sustainable future through the adoption of

the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The protection and promotion of human rights, and the embrace of a human rights-based approach to modern development challenges, lies at the heart of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals.

131. The Fourth Industrial Revolution and the human rights-based approach to inclusive and sustainable development are deeply and inherently intertwined. Creating a sustainable future for all requires constructive research and debate on how to improve lives and empower people through new technologies, while also considering the social, economic and environmental repercussions of the Fourth Industrial Revolution through a human rights lens.

132. This work aims to contribute to a better understanding of how technological change that respects human rights can contribute to transformative change for inclusive development, which UNRISD defines as tackling the root causes that generate and reproduce economic, social, political and environmental problems and inequities. Given the speed, scale and scope of innovation today, there is little doubt that emerging technology will shape social development via institutions and systems of redistribution, production, reproduction and protection in the future. The challenge will be to ensure that this change is also transformative.

Progress and activities

133. In February 2018, a project development and network-building workshop was held to explore the intersections between new technology and human rights across a range of dimensions relevant to inclusive, sustainable development. Participants included representatives from Korea University, UNDP, the EU, the University of Essex, the UN Advisory Committee of Human Rights Council as well as representatives from the governments of the Republic of Korea and Greece. The research network that emerged from this workshop contributed to the development of the 4th International Human Rights Symposium, convened by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Korea and held in Seoul in June 2018, which brought together Korean and international experts under the banner of "How to Create a Human-Centered Information Society? A New Paradigm for Human Rights Policy".

134. To coincide with the 37th Session of the UN Human Rights Council and as part of the UN system's celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, UNRISD launched the Think Piece Series, "From Disruption to Transformation? Linking Technology and Human Rights for Sustainable Development". This series invited expert practitioners, policy makers and researchers to provide perspectives on the intersections between new technologies and various dimensions of civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to health, work, social protection, freedom of expression and more. It also presented reflections on how we conceptualize and practice human rights in the face of technology-driven change on a global scale.

135. The first edition of the Think Piece Series, "From Disruption to Transformation", included the following nine contributions published during the reporting period:
- *Tech for Transformative Change? Looking beyond Disruption*—Kelly Stetter
- *Time for a Fourth Generation of Human Rights?*—Changrok Soh, Daniel Connolly and Seunghyun Nam

- *Embracing Human Diversity: Policies and Enabling Factors for Accessible Technologies*—Alejandro Moledo

- *Data Frameworks for a Right to Development*—Anita Gurumurthy and Nandini Chami

- *Big Data and Monitoring Sustainable Development Goal 3: Not Counting Those Left Behind?*—Carmel Williams

- *Accounting for the Most Vulnerable: Ensuring Big Data Works for Sustainable and Inclusive Development*—Sabrina Rau and Sheldon Leader

- *How IT Threatens Democracy*—Kofi Annan

- *Technology and Freedom of Expression: Opportunities and Threats through the Journalist's Lens*—Mariateresa Garrido

- *A Feminist Interrogation of Autonomy on the Internet*—Jac sm Kee

136. Following the success of these initiatives, UNRISD and its partners at OHCHR and the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea organized a suite of events meant to feed into the discussions and debates around the 39th Session of the Human Rights Council to bring the issue of emerging technology and human rights to the attention of a broad audience of human rights defenders and advocates. These events included a screening of the documentary film *The Cleaners* as part of Ciné-ONU, in partnership with the UNOG Information Service, and an official side event at the 39th Session of the HRC, co-organized with the Permanent Missions of the Republic of Korea, Austria and Denmark. At the side event, invited representatives from the United Nations, governments, civil society, academia and the private sector took part in an engaged debate around this important theme. The Facebook Livestream of the side event was viewed over 1,000 times.

137. The second edition of the think piece series, "Tools for Transformation", focuses more on responses and possible solutions to issues sketched out in the first edition. The authors were speakers at the UNRISD official side event during the 39th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council held in September 2018. Two think pieces have been published so far in the second edition:

- *Profiling and Automated Decision Making: Is Artificial Intelligence Violating Your Right to Privacy?*—Tomaso Falchetta

- *Legal Literacy: An Essential Complement to Digital and Scientific Literacy*—Thérèse Murphy

138. Building on these activities, UNRISD provided expert advice to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea, and Korea Academic Council on the United Nations System for their organization of an international conference on "Human Rights in the 4th Industrial Revolution: How Should UN Human Rights Mechanisms Respond?" held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, on 10 December. Ilcheong Yi (senior research coordinator) was a discussant in the session "Response of the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Community to New Technologies", and he moderated an expert roundtable on "New Technologies and Human Rights: What Is To Be Done?".

Start date: 2017 – 2018

Total earmarked funding to date: USD 8,560 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea via OHCHR, plus additional support from UNRISD

institutional funds. UNRISD will continue to seek additional support to enable the continuation of this area of work.

UNRISD role: Main facilitator
Partner: Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea, OHCHR, Human Rights Center, Korea University

These activities were coordinated by Ilcheong Yi (senior research coordinator) and Kelly Stetter (research analyst to 2 November).

South-South Migration, Inequality and Development Hub

139. The South-South Migration, Inequality and Development Hub is one of 12 new UK Research and Innovation Global Research Hubs that received funding in December 2018 through the Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF). Over the next five years these interdisciplinary research hubs will work with governments, international agencies, NGOs and community groups in developing countries to provide creative and sustainable support in their work towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

140. UNRISD is a partner organization in this project, led by Coventry University, which will start in January 2019 and run over five years.

Background

141. Migration between the countries of the Global South, otherwise known as South-South migration (SSM), accounts for almost half of all international cross-border migration, in some regions constituting almost 70 percent. The potential for SSM to contribute to development and delivery of the SDGs is acknowledged but not yet realized. This is largely due to inequalities at the global, national and local levels which determine who gets to migrate, where to, and under which terms and conditions. These inequalities have been associated with a lack of rights for migrants and their families, as well as increasingly dangerous and expensive journeys and limited opportunities to access rights, services and protection—which, in turn, exacerbate inequalities and SSM in a vicious cycle.

142. The Hub brings together, for the first time, research and delivery partners from 12 ODA recipient countries which together constitute six SSM "corridors" (Burkina Faso-Cote d'Ivoire, China–Ghana, Egypt–Jordan, Ethiopia–South Africa, Haiti–Brazil, Nepal–Malaysia), each with different inequality patterns and forms associated with South-South migration, a range of development challenges and diverse policy approaches. The Hub will engage interdisciplinary teams to deliver programmes of research involving new data collection, policy analysis, interventions to address inequalities associated with SSM, and evaluation of outcomes in both origin and destination countries.

143. Partners include:
- 20 leading universities, ODI and PositiveNegatives;
- Six international organizations—the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and

Development (OECD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNRISD; and

- Numerous local organizations in the 12 countries in which the hub will work: Burkina Faso, Brazil, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, Jordan, Malaysia, Nepal and South Africa.

Objectives

144. The South-South Migration, Inequality and Development Hub addresses the complex and, to date, intractable problem of how to ensure that South-South migration reduces—rather than increases—inequalities associated with gender, age and income and, in so doing, contributes to delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and in particular SDGs 1, 5, 8 and 10. The key objective is to develop an interdisciplinary, evidence-based understanding of the complex and multifaceted relationships between SSM, inequality and development on which policy makers, programme specialists and funders can draw to ensure that the development potential associated with SSM is maximized for individuals, households, communities and the countries of the Global South.

145. The project further examines the ways and contexts within which inequality simultaneously creates and constrains the opportunities and benefits of SSM, exploring both horizontal (gender, age) and vertical (income) inequalities from an intersectional perspective which draws in other axes of inequality (including religion and ethnicity) as appropriate; and unpacks inequalities in SSM processes and outcomes at an individual (micro) level, in relation to the role of intermediaries facilitating migration (meso level) and in terms of resource flows (finance, trade and knowledge) within the SSM corridors (macro level).

Start date: 2019 – End date: 2023

Total amount of earmarked funding (expected): USD 175,000 (approx.) from UK Global Challenges Research Fund (via Coventry University), plus additional support from UNRISD institutional funds

UNRISD role: Member of a research consortium

Partners: See above; full list at www.coventry.ac.uk/research/research-directories/current-projects/2019/ukri-gcrf-south/

Katja Hujo is coordinating the UNRISD contribution to this project. In 2018, she was assisted by Maggie Carter (research analyst).

Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development

146. The UNRISD programme on Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development focuses on understanding, analysing and engaging with processes of policy change that can tackle unsustainable practices, climate change and inequalities. The work entails attention to the intersectionality of social, environmental and economic issues at different levels of governance, and builds on UNRISD's legacy of a holistic and integrated approach to development and transformative change in support of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

147. Building on past work and, in particular, the 2016 Flagship Report, *Policy Innovations for Transformative Change*, work under the programme aims to uncover mismatches between the ambitious aspirations of the 2030 Agenda and actual processes of implementation, and to build the evidence base that is needed for progressive change and integrated solutions in order to achieve the transformation to sustainability and equity. The Institute's contributions highlight the potential of eco-social solutions, and social and solidarity economy (SSE), in tackling unsustainable development practices, climate change and social injustice.

148. New priorities emerged for the programme during the reporting period, with funding received for the initiation of work in the areas of climate justice and measuring sustainable development impacts.

149. Work on the social and solidarity economy (SSE) continued to play an important role, and 2018 saw the completion of the project *Social and Solidarity Economy for the SDGs: Spotlight on the Social Economy in Seoul*, as well as the launch of two new projects: *Protecting Vulnerable Urban Groups in Contentious Times: The Role of SSE*; and *SSE Knowledge Hub for the SDGs*.

150. During 2018 work on eco-social policy linkages continued, and the emphasis on the effectiveness of eco-social policy approaches for combating the negative social impacts of climate change led to funding and initiation of two new projects that focus on different aspects of climate justice: *Just Transition Research Collaborative* and *Transformative Adaptation to Climate Change in Coastal Cities*.

151. During the reporting period, UNRISD launched a new multi-year research project on *Sustainable Development Performance Indicators*. This four-year project aims to contribute to measurement and evaluation of the performance of a broad range of economic entities—both in the for-profit sector and in the social and solidarity economy—in relation to the vision and goals of the 2030 Agenda, by ensuring that contextual factors and social dimensions receive appropriate consideration. UNRISD is well placed to contribute to progressive and innovative thinking in this field.

152. Finally, UNRISD continued to use a range of entry points to feed research findings from all programmes of work into UN processes that are supporting governments and others in implementing the 2030 Agenda and Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Of particular note were two studies carried out for UNECE and UNDP. Following the successful completion of a stock-taking of implementation of the SDGs in the Western Balkan countries initiated during the previous reporting period, the Institute was again commissioned by UNECE and UNDP to adapt the methodology to the countries in the Eastern Partnership. These are important

channels for UNRISD analysis and insights to support the mainstreaming and implementation of the SDGs at the country level.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

153. 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 the work of other UN agencies, funds and programmes is complemented by UNRISD research that works on nexus and transversal issues, plays a strategic foresight role, and contributes an evidence base for operations/implementation on the ground.

154. 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. Other activities and areas of work with an explicit link to the 2030 Agenda not covered elsewhere in this report are highlighted below.

Reaching Operational and Policy Partners at the Global, Regional and Country Levels

155. Identified as one of the most relevant and knowledgeable thought leaders in the United Nations, UNRISD was appointed to the new **United Nations Learning Advisory Council for the 2030 Agenda**, created in December 2018 by Deputy Secretary-General and UN Sustainable Development Group Chair, Amina J. Mohammed. The purpose of the Council—to challenge conventional thinking and develop new insights on knowledge and learning around key global and national SDG-related challenges—aligns well with UNRISD's mandate.

156. As a member of the Council, UNRISD will contribute to developing a system-wide SDG Knowledge and Certification Programme to be used in particular by Resident Coordinators, their Offices and UN Country Teams, in line with the Secretary-General's vision of strengthened UN capacity at national level. The Programme will specifically focus on upgrading understanding of the interconnected dynamics of social-environmental-economic-governance mechanisms required by the SDG framework, and on enhancing capacities to carry out integrated analysis and planning. The Programme will also be available to Member States and partners, and is intended to foster cross-synergies between the various United Nations training institutions and agencies, funds and programmes.

157. UNRISD participated fully in the **UN Sustainable Development Group** and contributed to the work of the Strategic Results Group on SDG Implementation, in particular through participation in meetings of the Task Teams on Integrated Policy Support and on Leaving No One Behind, and through the provision of substantive feedback on work plans and on draft documents, such as the UNDG Guide on Operationalizing the Principle of Leaving No One Behind that was discussed in a full-day workshop in January 2018.

158. The Director was also invited to participate in a two-day **UN Development System** strategy session in Paris on 28-29 November. The purpose of this meeting was to contribute to a system-wide development strategy encompassing all activities, from research to operations.

Supporting Mainstreaming and Implementation of the SDGs at the Country Level

The Western Balkans, EU Accession, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Opportunities for Transformation

159. UNRISD completed the stock-taking of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Western Balkans initiated during the previous reporting period.

160. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) commissioned UNRISD to explore the extent of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) mainstreaming in the Western Balkans, identify common development challenges there, and investigate the relationship with and opportunities that arise from European Union accession.

161. The methodology primarily involved reviewing available documentation and conducting follow-up interviews, together with insights gained from participation in a workshop in Montenegro (22–23 January 2018), to map the SDGs to European Union (EU) accession chapters.

162. More than merely presenting the findings regarding the status of SDG mainstreaming, the report is intended to offer strategic insights—and a common narrative—about the political framing of the SDGs in the context of EU accession, an analysis of common development challenges across the sub-region, and priority areas that governments and development partners can focus on to increase the transformative potential of their policies and investments.

163. The report also considers long-term trends in demography, climate and technology that will shape the prospects for development in the Western Balkans, how the institutional architecture for implementation and review can be strengthened, and discusses the existing landscape of data and statistical capacity.

164. The report was a substantive input to a UNDP / EU working session in Brussels, and to the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (RFSD) in 2018 that followed up and reviewed the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs in the region. Focusing on practical value-added and peer learning, the conference was a space to identify major regional and sub-regional trends, and to share policy solutions, best practices and challenges in SDG implementation at the regional level.

165. The UNRISD report informed discussions at the conference and enabled participants to assess common challenges and achievements with respect to progress on SDG implementation, as well as identify priority areas for further progress.

Start date: 2017 — End date: 2018

Total earmarked funding: USD 50,000 from UNECE and USD 30,000 from UNDP.

UNRISD role: Main investigator

The project was coordinated by Paul Ladd.

Supporting Mainstreaming and Implementation of the SDGs in the Eastern Partnership Countries

166. Following the successful completion of the assessment for the Western Balkan countries (presented above), UNRISD was commissioned by the UNECE and UNDP to adapt the methodology to the countries in the Eastern Partnership—Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. The objective of the research is to take stock of implementation of the SDGs in light of the European Commission's "Eastern Partnership–20 Deliverables for 2020" initiative and long-term development trends.

167. As the Western Balkans report, the report on the Eastern Partnership countries will be an input to the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development and other meetings in 2019. The UNRISD report will identify common challenges and achievements with respect to progress on SDG implementation, identify priority areas for further progress, and inform the development of further SDG–related initiatives in the countries concerned.

Start date: 2018 — End date: 2019

Total earmarked funding: USD 20,000 from UNECE and USD 30,000 from UNDP.

UNRISD role: Main investigator

The project is coordinated by Paul Ladd.

Social and Solidarity Economy

168. To realize the transformative vision and aspiration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, policy and practice must attend to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development in a holistic, integrated and balanced manner. 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. SSE is based upon 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 global and multiple crises with social, economic and environmental dimensions, and are increasingly being

viewed as an approach that may complement, or even replace, growth- and profit-centred economic activities.

169. SSE, an integrative, people-centred and planet-sensitive approach, puts sustainable development at the centre of its activities. Realization of the potential of SSE as a means of implementation of the SDGs demands enabling institutional and policy environments for scaling-up SSE activities in ways that allow them to expand while not deviating from their core values and objectives. Through several research projects in its portfolio of work on SSE, UNRISD is assessing the institutional and policy environments for SSE at global, regional, national and local levels, and exploring the different ways SSE is contributing to the implementation and achievement of the SDGs.

170. During the reporting period UNRISD was working on five projects in the area of SSE, four of which are presented below. The fifth, *Feminist Analysis of Social and Solidarity Economy Practices: Views from Latin America and India*, is discussed under the Gender and Development programme.

Ilcheong Yi (senior research coordinator) coordinates the Institute's activities in the area of SSE. In 2018, the SSE team comprised Ibrahim Saïd (research analyst to August) Suyeon Lee (research analyst to July), and Yejin Lee and Marianna Fernandes Santos de Brito (research interns).

Social Solidarity Economy for the SDGs: Spotlight on the Social Economy in Seoul

Background

171. The reporting period saw the completion of the project, which began in February 2017 (see paragraphs 178-192 in the 2017 Progress Report). It examined the social economy (SE) in Seoul, Republic of Korea, and how it is contributing to implementing and, ultimately, achieving, the city's "localized" SDGs.

172. Characterized by a rapid development of proactive SE policies, dramatic growth of SE organizations and enterprises, and the Seoul Metropolitan Government's strong commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the city's experience offers a valuable opportunity to further enrich understanding of social and solidarity economy as a means of implementation of the SDGs. The project aimed to generate evidence and analysis on this experience. In doing so, it aimed to contribute to dialogues and strategies on SSE and the SDGs more broadly. The research provides original insights into:

- the characteristics of the SE in Seoul—origins, capacity, competencies in the areas of productivity and demand-led growth, social capital, gender equality, working conditions, managerial and administrative practices, labour relations, democratic decision making, resilience and sustainability, and participation in policy-making;
- the interactions between the SE in Seoul and other regions and cities in the Republic of Korea and elsewhere;
- the relationship of the SE with other spheres of the economy, such as the public economy, the private sector, and the informal economy;
- public policies for the SE, including legislation, programmes and plans;

- the institutional environment for the SE, including the Seoul Metropolitan Government's capacity; policy coherence and multilevel governance; participation and institutionalization; and sustainability of government intervention;
- the distinctiveness of Seoul's enabling institutional environment for the SE in comparison with selected reference cases around the world;
- the localized SDGs in Seoul; and
- the pathways by which the SE in Seoul can contribute to achieving the localized SDGs.

173. The project adopted a mixed approach of qualitative and quantitative methods.

Progress and activities

174. The project produced the following publications.

- *Social and Solidarity Economy for the SDGs: Spotlight on the Social Economy in Seoul* (Full report—online, June 2018; print, December 2018)
- *Social and Solidarity Economy for the SDGs: Spotlight on the Social Economy in Seoul* (Overview—online and in print, June 2018)
- Research and Policy Briefs:
  - o *The Social Economy in Seoul: Assessing the Economic, Social, Environmental and Political Impacts* (Research and Policy Brief 25) (June 2018)
  - o The Social Economy and an Integrated Approach to the Localized SDGs in Seoul: Interrogating the Evidence (Research and Policy Brief 26, June 2018)

175. The project's third Research and Policy Brief, *Localizing the SDGs through Social and Solidarity Economy*, was published in September 2017.

- Two YouTube videos: a two-minute teaser video and full video of HLPF side event

176. The report is structured as follows:

- **Chapter 1: Introduction** – Summarizes the report's premise about the potential role of SSE in contributing to the implementation and achievement of the SDGs; outlines four key attributes of SSE as a means of implementation of the SDGs, in particular at the local level.
- **Chapter 2: Localization of the SDGs through Social and Solidarity Economy** – Examines relevant linkages between SSE and the SDGs, and potential impacts of SSE on the SDGs, with a focus on five dimensions: social development, environmental, economic development, governance, and financing.
- **Chapter 3: Social Economy in the National Context: Origins and Development in the Republic of Korea** – Traces the development SE from the colonial period to the present in the Republic of Korea, with an emphasis on the interaction between top-down and bottom-up processes.
- **Chapter 4: Institutions and Policies for Social Economy in Seoul** – Discusses the origins of SEOEs in Seoul, classifies the variety of types of SEOEs, maps the institutions and policies facilitating the growth of SEOEs in Seoul.

- **Chapter 5: Impacts of Seoul's Social Economy on Sustainable Development** – Evaluates the impacts of SEOEs in Seoul along the economic, social, environmental and political dimensions.
- **Chapter 6: How is Social Economy Contributing to Achieving Seoul's SDGs?** – Explains the process of localizing the SDGs in Seoul and the potential of Seoul's SEOEs to contribute to the achievement of the localized SDGs.
- **Chapter 7: Conclusion: Limits, Tensions and Opportunities** – Summary of the research findings and lessons from the Seoul case.

177. The research findings and outputs will be particularly valuable to policy makers and their advisors at the local, national and international levels tasked with the implementation of the SDGs. They will also be of value to civil society and advocacy groups or others aiming to promote social and solidarity-based economic practices, and to the research community in advancing their understanding of the relationship between SSE and the SDGs.

Communications and impact

178. UNRISD, in collaboration with UN DESA and the Global Social Economy Forum (GSEF), held an official Side Event of the 2018 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development on 17 July in New York titled "Localizing the SDGs through Social and Solidarity Economy for Sustainable and Resilient Societies". Speakers and panelists including Ambassador Sangwook Hahm (Republic of Korea), Daniela Bas (UN DESA), Margaritte Mendell (Concordia University) and Ilcheong Yi shared knowledge and experience on how SE is contributing to realizing the 2030 Agenda's vision of transformation, and achieving the goals and targets at the local level, in particular in cities, based on the lessons drawn from the research on Seoul.

179. UNRISD hosted a session at the Global Social Economy Forum in Bilbao, Spain on 2 October, at which it launched the full research results of the project. Participants at this event, largely SSE practitioners, local government officers and civil society stakeholders took part.

180. Ilcheong Yi presented research findings and messages drawn from the project in numerous international forums, including the Africities Summit 2018 in Marrakech, Morocco, and the Korea-Africa Forum, and 2018 GYEONGGI Social Economy International Conference, both in the Republic of Korea. In particular, his emphasis on the contribution of SSE local circuits of production, exchange and consumption was featured as a key message of the GYEONGGI Conference in nationally televised news in the Republic of Korea.

181. By the end of the reporting period and based on the enthusiastic response to the project and report, GSEF and the Seoul Social Economy Policy Center had mobilized additional funding to cover the cost of printing copies of the full report, and for translation into French and Korean. One thousand three hundred copies of the English version were printed in the Republic of Korea and distributed globally in December 2018, and French and Korean translations were under way.

Start date: 2017 — End date: 2018

*Total earmarked funding: USD 179,400 from Global Social Economy Forum (GSEF),
an international NGO based in Seoul, plus additional support from UNRISD
institutional funds.*

UNRISD role: Main investigator
Partner: Global Social Economy Forum (GSEF)

*The project was coordinated by Ilcheong Yi (senior research coordinator). In 2018
assistance was provided by Suyeon Lee (research analyst to July) and Yejin Lee
(research intern).*

Protecting Vulnerable Urban Groups in Contentious Times: The Role of SSE

Background

182. The role of social and solidarity economy organizations and enterprises (SSEOEs)
has grown significantly in the past decade, in tandem with increasing demands for the
kinds of activities—from basic needs provisioning and social inclusion to employment
generation and local economic development—which SSEEOs often undertake. In
providing local-level social services for the most vulnerable members of society, or
fostering their labour market integration, SSEEOs play a leading role in realizing one
of the key principles underpinning the 2030 Agenda, "leaving no one behind". Much
recent growth of SSE activities, notably in Europe, has centred on the service
provisioning and social integration of migrants and refugees.

183. The project, which began in 2018, examines how SSE can effectively contribute
to building solidarity, protecting unemployed native-born citizens, refugees and
migrants, and integrating them into local communities and labour markets. It also
assesses the potentials, challenges and tensions of doing so in contexts of austerity and
welfare retrenchment, growing xenophobia and populist politics.

184. The research aims to fill a theoretical and empirical gap by producing evidence-
based analysis on:
- the role of SSE organizations and practices within the current
economic, social and political climate;
- the challenges faced by SSE actors; and
- the enabling policy environments required for embedding solidarity in
local societies and mitigating tensions between unemployed native-born
citizens, migrants and refugees.

185. Three medium-sized cities located in diverse socioeconomic and political
contexts—Bergamo (Italy), Geneva (Switzerland) and Heraklion (Greece)—are the sites
of the field research.

186. The research aims to inform policy makers and practitioners seeking innovative
and inclusive policies for refugees and migrants in urban settings and aiming to
promote social justice and/or social and solidarity-based economic practices. The
project should also be useful to the research community in advancing their
understanding of these issues. The research and findings will be communicated widely

among policy, practitioner and academic audiences via a range of products and channels.

187. In this project, led by the University of Geneva, UNRISD is responsible for producing a background paper (on the city of Geneva), contributing to the synthesis report, producing policy brief, and organizing a roundtable for policy stakeholders.

Progress and activities

188. The kick-off seminar took place in Geneva in February 2018. At the seminar, 12 participants from project consortium member organizations, including UNRISD, discussed how concepts of SSE would be used in the research, agreed the workplan and key milestones, and confirmed the roles of consortium member organizations.

189. Following the kick-off seminar, the University of Geneva team produced and provided survey and interview guidelines to research teams in the case cities. Ibrahim Said (research analyst) and Marianna Fernandes Santos de Brito produced a background paper on SSE in Geneva, which provided a basis for the team from the University of Lausanne carrying out the survey and interviews in Geneva.

190. Research teams of University of Lausanne, University of Crete and the University of Trento undertook field survey and interviews in Geneva, Heraklion and Bergamo respectively.

Start date: 2018 — End date: 2019

Total earmarked funding: CHF 54,000 from the Swiss Network for International Studies via the University of Geneva, plus additional support from UNRISD institutional funds

UNRISD role: Member of a research consortium
Partners: The project consortium is composed of Institute of Citizenship Studies (InCite), University of Geneva (represented by Marco Giugni); University of Lausanne (represented by Florence Passy); Center for Research and Studies, University of Crete (represented by Maria Kousis); Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Trento (represented by Francesca Formo); and UNRISD (represented by Ilcheong Yi).

UNRISD's contribution to the project is coordinated by Ilcheong Yi (senior research coordinator) and Ibrahim Said (research analyst to August). In 2018, assistance was provided by Marianna Fernandes Santos de Brito (research intern).

SSE Knowledge Hub for the SDGs

Background

191. UNRISD is a founding member of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy (UNTFSSE) and, during the reporting period, continued to lead the UNTFSSE research agenda, which aims to produce evidence-based knowledge to inform the UNTFSSE's advocacy and outreach strategies. In 2018, Vic Van Vuuren, Director of the Enterprise Department at the ILO, chaired the UNTFSSE.

192. While there is a growing body of research and knowledge on SSE, there has been little attempt to systematically analyse the linkages between SSE practices and the SDGs. At the request of the UNTFSSE, in 2017 UNRISD prepared and costed a project proposal for an *SSE Knowledge Hub for the SDGs* under the ambit of the UNTFSSE and coordinated by UNRISD, in order to begin to fill that gap.

193. The Knowledge Hub aims to identify and analyse the body of knowledge available on SSE with a focus on its contribution to the implementation of the SDGs. It also aims to produce new policy- and practice-relevant insights, evidence, guidelines, and capacity-building materials. The knowledge outputs will inform the UNTFSSE communications, advocacy, research and programmatic agenda on SSE and the SDGs, and support both practitioners and policy makers working towards the implementation of the SDGs.

194. The full project (described above) was costed at USD 500,000 over two years. In 2018, seed funding of just over USD 59,000 was received from the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Social Economy and Economic Solidarity of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. On this basis, UNRISD initiated activities during the reporting period.

Progress and activities

195. UNRISD continued to play a leading role in the research and activities of the UNTFSSE, producing two new resources in 2018 for the nascent Knowledge Hub.

- *Mapping Intergovernmental Documentation on Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) Version 1.0*: The paper reviews and compiles the official documents of UN agencies and regional intergovernmental organizations mentioning social and solidarity economy and equivalent terms.

- *Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through Social and Solidarity Economy: Incremental versus Transformative Change*, by Peter Utting (Knowledge Hub Working Paper No. 1): The paper assesses whether the uptake of the SSE agenda by governments can scale up and enable SSE in ways conducive to realizing the "transformative vision" of the SDGs by drawing a distinction between incremental and transformative changes made by SSE.

Call for Papers on behalf of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy

196. In June 2018 UNRISD launched a call for papers on behalf of the UNTFSSE to assess the contribution of SSE to inclusive and sustainable development, with a particular emphasis on local contexts: "Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals: What Role for Social and Solidarity Economy?". The Call for Papers aimed to identify and mobilize research from different regions and territories to critically examine the role of SSE as a means of implementation for the SDGs. Abstracts were accepted in English, French, Portuguese and Spanish.

197. The response to the Call was positive: 320 abstracts were received, of which 180 were deemed to respond particularly well to the Call.

Profile of the selected abstracts and their authors

Language				
English	French	Portuguese	Spanish	Total
133	16	10	21	180

Lead author's gender			
Female	Male	Others	Total
81	97	2	180

Lead author's profile by Global South and North		
North	South	Total
74	106	180

Nature of paper			
Theory oriented	Theory and case study oriented	Empirical case study oriented	Total
26	20	134	180

Empirical cases by region (Theory and case study oriented and Empirical case study oriented)					
Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America	North America	Total
25	48	45	28	8	154

198. Taken together, these papers provide a valuable set of resources for the global SSE community and for the UNTFSSE. In order to effectively utilize this rich array of submissions, a number of different formats are envisaged.

- Up to 40 papers will be selected for a United Nations Conference on SSE and the SDGs in Geneva (25–27 June 2019), which will be organized by UNRISD in collaboration with the ILO.

- Up to 20 papers related primarily to Asia and Africa will be selected for special UNTFSSE sessions of two international conferences to be held in the Republic of Korea.

  o Ten papers on Asian countries will be showcased at the International Conference on "Localization of the SDGs and the Co-construction of the Means of Implementation", which will be held in Wonju, Republic of Korea, on 23–24 February 2019. This conference will be co-organized by Yeonsei University, UNRISD, SDSN, UN ESCAP, Kyushu University, and IGEE. The travel costs of the presenters of 10 papers on Asian Countries will be covered by Yeonsei University.

  o Ten papers on African countries will be presented at the Korea-African Forum organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Korea-Africa Foundation (date and venue TBD). The travel costs of the presenters of 10 papers on African countries will be covered by the Korea-Africa Foundation.

- Subject to peer review, other papers will be selected for an online Working Paper series. Authors also have the alternative option of contributing a shorter article to a Think Piece Series which, along with conference papers and working papers, will be published on the UNTFSSE website.

Start date: 2018 — End date: 2019

Total earmarked funding to date: USD 59,737 from the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Social Economy and Economic Solidarity of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, plus additional support from UNRISD institutional funds. UNRISD and the UNTFSSE will continue to seek additional support to enable the continuation of this area of work.

UNRISD role: Main investigator
Partner: UN Task Force on SSE (19 UN member organizations; 9 civil society observer organizations)

Ilcheong Yi (senior research coordinator) and Paul Ladd (director) are UNRISD's liaisons with the UNTFSSE. This activity is coordinated by Ilcheong Yi. In 2018 assistance was provided by Ibrahim Saïd (research analyst to August).

Sustainable Development Performance Indicators

Background

199. Over several decades, the effectiveness of sustainability measurement and reporting has improved significantly due to numerous standard-setting initiatives and reforms of existing tools and models. The question remains, however, whether current measurement and reporting models adequately address a set of 21st-century conditions and challenges, key aspects of which include:

- the rise of SSE, blended value enterprises and impact investment that promote or prioritize social objectives;
- trends and imperatives associated with the green, sharing or circular economy, which aims to decouple the negative environmental impacts from the process of economic growth;
- technological and structural change associated with digitalization, industrial restructuring, financialization and labour market flexibilization;
- normative challenges associated with human rights, rising inequalities, climate change and resilience, as well as the broader goals of integrated and transformative change demanded by the 2030 Agenda.

200. In September 2018, UNRISD commenced a four-year project that aims to contribute to measurement and evaluation of the performance of a broad range of economic entities—both in the for-profit sector and in the social and solidarity economy—in relation to the vision and goals of the 2030 Agenda, by ensuring that contextual factors and social dimensions receive appropriate consideration. While the assessment of economic performance and environmental impacts are widespread across all types of business entities, whether in the for-profit sector or the social economy, social sustainability impacts are arguably receiving less attention. UNRISD is well placed to contribute to this field.

201. The project aims to:

- explore existing methods and systems for measuring enterprise performance and for gauging their contribution to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

- expand the scope of sustainability measurement, disclosure and reporting beyond for-profit enterprises to encompass enterprises and organizations that make up the Social and Solidarity Economy;
- identify data points and indicators related to SSE that may inform conventional approaches to sustainability measurement associated with for-profit enterprises;
- identify and test a set of sustainable development impact indicators (SDII) that can address the 21st-century challenges noted above.

202. Key beneficiaries of this project are:

- for-profit and SSE enterprises and organizations that want to improve their capacity to measure performance and impacts, as well as track progress
- other organizations involved in standard-setting, training, monitoring, certification and assurance
- organizations working in the field of impact investing and social and responsible finance
- policy makers concerned with the ways and means of facilitating the implementation of the SDGs, corporate sustainability and the growth of SSE
- civil society organizations engaged in advocacy related to corporate responsibility, business regulation and alternative enterprise models and production and consumption patterns
- sectors of academia engaged in research and analysis on these topics

Progress and activities

203. By the end of the reporting period, UNRISD had begun to set up the project's Advisory Group, which will provide substantive inputs, guidance and feedback throughout the course of the work.

204. The project commissioned two background papers to critically review methodologies and indicators for measuring the performance of for-profit enterprises and SSE organizations.

205. A project workshop was being planned for February 2019, and UNRISD will hold the first project conference, "Measuring and Reporting Sustainability Performance: Are Corporations and SSE Organizations Meeting the SDG Challenge?" on 3–4 June 2019 in Geneva. This will provide an opportunity for key stakeholders such as UN agencies, policy makers and practitioners in the measurement and reporting fields to discuss best practices, key concerns and ways forward.

206. Planned project activities and outputs include:

- a manageable set of indicators to measure the sustainable development performance of business enterprises
- working papers, briefs and guidelines
- testing of indicators in concrete enterprise settings
- multistakeholder reviews and policy dialogues

Start date: 2018 — End date: 2022

Total earmarked funding: USD 941,600 from the Center for Entrepreneurship Studies, Republic of Korea

UNRISD role: Main investigator
Partner: Center for Entrepreneurship Studies. Other partnerships are under discussion.

The project is coordinated by Ilcheong Yi (senior research coordinator).

Social and Environmental Policy Linkages: From Eco-Social Policies to Climate Justice

Background

207. In an eco-social approach to policy making and implementation, economic activities are a means to an end of social equity and environmental sustainability. Eco-social policies foster sustainability through simultaneously focusing on social and environmental goals, and promoting an integrated approach to tackling challenges related to environmental degradation and climate change.

208. This area of work builds on the framing of eco-social policies introduced by UNRISD in the Flagship Report, *Policy Innovations for Transformative Change*. During the reporting period, the focus was further sharpened on the policies and practices that address the social dimensions of climate change and its impacts. The work on social dimensions of renewable energy transitions was reoriented to focus on *Just Transitions to Low-Carbon Development* and to form the Just Transitions Research Collaborative (see paragraph 273 in 2017 Progress Report) for which funding was confirmed early in 2018. In addition, fundraising for a project on *Transformative Adaptation to Climate Change in Coastal Cities* was successful. As a result, two main lines of work under the broader area of climate justice have emerged: Just Transition and Transformative Adaptation. Both of these areas of work directly build on the work on transformative eco-social policies and continue the analysis of environmental and social policy linkages and pathways for transformations to sustainability and equity.

209. Building on the activities on renewable energy and social development that were carried out in 2017, network building and exploration of opportunities for collaboration in the area of social dimensions of renewable energy transitions were continued during the reporting period.

210. Project ideas and concept notes on Assessing Energy Transition Pathways (see paragraphs 233–234 in the 2017 Progress Report) and Renewable Energy Expansion in Central Asia (see paragraphs 235–236 in the 2017 Progress Report) were consulted and discussed with colleagues at the Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN ECE) and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). This engagement increased UNRISD's visibility in the field and led to the invitation of an UNRISD presentation on "Transformational Energy Access through a Social Lens" at the 66th Executive Session of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board that was delivered in February 2018, but it did not yield new project funding. During 2018, therefore, fundraising priorities

shifted to ensure the continuation of work on Just Transition and Transformative Adaptation.

Dunja Krause (research officer) is leading the work in this area. Funding was provided by UNRISD institutional funds unless otherwise specified.

Linking Resilience Thinking and Transformative Change

211. During the reporting period, UNRISD finalized the work on *Linking Resilience Thinking and Transformative Change* (see paragraphs 216–229 in the 2017 Progress Report) and published the remaining outputs.

212. The following Think Pieces were published in 2018.
- Eduardo Lopez Rosse – *Transformative Public Policies for Enhancing Food Security, Sovereignty and Healthy Food Consumption in the Plurinational State of Bolivia*, January
- Marcelo Cunha – *Transforming Institutions for Sustainable Value Chains: The Case of Brazil Nut Gatherers in Amazônia*, January

213. The following Working Papers were published in 2018.
- Thomas Marois – *Towards a Green Public Bank in the Public Interest*, February
- Rita Brara – *Courting Resilience: The National Green Tribunal, India*, March

Start date: 2017 – End date: 2017 (outputs produced in 2017–2018)

UNRISD role: Convening research
Partners: Stockholm Resilience Centre; Resilience Alliance

In 2018 this activity was coordinated by Dunja Krause (research officer).

Funding was provided by UNRISD institutional funds.

Just Transition Research Collaborative

214. Just Transition—the idea that justice and equity must form an integral part of the transition towards a low-carbon world—is increasingly being mobilized both to counter the idea that protecting the environment and protecting jobs are incompatible, and to broaden the debate to justice-related issues such as the kinds of jobs and societies we envision for the future. The Just Transition Research Collaborative (JTRC) brings together experts from academia and civil society to collectively map and analyse different understandings and narratives of Just Transition that underpin the concept's growing popularity and uptake.

215. UNRISD, in collaboration with the University of London Institute in Paris (ULIP) and with the support of the Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung (RLS), initiated the JTRC during the reporting period and delivered a workshop (including the publication of an Event Brief); convened an online forum on Just Transition(s) co-hosted with ULIP, RLS and the International Social Science Council (ISC); and

produced a state-of-the-art report that was launched in several side events at COP24 in Katowice. Calling for a progressive and transformative interpretation of the concept of Just Transition, the JTRC report offers policy recommendations on fostering the transformation to equitable low-carbon development.

Kick-off workshop

216. In May, a kick-off workshop held in Bonn during the first sessional period of the UNFCCC brought together 20 JTRC collaborators to initiate the Collaborative and discuss narratives, framings and case studies of Just Transition. The workshop also served to plan the work ahead in preparing the state-of-the-art report for Katowice. At the end of the workshop, the collaborators agreed on the draft outline and general framing of the report and its case studies, and formed drafting teams for the different sections of the report. UNRISD produced the Event Brief, *Just Transition(s) to Low-Carbon Development* (UNRISD Event Brief No. 5).

Online forum

217. The second deliverable of the JTRC is an online forum (medium.com/just-transitions), co-hosted by UNRISD, RLS and ULIP in collaboration with the International Science Council / ISC (created in 2018 from a merger of the International Social Science Council / ISSC) and International Council for Science / ICSU). The forum is managed by UNRISD and serves as a platform to share think pieces on different aspects or case studies of Just Transition. In addition to the JTRC core group of collaborators, the forum invited additional pieces from experts working on Just Transition. The forum was launched in the run up to the first sessional period of the UNFCCC that took place in Bonn in May 2018 and continued throughout the year, including the run-up to COP24 that took place in Katowice in December 2018. At the close of the reporting period, the following 15 think pieces had been published (views indicated as of 16 December 2018):

- Edouard Morena—Introducing the Just Transition(s) Online Forum, April, 783 views
- Dimitris Stevis—(Re)claiming Just Transition, April, 889 views
- Hadrian Mertins-Kirkwood—Who Deserves a Just Transition?, April, 586 views
- Romain Felli—A Just Transition Must Include Climate Change Adaptation, April, 296 views
- Rebecca Shelton—Just Transitions as a Process with Communities, not for Communities, April, 455 views
- Jacklyn Cock—Contesting the Colour of a Just Transition in South Africa, April, 236 views
- Thomas Hirsch—Lessons Learnt and Guiding Principles for a Just Energy Transition in the Global South, April, 345 views
- Dunja Krause and Joachim Roth—Just Transition(s) and Transformative Change, May, 402 views
- Sam Huggard—The Urgency of a Just Transition in New Zealand, May, 395 views
- Tadzio Müller—"As Time Goes By..." The Hidden Pitfalls of the Just Transition Narrative, June, 1,400 views
- Diego Azzi—Just Transition, States and Businesses, June, 216 views
- Anabella Rosemberg—The Hidden Pitfalls of the Just Transition Narrative: A Response, June, 789 views

- Peter Newell—Squaring Urgency and Equity in the Just Transition Debate, October, 121 views
- Gareth Dale—Dear Len McCluskey: There are No Union Jobs on a Dead Planet, October, 49 views
- John Barry and Sinead Mercier—Progress towards a Just Transition on the Island of Ireland, November, 310 views

State-of-the-art report

218. The key deliverable of the JTRC was its state-of-the-art report, *Mapping Just Transition(s) to a Low-Carbon World*, that was produced in time for COP24. The growing popularity of the term "Just Transition" has led to an expansion of meanings and interpretations of it. The report takes stock of its different uses, providing a comprehensive account of the history of Just Transition as a "grounded" concept that originated in frontline efforts to defend and improve workers' and communities' health and livelihoods and simultaneously preserve the environment. It then identifies four ideal-type framings of Just Transition along a continuum of approaches that range from those that least affect the contemporary political economy to those that envision transformative change and significantly different futures (status quo/business as usual > managerial reform > structural reform > transformative change). The various framings are illustrated by examples and case studies from Brazil, Canada, Germany, Kenya, South Africa and the United States. The report ends with a call for action to accelerate urgently needed decarbonization in a fair and equitable way that builds on climate justice. With the report, the JTRC provides readers with a clearer sense of who promotes which approaches and why, and thus allows them to situate themselves, as well as other actors and initiatives, within the broader Just Transition landscape.

219. The report was published at the end of November and launched in several side events at COP24 (see Communications and outreach section below), where 500 copies were distributed to event participants. It had been downloaded 310 times from the UNRISD website by the end of the year, and was also accessible from the Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung website.

Communications and outreach

220. Communications and outreach for the work of the JTRC was undertaken through a variety of different means. Social media, in particular Twitter, were used to promote the online forum and think pieces. UNRISD created and managed the JTRC Twitter account that was used to grow the collaborative's network and to disseminate information on the different JTRC outputs and engage in social media discussions around the Just Transition. In order to reach a larger audience, retweets were coordinated with partner accounts of UNRISD, RLS New York Office, ULIP, and ISSC (subsequently ISC). The JTRC account was created at the end of March and used most actively in April and May (around the UNFCCC first sessional period) and from October to December (around the report launch and COP24). The account gained 324 followers by mid-December, and with 66 original tweets generated a total of 140,950 tweet impressions, 2,021 profile visits and 81 mentions by other twitter users.

221. Information was also made available on the UNRISD website and social media, disseminated through UNRISD news items and e-bulletins, the ISSC (ISC) newsletter as well as through e-mails targeted to mailing lists such as the IISD Climate-l list that has over 25,000 members. Through this engagement, several researchers and key

international organizations reached out to UNRISD to explore opportunities for collaboration, most notably the UNFCCC and the ILO, which has also led to a number of invitations to present the JTRC, its work and the report in some of the following events:

- "African region awareness creation workshop to maximize the positive and minimize the negative impacts of implementation of Climate Change response measures" organized by UNFCCC and ILO in Cape Town, South Africa, 26–28 September.

- Nexus Dialogue Series 2018 "Greening with Jobs: A Just Transition to Sustainability" organized by UNEMG in Geneva, Switzerland, 23 October.

- "Just Transition for All – Solid Research Evidence and Implementation Pathways" side event organized by Climate Strategies at the UNFCCC Polish Pavilion at COP24 in Katowice, Poland, 3 December.

- "The Price to Pay for Lignite and How to Take Just Transition to the Next Level" side event organized by UNRISD; Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung and Climate Action Network Europe at the EU Pavilion at COP24 in Katowice, Poland, 3 December.

- "A Just Transition to a 1.5°C World – A Global Approach" panel discussion organized by Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung, E3G, Bread for the World Germany at the Greenpeace Climate Hub in Katowice, Poland, 10 December.

- "From local approaches to (inter)national policy. Gender Just Transition and Decent Work" official side event organized by Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung, GenderCC—Women for Climate Justice e.V. and Life e.V. at COP24 in Katowice, Poland, 11 December.

222. Following the successful implementation of the JTRC during 2018, by the end of the year discussions were well under way with funding partners to ensure the continuation of work in 2019, in particular with regard to continuing the online forum, undertaking more specific case study research and strengthening the outreach to and engagement with researchers, civil society and international organizations to inform Just Transition strategies and plans.

Start date: March 2018 — End date: December 2018

UNRISD role: Co-coordination and convening of research
Partner: University of London Institute in Paris, International Science Council, Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung

Total amount of earmarked funding: USD24,645 from Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung with support from the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. Bonn workshop venue, catering and participants' travel and accommodation costs, printing of the report, and UNRISD participation in Cape Town workshop and COP24 were borne directly by Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung with support from the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. In-kind contributions were provided by the Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung and University of London Institute in Paris. Additional support was provided from UNRISD institutional funds.

The project was coordinated by Dunja Krause (research officer). In 2018, assistance was provided by Joachim Roth, Meredith Brown and Ella Diarra (research interns).

Transformative Adaptation to Climate Change in Coastal Cities

223. The effects of climate change on coastal cities call for rapid action to both reduce the extent of impacts and prepare for unavoidable ones. Adaptation measures in coastal cities often focus on infrastructure-heavy, protective interventions, such as dykes and sea walls that aim to reduce hazard exposure. Shifting the focus to tackle the root causes of people's vulnerability holds the potential of not only reducing disaster risk, but also bringing about a number of additional social development benefits. Relatively little attention is paid at the moment to finding policy solutions that can tackle the challenges of climate-resilient urban development in a more integrated manner.

224. This project uses the case studies of Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam and Jakarta, Indonesia to address the compounding risks of rapid and partly informal urbanization, land subsidence and water-related risks such as urban flooding, sea level rise or health risks with the objective of deepening understanding of transformative adaptation to climate change in coastal cities and promoting policy change to reduce disaster risk and the vulnerability of local populations.

225. In November, UNRISD convened an international Expert Group Meeting and a public seminar that brought together researchers and government officers from Ho Chi Minh City and Jakarta and international researchers and experts to discuss the specific challenges and opportunities of transformative adaptation in the two coastal cities. The public event, part of the UNRISD Seminar Series, was attended by approximately 75 people in person in Geneva and live streamed via Facebook. The video has been viewed over 800 times.

226. The Expert Group Meeting convened the following participants:
- Albert Salamanca, Senior Research Fellow, Stockholm Environment Institute Asia Centre
- David Dodman, Director of Human Settlements Group, International Institute for Environment and Development
- Eric Chu, Lecturer in Planning and Human Geography, School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Birmingham
- Gusti Ayu Ketut Surtiari, Researcher, Research Center for Population, Indonesian Institute of Sciences
- Hendricus Andy Simarmata, Acting Head of Research Center for Urban and Regional Studies, University of Indonesia
- Ho Long Phi, Member of Viet Nam Government Advisory Panel for Climate Change
- Isabelle Anguelovski, ICREA Research Professor, Institute for Environmental Science and Technology, Autonomous University of Barcelona
- Nguyen Hong Quan, Vice Director of Center of Water Management and Climate Change, Vietnam National University – Ho Chi Minh City
- Pham Tran Hai, Deputy Head, Department of Urban Management Studies, Ho Chi Minh City Institute for Development Studies
- Rapti Siriwardane-de Zoysa, Postdoctoral Fellow, Leibniz Center for Tropical Marine Research
- Tri Mulyani Sunarharum, Programme Manager, Resilient Jakarta Secretariat

227. The discussion among the group of experts revealed gaps between the internationally discussed and agreed goals of transformation that underpin the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and local realities and constraints that hinder an inclusive transformation to sustainability and equity. In both cities, tensions between formal and informal urban development persist that often lead to stark differences between official development plans and visions of the city and the lived experiences in low-income areas.

228. Adaptation plans often include urban upgrading and relocation of households away from their livelihoods along rivers, canals and the waterfront whereas high-end investments and prestigious projects are continued in highly flood-exposed areas. It was pointed out that climate change is often used to legitimize large-scale infrastructure projects and to focus resources on reducing exposure to sea level rise even though that is currently not the main driver of risk and risk accumulation. The workshop also highlighted the political difficulties of discussing transformation that implies radically challenging the political economy and power structures that reproduce urban inequalities.

229. Social justice was identified as an entry point for discussing and proposing transformative adaptation that tackles root causes of vulnerability in coastal cities. Adopting a justice-focused approach to adaptation allows the linking-up of climate change–related needs with people's more immediate needs such as improving health care, water and sanitation, urban mobility and housing, for example. Notions of transformative change entail conflicting views of the goals of transformation and adaptation and how those should be achieved; thus spaces for communication and deliberation are crucial in crafting inclusive and integrated solutions.

230. Two outputs are being produced as a result of the Expert Group Meeting: a position paper and a policy brief on transformative adaptation, illustrating pathways for policy change that can tackle root causes of disaster-related vulnerability and displacement. A webinar is planned for the first quarter of 2019 to engage a wider range of researchers, international development experts and municipal decision makers in the discussion of transformative adaptation. Outreach and communications for the project will continue throughout the first half of 2019.

Start date: September 2018 — End date: December 2018 (further outputs will be produced in 2019)

UNRISD role: Initiation, organization and coordination of research

Total amount of earmarked funding: USD 53,990 from the German Federal Foreign Office. Additional funding was provided by UNRISD institutional funds.

This project was coordinated by Dunja Krause (research officer). Assistance was provided by Ella Diarra (research intern).

Research-Uptake Linkages: Risk Nexus Initiative

231. As a partner of the Risk Nexus Initiative (see paragraphs 237–239 in the 2017 Progress Report), in 2018 UNRISD participated in the initiative's steering committee meetings and supported fundraising efforts. The intention of this initiative—to go beyond fragmented policy approaches in favour of a holistic approach to risk, which

explicitly recognizes and embraces interdependence—resonates strongly with UNRISD's perspective.

232. UNRISD will participate in and contribute to the initiative's first workshop "World on Fire" that will be held in Costa Rica in January 2019. Opportunities for research and cooperation as well as fundraising will be explored in collaboration with the members of the initiative.

Paul Ladd is a member of the steering committee of the initiative. Dunja Krause acts as the focal point for activities carried out under the initiative.

In 2018, support for UNRISD's engagement with the Risk Nexus Initiative came from UNRISD institutional funds.

Gender and Development

233. Gender inequality, discrimination and violence affect all countries around the world and are major obstacles to equitable, inclusive and sustainable development. Despite progress, the problems are pervasive and in many contexts reversals in previous gains are occurring. For these reasons, the gender and development programme focuses on the structures and the relations that underpin gendered outcomes, including the linkages between production and social reproduction, between economic and social policies and between women's movements and state institutions.

234. Despite a deficit in capacity in the gender and development programme during the reporting year, UNRISD sought to maintain its research collaborations and network relations in this area. A senior research coordinator is assigned the role of focal point for gender and a gender perspective is mainstreamed across all areas of UNRISD's work, as well as consistent focus being maintained on gender in the Institute's communications and outreach. The Institute took gender parity into account in the planning and implementation of all its activities, and women comprised over 50 percent of its research network and over 60 percent of contributors to research outputs during the biennium.

235. UNRISD's membership and contribution to the Women's Rights and Gender Issue Network (hosted by the Permanent Missions of the Netherlands and Canada to the United Nations Office at Geneva), and to the Group of Friends of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (organized by the Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations Office at Geneva) continued during the reporting period.

236. UNRISD Director Paul Ladd is a member of the International Gender Champions, a network of senior leaders working to advance gender equality in the executive management of their institutions and in their programmatic work through concrete and measurable commitments. The two UNRISD focal points, Doreen Yomoah and Katja Hujo, participated in quarterly International Gender Champion meetings and related events.

237. On 19 June, UNRISD (Doreen Yomoah) participated in the Open Consultation of the Independent Expert on Sexual Orientation and Gender Geneva, Switzerland.

In 2017, Katja Hujo (senior research coordinator) was the focal point for UNRISD's work in the area of gender and development.

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

238. UNRISD was a research partner in this project, which began in 2015 (see paragraphs 128–138 in the 2017 Progress Report) and concluded during the reporting period. The project contributed a feminist perspective to analysis of social and solidarity economy practices; sought to formulate policy insights for SSE development from a feminist perspective; and contributed to feminist debates on social reproduction and the care economy through new empirical work on forms of collective and solidarity-based care provision.

239. Social and solidarity organizations and enterprises can be found in almost all sectors of the economy, and the 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.

240. The project consortium was led by the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (Geneva), in collaboration with the Institute of Research for Development (IRD, France). The project engaged a network of interdisciplinary case study teams and individual researchers in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and India of which over 80 per cent were from or based in the Global South, and over 70 per cent were women academics and feminist activists. At UNRISD, the project was situated at the intersection of the Gender and Development programme and the Social Dimensions of Sustainable Development programme.

241. UNRISD's main contribution to the project was the comparative analysis of data produced by the country research teams; and leading the co-production of Issue Briefs that aim to communicate the research to an interdisciplinary audience. 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

242. Consortium partners held the project's international conference, "Bubbling Up: Solidarities, Feminisms and Social Reproduction", at The Graduate Institute in Geneva on 3–4 May 2018. At the conference, research teams presented the research findings and policy recommendations based on the six case studies of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and India and discussed how SSE affects production, exchange, redistribution and reproduction practices in the Global South and what policies and institutions should be in place to scale up SSE to strengthen gender equality in production and reproduction. The following case studies were discussed at the conference:

- **Argentina**—Marisa Fournier and Erika Loritz (Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento). This case study looks at community organizations

which provide care services, education, recreation and nutrition to children and young people in underprivileged suburbs of Buenos Aires.

- **Bolivia**—Ivonne Farah, Isabelle Hillenkamp, Gabriela Ruesgas and Fernanda Sosters (Universidad Mayor de San Andrés; Institut de Recherche pour le Développement). This case study looks at the involvement of women and men in producers associations in Batallas, a small municipality around 50 kilometres from La Paz.

- **Brazil**—Isabelle Hillenkamp and Miriam Nobre (Institut de Recherche pour le Développement; Sempreviva Organizacao Feminista). This case study looks at the work of SOF (Sempreviva Organização Feminista), a feminist organization which supports female farmers groups in Vale do Ribeira.

- **Tamil Nadu**—Isabelle Guérin, Santosh Kumar and G. Venkatasubramanian (Institut de Recherche pour le Développement; French Institute of Pondicherry). This case study looks at Guide, an NGO that mobilizes rural south Indian Dalit women to access basic rights and protect their livelihood.

- **Kerala**—Rajob Nandi (Institute of Social Studies Trust, New Delhi). This case study looks at Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA), which organizes women informal sector workers, primarily domestic workers, and defends their right to engage in paid work and employment.

- **Karnataka**—Kaveri Ishwar Haritas (Jindal Global University). This case study looks at the Udupi fresh fish sellers association, which brings together fisherwomen selling fresh fish with the objective of protecting their livelihoods.

243. The research teams took video footage as they carried out fieldwork. This documentary evidence of the women's collectives studied, and the results of the research, is available in the following audio-visual materials on the project which can be used by governments and civil society.

- Bubbling Up: Feminisms, Solidarities and Social Reproduction. Video on collective research results produced by IHEID (May 2018)
  - SSE English: https://youtu.be/K69DZGmDQKk
  - SSE Spanish: https://youtu.be/dkQDpmhuIqg
  - SSE French: https://youtu.be/DH2-oYf-tWM

244. The following bonus films on the research process provide further valuable insights:

- **Brazil** case study films
  - *Caminhos de autonomia* (March 2018)
    https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GG52oweD3e0&feature=player_embedded.
  - *O que é liberdade? Reflexões de mulheres do Vale do Ribeira*
    https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WIwv87ogfyE&t=57s
  - *O que mudou no trabalho e na vida? Reflexões de mulheres do Vale do Ribeira*
    https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S39mo972o9o&t=35s
  - *Cultura e tradição no Quilombo Cedro*
    https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0nFLjKhcInY
  - *Oficina de produção de doce de goiaba com Maria Bonaldi*
    https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FDJLElqx8g0
- **Argentina** case study film: *¿Quién subsidia a quién?* (March 2018)

- o https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ncfd8tcj25U
- **Bolivia** case study film: *Mujeres en movimiento, cambios socioeconómicos e inercias culturales* (March 2018).
  - o https://youtu.be/vHUPuKOYmGQ

245. The final conference was also video recorded:
- https://youtu.be/BOlDOcIG9BQ

246. Led by UNRISD, the project team collaboratively co-produced three briefs to summarize the main themes and findings of the research. These were published in English, French and Spanish during the reporting period:
- *Revalorization of Social Reproduction through Social and Solidarity Economy Practices*, Brief 1 of 3, August 2018
  - o *Revaloriser la reproduction sociale à travers les pratiques de l'Economie Sociale et Solidaire*
  - o *Revaloración de la reproducción social por medio de prácticas de economía social y solidaria*
- *Solidarity Practices and the Formation of Political Subjects and Actions for Change*, Brief 2 of 3, August 2018
  - o *Prácticas solidarias, formación de sujetos políticos y acciones para el cambio*
  - o *Pratiques solidaires, constitution de sujets politiques et actions pour le changement*
- *Making Public Policies for SSE Sustainable, Feminist-Conscious and Transformative: Exploring the Challenges*, Brief 3 of 3, August 2018
  - o *Des politiques publiques pour une ESS durable, féministe et transformative: Examiner les défis*
  - o *Políticas públicas para una ESS sostenible, feminista y transformadora: Un análisis de los desafíos*

247. Several peer-reviewed journal articles, book chapters, conference presentations, and teaching materials were also produced; outputs during the reporting period were the following:

- Guérin I, Hillenkamp I., Verschuur Ch. 2018. L'économie solidaire sous le prisme du genre: Une analyse critique et possibiliste. Revue Française de Socio Economie
- Verschuur, Ch. (2018) Séminaire de Master en Anthropologie et Sociologie, IHEID, Théories féministes et économie solidaire. 6 ECTS. Semestre de printemps 2017-2018.
- Farah, I. (2018) Módulo 8: Construcción económica de la economía. Maestría en Desarrollo Social. CIDES-UMSA. 29/1 - 23/2 de 2018.
- Guérin I. (2018), Genre et développement, Course of the graduate programme in Development Studies, Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Toulouse, first semester 2016- 2017; 2017-2018
- Guérin, I. (2018), Socio-économie de la globalisation et du développement: Du social business à l'économie solidaire, Course of the graduate programme in Development Studies, EHESS, first semester 2016-2017; 2017-2018
- Fournier, M. Course Gender equality and social policies (2018). Master's Degree in Human Rights and Social Policies Postgraduate

> Program in Human Rights. National University of San Martín. 2016 and 2018
>
> - Verschuur Ch. (2018), "Findings from feminist research on solidarity initiatives". United Nations Human Rights Special Procedure. OHCHR. Regional consultation on the practical implementation of the right to development. Geneva, 11-12 June 2018
>
> - Feminist Practices for Economic Change Women's Autonomy and Agroecology in the Vale do Ribeira Region (2018). Portuguese, Spanish and English booklets
>
> - Hillenkamp I., M. Nobre (2018). Agroecologia, gênero e economia solidária: Elementos para a formação.

Start date: 2015 — End date: 2018

Total amount of earmarked funding: USD 51,042 from the Swiss Network for International Studies (SNIS) via IHEID, with additional support from UNRISD institutional funds.

UNRISD role: Member of a research consortium
Partners: Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (IHEID), Geneva; Institute of Research for Development (IRD) (France); Conservatoire national des arts et métiers (CNAM) (France); Argentina Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento (UNGS); Bolivia: Universidad Mayor de San Andrés; Brazil: Sempreviva Organização Feminista (SOF); India: Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST); India: Institut français de Pondichéry; India: Indian Institute of Technology Madras; India: O.P. Jindal Global University

In 2018, UNRISD's contribution to this project was coordinated by Ibrahim Saïd (research analyst to August) and Ilcheong Yi.

Programme Development under the UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020

248. In 2018 UNRISD developed seven new (pre-)concept notes for research and activities that would address inequalities and the 2030 Agenda principle of "leaving no one behind", within the context of implementation of the SDGs and the Institute's research agenda as presented in the UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020. Fundraising efforts also continued for 10 other proposals that had been elaborated previously. During the year eight project proposals received full or partial funding.

Ideas Incubator

249. The ideas incubator, a process that UNRISD initiated in 2016, has led to the development of three areas of enquiry: elites and inequalities, technology and human rights, and the rights of transgender people. UNRISD held events (a major conference, and seminars) on all three areas during the reporting period, and developed project proposals that are being used for resource mobilization.

COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH

250. 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, national and sub-national policy formulation and implementation, civil society advocacy and scholarly debates. In 2018 UNRISD pursued a range of innovative 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 *UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020*.

251. Overall, UNRISD's Communications and Outreach Unit (C&O) has fulfilled the objectives set out in the Institutional Workplan for 2018. Seeking out new and strengthening existing research-uptake linkages with UN agencies, governments and development practitioners remained a priority for C&O during the reporting period. In terms of communicating about UNRISD research, we consistently sought to highlight not only its relevance but also the collaborative approach used by the Institute in its activities and the contribution of our work the efforts of the UN system, governments and their partners in the implementation of the SDGs. The in-house production of two major reports (SSE and the SDGs in Seoul, and Mapping Just Transition(s)) and associated "suites" of research-derived products demonstrated the high level of editorial and design skill maintained by a very small team at the Institute. The adaptive and innovative capacity was also in evidence as livestreaming of events (in 2018, using Facebook live) became an integral part of our digital strategy. Finally, ever more integrated and collaborative ways of working between UNRISD's communications and research teams was also key to the successful delivery of the year's activities.

252. Members of the Unit during the reporting period were:
- Jenifer Freedman (chief of unit)
- Joannah Caborn Wengler (consultant: communications, writing and web)
- Sergio Sandoval (consultant: design, multimedia, web and events)
- David Vergari (programme assistant)
- Doreen Akiyo Yomoah (consultant: communications and research/outreach)
- Yizhou Liu (social media intern, June-September)

253. During the reporting period, UNRISD:
- Produced and disseminated a wide range of research-based outputs, including 21 working and research papers, 16 peer-reviewed journal articles and book chapters, 14 briefs, and 39 blogs and think pieces.
- Ran highly successful campaigns to promote the Call for Papers and Conference on Overcoming Inequalities in a Fractured World: Between Elite Power and Social Mobilization resulting over 1,000 submissions of abstracts to the Call and 400 participants signing up for the Conference.
- On digital media, produced and promoted 16 videos and podcasts (and livestreamed 10 events); achieved over 38,000 video views via YouTube, and over 48,000 podcast downloads.

- Produced six issues of the eBulletin and posted seven online news articles, in addition to the posting of new content several times per week, to keep constituents regularly informed about the Institute's research, outputs and other activities. Dispatched three issue each of the newly developed targeted eNewsletters, one for governments and one for UN development policy and research entities.

- Organized (or co-organized) over 20 outreach events, nearly all of which involved 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 over 30,000 Twitter followers @UNRISD, and individual UNRISD researchers strengthening their own presence on this platform.

- Continued developing "suites" of research outputs grouped around a single major body of research, allowing multiple entry points and alternative channels to access the same material. Edited, visually designed and laid out two major reports during the year.

- Was an active partner in UNOG's International Geneva outreach and communications initiatives under the banner of the Perception Change Project, which aims to raise awareness of the value and benefits of our collective work towards peace, rights and well-being.

Research Uptake and Collaborative Approach

254. UNRISD communications work in 2018 continued to enable research uptake by development policy makers and practitioners by effectively translating the evidence and key findings from our research into messages for different target audiences, including policy makers, civil society organizations, donors and academia (see details on research outputs below). UNRISD is able to access these audiences thanks to its unique location as a research institute within the UN system, which allows it to bridge between research and practice communities. Working to make the most out of this location requires a collaborative approach to working with other organizations, which is one of the hallmarks of UNRISD's activities. In 2018 nearly every single outreach event organized was a collaborative effort between UNRISD and one or more organizations (see details on events below). Strengthening research-uptake linkages through enhanced collaboration and partnership was a specific focus area during the reporting period, with UNRISD reinforcing research-uptake linkages with operational and policy entities in the United Nations and with Member States, and the Institute's research demonstrably used by development actors in both.

255. On the research side, UNRISD further built on its partnership with UNDP and UNECE, which have now commissioned three research outputs in the last two years, this return commitment demonstrating high satisfaction with UNRISD as a knowledge provider. UNRISD also had an ongoing collaboration with UNICEF, producing a research report on transformative change for children and the SDGs which was commissioned to inform UNICEF's strategic planning. In addition, UNRISD continued to engage with the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy. This year UNRISD, in its role as coordinator of the Task Force's recently established Knowledge Hub, organized a Call for Papers to critically examine the role of SSE as a means of implementation for the SDGs, with a European and an Asian conference planned for 2019.

256. C&O specifically worked to enhance the Institute's visibility and recognition among UN Member States via their Permanent Missions in Geneva, and with UN partners. As per the 2018 workplan, the two bespoke newsletters developed in 2017 were dispatched three times during the reporting period (in addition to six issues of the Institute's comprehensive eBulletin, which also informs these recipients). One newsletter is targeted to policy and research teams in each of the UNDG / ECESA(+) member agencies, and the other is sent to all Permanent Missions in Geneva. This regular communication from the Institute is complementary to the face-to-face meetings and networking that take place on a regular basis, helping to build awareness of UNRISD work.

257. Additional outreach activities have also involved UN partnerships. C&O crafted a contribution on the right to social protection for the microsite created by OHCHR together with UNDP to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, along with many other UN bodies; and we collaborated with Cine-ONU to hold a film screening related to our work on new technologies and human rights. UNRISD is also an active participant in UNOG's International Geneva outreach and communications initiatives under the banner of the Perception Change Project, which aims to raise awareness of the value and benefits of our collective work towards peace, rights and well-being.

Mobilizing Engagement and Response through Communications Campaigns: Call for Papers and Conference

258. The major communications success story for 2018, in terms of getting a message out and generating a response, was without a doubt the activities around the Call for Papers and the Conference on "Overcoming Inequalities in a Fractured World: Between Elite Power and Social Mobilization". Never before has an UNRISD Call for papers attracted so many abstract submissions—over 1,000—and more than 400 participants registered to attend the Conference itself. This was the result of innovative campaigning led by C&O and grounded in engagement with the research team from the very beginning of the planning process.

259. C&O collaborated with the research team ahead of the Call announcement to craft a title aiming to meet communications aims and represent the content of the conference, and to distil the six-page Call document into shorter, sharper messaging. C&O also designed the visuals and the Call announcement for the website, and created a dedicated email address, so the campaign had its own identity. For the first time, UNRISD used a conference management tool to manage abstract submission, which C&O initiated, researched and set up for the research team.

260. UNRISD then embarked on a significant promotional campaign in stages: we released teaser information about the Call in January; the opening of the Call was announced in March, and then there were follow-up communications on the extended deadline, the closure of the Call, and progress as the team assessed the abstracts received and then finally announced which had been selected.

261. The Call was promoted by our outreach tools (eBulletin, emails to over 20,000 subscribers, social media) but also, in an innovation for UNRISD, via strategic use of multipliers: We identified and reached out to relevant organizations and individuals

by email and Twitter (direct messaging, tagging) and asked them to promote the call by including it in their communications such as newsletters and websites, or by tweeting about the Call and the Conference. We targeted different language communities and regions by translating the promotional material into French and Spanish and tagging the Twitter accounts of specific individuals and organizations in regions where those languages are used.

262. The Twitter campaign snowballed. For example, UNU's tweet about the Call was retweeted 24 times by people or organizations with a few hundred to a few thousand followers. Influential organizations and individuals who tweeted about the Call included the following.

Twitter handle	Who	Number of followers
@UNUniversity	United Nations University	46,200
@FinnsAngle	Finn Tarp UNU-Wider	22,300
@AdamRogers2030	Senior UN civil servant	17,700
@UN4Youth	Official Twitter account for the UN Programme on Youth-Focal Point on Youth	198,000
@ECA_OFFICIAL	UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)	4,000
@GENetwork	Network of 75 organizations based in the Geneva region, led by @UNEnvironment & supported by Switzerland	29,000
@Women_Rio20	Twitter for UN Women's Major Group	75,500
@WIEGOGLOBAL	Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing	7,400
@equitylist	Account covering public health, equity and human development maintained by L. Ruggiero	9,000
@GECoalition	GreenEconomy Coalition (GEC)	7,100

263. There is evidence that the Call in particular spiralled beyond anything UNRISD has experienced in the past. It was featured on the websites of organizations that we know and work with, such as European Association of Development Institutes (EADI; web page no longer available) and

- International Development Economics Associates: a pluralist network of heterodox economists
  - http://www.networkideas.org/announcements/2018/03/call-for-papers-for-an-unrisd-conference-on-inequalities-elite-power-and-social-mobilization/

but also by ones we did not contact directly, who became aware of the Call from our general promotion and deemed it of interest to their constituencies. Examples of this are

- The Peace and Collaborative Development Network (PCDN): the go-to hub for the global social change community.
  - https://pcdnetwork.org/forums/topic/call-papers-overcoming-inequalities-fractured-world-elite-power-social-mobilization/page/3/?mode=list
- Centro de Pensamiento Estratégico Internacional: Colombian think tank on sustainable development
  - http://cepei.org/gobernanzas/unrisd-call-for-papers-for-its-international-conference-on-inequalities-elite-power-and-social-mobilization/
- International Sociological Association's Research Committee on Economy & Society

      o https://www.rc02.org/announcements/2018/10/10/conference-
        unrisd-international-conference-overcoming-inequalities-in-a-
        fractured-world-in-geneva-on-79-november-2018

264. It also made its way, without UNRISD's direct intervention, onto the websites of online conference directories, like PaperCrowd, where the Call was rated an interesting contribution to the community

- PaperCrowd: a free, community-driven, directory of academic conferences.

      o https://www.papercrowd.com/c/overcoming-inequalities-in-a-
        fractured-world-between-elite-power-and-social-mobilization-
        2018/4218

and on web clearing houses for jobs, conferences and scholarships such as these two (again without UNRISD's intervention):

- http://opportunitywow.com/index.php/2018/04/11/call-for-papers-unrisd-international-conference-2018-at-the-united-nations-in-geneva-funding-available/call-for-papers-unrisd-international-conference-2018-at-the-united-nations-in-geneva-funding-available/

- http://www.opportunitydesk.org/2018/04/11/call-for-papers-unrisd-international-conference-2018/

265. The lesson C&O draws from this is that we were able to exploit the power of social media to spread our message, and that this power goes beyond mere metrics of numbers of followers or re-tweets. Over 1,000 people took up our call to action and invested considerable time and effort to prepare a serious academic abstract. This was in part because the messaging was powerful and well-packaged, but it also shows that UNRISD for them is a value proposition commensurate with that level of investment. Over and above the communications contribution, the success of this Call is an expression of the value that UNRISD represents for the development community.

266. Between 1 October and 31 December 2018, the conference webpage and the subpages attached to it (booklet and papers) were viewed 5,208 times.

Research Outputs

267. 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

268. "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. These outputs 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.

269. During the reporting period, UNRISD produced 21 working and research papers. Papers presented at the Institute's 2018 conference, "Overcoming Inequalities in a Fractured World", were made available on the conference webpage as draft papers.

This body of knowledge, convened by UNRISD as part of its drive to bring untapped knowledge, much of it from neglected or underrepresented voices (from the global South; young researchers; women), into established development debates, will form the basis for a number of outputs for a variety of target audiences in 2019 and a new major research enquiry, subject to funding.

270. In addition, UNRISD researchers contributed 16 book chapters, journal articles and other peer reviewed papers, drawing on their expertise and UNRISD research, conferring even greater visibility than allowed by the Institute's publications alone (see Annex 3).

Research-derived products

271. "Research-derived products" are those targeted at policy makers and civil society practitioners or advocates 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.

272. UNRISD published 14 briefs in 2018, three of which were translations into French and three in Spanish. 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 39 blogs and think pieces, as well as a large number of videos and podcasts.

"Suites" of research outputs

273. In recognition of the fact that hundreds of pages of academic writing, which is often the raw material the UNRISD communications team works from, requires transformation into other formats to become accessible to the different potential users of research findings across the development community, UNRISD this year continued its focus on developing "suites" of research outputs grouped around a single major body of research, allowing multiple entry points and alternative channels to access the same material. A suite of research outputs opens up a long academic work to a larger and more diverse audience. Via the selection of short, relevant messages, it becomes useful to policy makers and advocates; through the use of different delivery channels it becomes accessible to people with different preferences and opportunities for information access (reading text or slides, watching, interacting). It also increases the likelihood that more people will engage with the original research product in some way or form.

274. A good example this year was the final report on the research project *Social and Solidarity Economy for the Sustainable Development Goals: Spotlight on the Social Economy in Seoul*. The full report has seven chapters and a total of 141 pages, covering the historical and international context of the issue, as well as a detailed analysis of the impact of the social economy in Seoul and how this contributes to achieving the

SDGs. As such it is a valuable resource for specialist researchers and academics investigating perhaps similar developments in other cities, or with an interest in the localization of global policy making.

275. The full report was accompanied by a 30-page Overview which presents the main evidence and conclusion in a briefer form, and three stand-alone Research and Policy Briefs, each of which selects a specific focus on one part of the report (localizing the SDGs; the impacts of SE in Seoul; assessing the level of integration in SDG implementation by the social economy in Seoul). These shorter texts make the knowledge in the report accessible to a wide range of development professionals, paring out from the detailed analysis the relevant evidence-based insights.

276. All of these products are freely available on the UNRISD website and were promoted on UNRISD's social media and in the UNRISD eBulletin, sent to more than 20,000 subscribers, to ensure broad dissemination. Data on uptake of these outputs is presented in the tables in the Digital Strategy section below.

Events

277. UNRISD organized or co-organized 21events in 2018, testimony to the vigour of the Institute, despite considerable resource constraints. They can broadly be split into contributing to one of three aims, although many contribute to more than one aim at once: research uptake; SDG implementation; and collaborative approach. While this section of this report discusses events as communications and outreach activities, UNRISD events are in fact integrated institutional activities which most frequently emerge from the research delivery and networking undertaken by the research teams with whom C&O then collaborates to ensure the best communications outcomes for those events. Events are the focus of our 2018 Year in Review infographic in Annex 1.

Research uptake

278. Thanks to its unique location as a research institute within the UN system, UNRISD is able to bridge between research and practice communities. One vehicle for this is side events at UN intergovernmental processes which this year included the High-Level Political Forum, the official process for follow-up on the Sustainable Development Goals, held in New York in July, and the 38th and 39th sessions of the Human Rights Council in Geneva. UNRISD was also represented at three events at the COP24 UN Climate Conference in Katowice, Poland in December, at which government representatives decided on a rule-book for the implementation of the Paris Climate Accord. This presence took UNRISD's research results into the environmental domain as well as the social and economic.

- United Nations Climate Change Conference: COP24 | 2-14 December 2018 | Katowice, Poland
  - Monday 3 Dec, 12:00 – 16:00: UNFCCC Polish Pavilion: Just Transition for All – Solid Research Evidence and Implementation Pathways
  - Monday 3 Dec, 18:30 – 20:00: Room Vienna at the EU Pavilion: The Price to Pay for Lignite and How to Take Just Transition to the Next Level

- o Tuesday 11 Dec, 11:30 – 13:00: Room Warmia: From Local Approaches to (Inter-)national Policy: Gender, Just Transition and Decent Work
- Localizing the SDGs through Social and Solidarity Economy for Sustainable and Resilient Societies—An Official Side Event of the 2018 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development | 17 July 2018 | Church Center of the United Nations (2nd Floor), 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017
- Where Do We Go From Here? Safeguarding Trans* People's Rights: Official Side Event of the 38th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Council | 19 June 2018 | Room XXIII, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland
- New Technologies and Human Rights: Official Side Event of the 39th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Council | 26 September 2018 | Room XXIII, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

279. In addition to these channels for informing and influencing debates at the global level, events can also offer UNRISD access to national-level policy making. One example of this was the contribution to the 4th International Human Rights Symposium, convened by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Korea in order to assist the government of the Republic of Korea as it prepares to address the problems identified during the Symposium.

- How to Create a Human-Centered Information Society? A New Paradigm for Human Rights Policy | 5 June 2018 | Seoul, Republic of Korea

280. Finally, UNRISD has worked on research uptake at the local level in Geneva, Switzerland where its offices are located. The *Valueworks* project is a valuable example of this, not least because it involved multiple stakeholders from the outset. Members of the research consortium were not only UNRISD and universities, but also civil society organizations, and in addition, through the anthropological component of the study, direct contact was sought with groups undertaking the activities being studied (in this case mining communities in Zambia and commodities traders in Geneva).

281. The communications at the end of the project continued this trend with a public roundtable at which a representative of a trading company, a civil society campaigner and a member of the Geneva cantonal parliament joined the researchers on the podium to discuss the outcomes of the project. There was much appreciation on the part of the practitioner partners at this event for the research being done on this topic and repeated calls for more research and more collaboration between researchers and practitioners. The public roundtable was complemented by a research symposium held at the Palais des Nations to bring the research results to the attention of the UN development community in Geneva.

- Life Along the Copper Value Chain: The Swiss Commodity Trading Hub and its Impact in the Global South | 10 December 2018 | Auditorium Ivan Pictet A1B, Maison de la Paix, The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva
- Valueworks: Effects of Financialization along the Copper Value Chain | 11 December 2018 | Room IX, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

Contributing knowledge for SDG implementation

282. A number of UNRISD events focused on SDG implementation. There were two events to promote our key publication on this topic, *Social and Solidarity Economy for the Sustainable Development Goals: Spotlight on the Social Economy in Seoul*—an official side event at the High-Level Political Forum in New York (see above) and at the Global Social Economy Forum held in Bilbao in October, at which UNRISD hosted a session.

- Localizing the SDGs through Social and Solidarity Economy for Sustainable and Resilient Societies—An Official Side Event of the 2018 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development | 17 July 2018 | Church Center of the United Nations (2nd Floor), 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017
- Social Economy and the 2030 Agenda: Localizing Goals, Co-Creating Policies | 2 October 2018 | Room A4, Eskalduna Conference Center, Bilbao, Spain

283. At these events key speakers from the research project drew out the main findings from the report and contributed insights from their own experiences, and made them relevant to audiences from policy-making and civil society communities. Copies of the Overview were distributed in large numbers, as well as copies of all three Research and Policy Briefs. Interestingly, the Overview was picked up more frequently than the Briefs, showing that there is an appetite for long-form research dissemination in such circumstances.

284. The 2030 Agenda was also at the heart of UNRISD's collaborative work with global social work organizations and local schools of social work on World Social Work Day in 2018 at which participants from the policy, practice, academic and advocacy communities explored the role of social work education and practice in harnessing the potential of youth for achieving the Agenda. Through discussions sparked by a keynote speech, panel presentations, roundtables and interactive practical workshops, participants identified ways of leveraging the values and tools of social work to enable young people to thrive and contribute to building equitable, inclusive and sustainable communities at the local, national and global levels.

- World Social Work Day 2018: Social Work and Youth—Towards Inclusive Sustainable Development | 20 March 2018 | Room XVI Palais des Nations, Geneva

285. How to "unleash the transformative potential of the SDGs" was the topic of the civil society shadow report for which UNRISD hosted the Geneva launch, demonstrating the Institute's convening role, bringing diverse voices into international development debates. The *Spotlight on Sustainable Development Report 2018* was produced by the Civil Society Reflection Group, a global coalition of civil society organizations and trade unions. It provides a wide-ranging independent assessment of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, this year shining a light on existing bold alternatives to business as usual that can help to change the course towards more coherent policies for sustainable development aligned with human rights principles and standards.

- Changing Course for Sustainable Development: Bold Alternatives to Business as Usual | 17 September 2018 | Room XII, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

286. Finally, it was standing room only when UNRISD joined up with partners from B4SD.net and the Institute for Leadership and Sustainability (University of Cumbria)

on the margins of the World Investment Forum to host an event on blockchain. The 2030 Agenda emphasizes the role that innovation plays in support of sustainable development, and UNRISD has explored the kinds of policy, institutional and social innovations that can be harnessed to realize the vision of the 2030 Agenda. What about blockchain, that potentially disruptive technological innovation? Over 150 people came to hear speakers from the blockchain community of thinkers, innovators and practitioners, along with researchers and UN representatives, all of whom are exploring the potential and consequences of blockchain for social good and human development. There was a lively exchange of views about what actions (if any), and by whom, are needed so that blockchain applications do not replicate the unequal impacts of other technologies and deepen the very inequalities being fought or addressed elsewhere by the 2030 Agenda.

- Blockchain for Inclusive and Sustainable Development: Fact or Fantasy? | 24 October 2018 | Room VIII, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

Collaborative approach

287. A collaborative approach characterized the majority of UNRISD's activities in 2018, on the part of the research teams and C&O, making a collaborative approach part of our institutional DNA.

288. UN partners for events in 2018 included OHCHR, UN-DESA Department for Inclusive Social Development and the UNOG Information Service / Cine-ONU.

289. Civil society partnerships were particularly strong with Global Social Economy Forum, the Civil Society Reflection Group, the social work associations involved in World Social Work Day (School of Social Work, Geneva (HETS-GE) / School of Social Work, Fribourg (HETS-FR) / International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW) / International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW)), and the civil society organizations involved in the *Valueworks* project (Apartheid Debt and Reparations Campaign, the Berne Declaration and SOLIDAR).

290. Several of these partnerships were with local actors, demonstrating how UNRISD is building mutually beneficial relationships with the town and country that host us. World Social Work Day relies heavily on collaboration with local schools of social work; the Valueworks project had important lessons for and involvement of local actors, including the presence of a Geneva politician at the public debate; the Cine-ONU film screening took place in a local cinema; and the high-level roundtable which opened the Overcoming Inequalities conference was the product of close cooperation with the University of Geneva.

291. A number of events had governmental support: the German Federal Foreign Office funded activities including two events on the adaptation to climate change, and side events at official processes were sponsored by Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea, the Permanent Mission of Austria, the Permanent Mission of Denmark and the Ministry for European Affairs and Equality, Malta.

292. Academic partners are of course essential to UNRISD's work. Key university partners at events this year were: University of Geneva, University of Basel, University of Zurich, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, and University of London Institute in Paris.

Digital Strategy

293. Mid-way through the Institutional Strategy 2016–2020, digital outputs remained at the forefront of implementation of the communications strategy in 2018 and instrumental in how we translate the evidence and key findings from our research into effective messages that serve different audiences at different levels. Again this year, online channels showed all their importance for communication about new areas of work and for attracting the interdisciplinary and multistakeholder community that engaged with the Institute's 2018 milestones—and in particular the international conference "Overcoming Inequalities in a Fractured World" in November.

294. Digital indicators surpassed expectations in this regard, reflecting the originality, relevance and vibrancy of the themes around which research expanded during the reporting period, as well as how they were framed, presented and communicated, capitalizing on C&O's competencies and maturity as a unit. Professionalism was demonstrated throughout product development as well as processes and methodologies of work, and allowed for sustained quality in deliverables, consolidation of the brand, and increases in many of the key performance indicators.

295. The exigency of continually innovating and producing new outputs in a context of constrained resources meant that a fair proportion of the Institute's research had only a limited time in the limelight. The C&O team is conscious of this and, with commensurate resources, would be able to achieve a more balanced approach to the "production, distribution, promotion" equation.

Figures summary, comparison to 2017 indicators

Selected digital metrics	2018	2017
Website visits average per month	27,806 ▲	25,316
Total number of downloads	45,183 ▼	56,680
Active subscribers to eNewsletter	20,292 ▼	32,813
Ratio North:South	56%:42%	54%:45%
YouTube video views	38,009 ▼	49,319
New videos posted on YouTube	14 ▼	18
YouTube Subscribers	1,851 ▲	1,658
Facebook video views	9,327 ▲	3,807
Facebook videos posted	10 ▲	7
Facebook likes	17,624 ▲	13,287
Interactions average per month	786 ▲	623
Twitter followers	30,823 ▲	28,498
Twitter profile views on average per month	2,107 ▲	1,919
Mentions on Twitter on average per month	88 ▼	144
Retweets on Twitter on average per month	118 ▲	90

Social and multi media

296. Fourteen new videos were produced and posted during the reporting period on YouTube. This platform accrued 38,009 views in 2018. Highlights on this channel include collaborating with partners at HETS to produce a 1.5 minute trailer for World Social Work Day, for which we engaged with students and used their stories and own perceptions of social work, youth and sustainable development to promote an event around these three themes; packaging event recordings in short educational content of approximately 12 minutes, for example from the Side Event at the 38th session of the Human Rights Council; and making available the presentation of recent findings by UNRISD researchers and research partners, for example at the High Level Political

Forum on Sustainable Development, where a new UNRISD report on social economy and localized SDGs was launched.

297. The most-watched videos of 2018 are shown in the following table.

Most Watched Videos on YouTube	Watch time (minutes)	Views in 2018	Accumulated views
Green Economy and Sustainable Development: Bringing Back the Social	43,656	18,387	196,496
International Migration Law and Human Rights	6,149	1,271	6,699
Food Trade, Food Security and the SDGs: UNRISD Seminar	4,743	982	2,137
Food for the Future: Agriculture in a Sustainable World	3,510	1,116	12,415
New Directions in Social Policy: Towards a Post-2015 Agenda	3,422	353	5,177

298. Along with YouTube, Facebook was also a video platform this year. Video posts drove the most traffic on our page—sometimes 500% more than regular posts. Thus live streaming became an integral part of the digital strategy, a tool mainly used at UNRISD events to include remote audiences and allow them to take part and participate of side events, workshops, roundtables and seminars (co)organized by the Institute. We planned and webcasted 10 Facebook Live videos in 2018, which were viewed 9,327 times worldwide (see table below).

299. Despite negative predictions on organic reach due to changes in the network's algorithm last year, UNRISD Facebook page remained healthy and growing (17,624 likes by the end of the year). This is thanks to the widening reach obtained through Facebook Live videos, but also to having maintained an active Facebook calendar full of institutional events, which reached more users beyond our following base, and in which partners' audiences (UNOG, UNIGE, HETS, among other co-organizers or hosts) converged with UNRISD's own followers. Every month during 2018 users interacted (commented, shared, liked, etc.) with the Institute via Facebook 786 times on average, an indicator that grew 20.7%.

Facebook Live Videos	Month	Reach	Views
Oneness vs The 1% (Vandana Shiva)	Nov	6,578	1,738
Safeguarding Trans* People's Rights	Jun	4,816	1,687
Engines of Inequalities? Elites, Politics and Power	Nov	5,562	1,271
New Technologies and Human Rights	Sept	3,206	1,137
Climate Change in Coastal Cities	Nov	3,067	827
Blockchain and Sustainable Development	Oct	1,938	735
Youth for Sustainable and Resilient Communities	Mar	1,758	674
Changing Course for Sustainable Development	Sept	1,695	528
Global and National Inequalities (François Bourguignon)	Nov	1,571	488
The Politics of Transformative Change	Nov	1,211	242

300. Social media is increasingly becoming the entry point to information available on the web, and ultimately our work, thus we view it as a platform to create and share content that is not only relevant and insightful, but also creative and engaging. Thanks to the support of Yizhou Liu, who joined the C&O team as a social media intern during the summer, more thematic content was posted and monitored. Whether making the most out of global trends (e.g. #WorldCup) or using more informal

approaches (e.g. interactive quizzes), original content creation allowed us to retain existing and attract new research users while raising the visibility of important research findings in new ways. On Twitter, we surpassed the 30,000 followers threshold; and on average, every month @UNRISD was mentioned 88 times and posts from our account were retweeted 118 times.

301. Audiences in social media belong to a young segment of our users (25-35 years old), and are located mostly in the United States, United Kingdom and India. Switzerland and Germany are also locations where most engagement occurred during 2018, and Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan and Egypt came next in the rankings of our content reach. Users of these platforms are interested in science news, government and politics.

Tweets of 2018 with most engagement	Impressions
#valueworks roundtable: no manels at UNRISD! Lots of experts! #INTGenderChampions	4,393
How can coastal cities be better equipped in the face of hazards and social vulnerabilities? How can root causes be tackled? Join the next #UNRISDseminar @UNGeneva on transformative adaptation and #ClimateChange	8,496
We're delighted to announce the full line-up for our major international conference "#OvercomingInequalities in a Fractured World: Between Elite Power and Social Mobilization". See the details here unrisd.org/conference2018 and register now!	11,577
Join us during #HLPF2018! In our side event, we will be presenting and discussing research findings on #socialeconomy and localized #SDGs. ⓘCheck out the event details here bit.ly/hlpf-2018. #Listen2cities 🏚	8,467
On 19 June experts weigh in on how to ensure #trans women, trans men, #gender fluid and non-binary people are not left behind by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Join the discussion @UNGeneva http://bit.ly/trans-peoples-rights … ⓘ🔊📢 #HumanRights	11,407
📢 DEADLINE EXTENDED: we're now receiving abstracts for our Call for Papers Conference on #OvercomingInequalities until 29 April! Submit your abstract unrisd.org/callforpapers2018 and help us spread this update among communities working on #elite #power and #social #movements! 🔊	26,706
Submit your abstract to UNRISD's Call for Papers: unrisd.org/CallForPapers2018. Please retweet to help spread the word! #OvercomingInequalities #FracturedWorld Deadline: 20 April 2018	56,527

302. 2018 was a year characterized by institutional, network-based activities and events. Social media and a design thinking approach were also instrumental in the planning of UNRISD milestones, mainly the 2018 International Conference "Overcoming Inequalities in a Fractured World: Between Elite Power and Social Mobilization". On the one hand, a strong two-way, targeted engagement via Twitter led to more than 3,767 interactions (likes, retweets, mentions, comments, replies, link clicks) with users during the run up and the conference itself. Similar figures were registered on Facebook, where users interacted 3,016 times with the Institute. However, these platforms were used in rather different ways, and while Twitter was used mostly to promote the call for papers and to live tweet key messages from the panels during the sessions, Facebook served as a video interface as well as an interactive almanac. The promotion campaign and the activities and discussions around the conference led to an organic reach of 32,354 on Facebook, and a record number of 221,458 impressions on Twitter.

303. On the other hand, efforts were devoted to establishing direct connections with users, bridging online and offline communities. Through a design thinking approach—solving communication challenges creatively—C&O produced outputs and visual

systems that fostered a more cohesive communications scheme before, during and after the events. The design of the online conference booklet, including a directory and practical information, for example, added value when building a sense of community and connectivity.

Website

304. The UNRISD website remains the central interface for all things related to research communications and institutional outputs, both in digital and printed formats. The site is a Lotus Notes application initially developed in 2001–2002. Its continued technical viability is due to excellent support from external service providers. While the site is clearly not state-of-the-art in terms of platform and user interface, it remains vibrant, content-rich and attractive thanks to the creativity and resourcefulness of the C&O team.

305. This year we had 27,806 monthly visits on average (2,490 more users compared to 2017). Visits can be tracked from over 50 countries, out of which 56.4 per cent were located in the global North (mainly United States, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Germany, Canada) and 42.8 per cent came for the global South (mainly India, Mexico, the Philippines, Nigeria, South Africa). Besides incoming traffic, UNRISD communicates regularly with its database of 20,292 active subscribers via e-mail memos or a bimonthly e-newsletter. Users of our research, either new or habitual, spend on average one minute and a half on the site, frequently navigating between two pages, most likely under the sections Publications and Research (187,853 and 127,522 annual hits, respectively). "Civil society"; "social movements"; "democracy"; "African intellectuals"; "women in development"; "gender equality"; "Agenda 2030"; "sustainable development"; "analysis of social policies" are common key words on search engines leading to access the UNRISD website. "Amazon deforestation"; "drug and socioeconomics"; "social and solidarity economy" were also prominent this year in the list of web referrals.

Once on the website, downloading documents from our open access repository is a typical behaviour from users. This year, the number of publication downloads was 45,183. On average, 3,765 documents were downloaded from the website every month. *Policy Innovations for Transformative Change,* UNRISD Flagship Report from 2016, sits at the top of this list (6,233 downloads this year). Briefs were downloaded 2,219 times. Downloads may also occur in formats different from .pdf. This year audio files from the website (podcasts) were downloaded 48,266 times.

Top 10: Web traffic by country	2018 visits
United States	42,232
United Kingdom	39,331
India	20,303
Switzerland	14,253
Mexico	12,653
Philippines	11,796
Canada	8,282
Australia	6,744
Germany	6,368
Nigeria	6,320

Main Publications 2018	Downloads
SSE in Seoul suite	
Full report	305
Overview	298*
RPB 24**	216
RPB 25**	103
RPB 26**	33
Downloads suite	955
* +400 copies at GSEF in Bilbao	
** +500 copies at GSEF in Bilbao	
JTRC Report	310

Most downloaded publications (.pdf)	Downloads
Flagship Report 2016	6,233
Cryptocurrency, Scott	2,919
From WID to GAD, Razavi, Miller	2,455
Combating Poverty Flagship Report 2010	621
Knowledge Hub: SDGs-SSE, Utting	567
Introduction to SSE, Utting	553
Globalization, CSO, NGO influence, Krut	498
New Public Management Approach, Larbi	478
Social Protection and Poverty, Barrientos	459
Targeting v Universalism in Pov. Red., Mkandawire	382
RPB23 Transformative Policies	365

306. 2018 marked a year of international discussions on digital rights, data use, privacy and regulation, specifically around the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) that came into force in May.[2] UNRISD updated a Privacy Notice section on the website to make sure transparency is guaranteed as to how we use data. Modifications were also made to how users subscribe to myUNRISD (eBulletin and other online services) so UNRISD now seeks consent from individuals prior to registering any personal information through the website. C&O also led internal activities to raise awareness across the Institute about digital rights and regulations, and more broadly about the handling of personal data.

Maintaining "Traditional" Publication and Dissemination Channels

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

308. For example, while the Institute used a "digital first" approach for the Seoul report, printed copies of the Overview were disseminated and, following the positive reception, the partners (GSEF and the Seoul Social Economy Policy Center) arranged for the printing of 1,300 copies of the full report.

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[2]   The potential impact of the GDPR for the UN is to be examined by a joint EU/UN Working Group. While, at the time of reporting, UNRISD was not strictly bound by the GDPR, we recognize the value of its underlying premise and started to apply some of its provisions in 2018.

Publishing partnerships

309. UNRISD remains committed to its partnerships with reputed scholarly publishers, which confer status on the work commissioned under UNRISD projects, and provide valuable "legitimacy" functions for researchers. These publishing arrangements also allow the Institute to benefit from the expertise and distribution networks of experienced and internationally renowned publishers. In 2018, Palgrave Macmillan published a paperback edition of *Good Jobs and Social Services: How Costa Rica Achieved the Elusive Double Incorporation* by Juliana Martinez Franzoni and Diego Sánchez Ancochea (initially published in 2013 in the Social Policy in a Development Context series).

Depository libraries

310. UNRISD has always emphasized dissemination of its publications to libraries and similar public-access institutions in the North and South. These libraries receive 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). The number of UNRISD depository Libraries remained constant in 2018 at 284:

- 90 Africa (32%)
- 49 Asia (17%)
- 6 Australia/Oceania (1%)
- 60 Europe (21%)
- 42 Latin America/Caribbean (15%)
- 29 Near East (10%)
- 8 North America (3%)

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

Bibliographic citations

312. In 2018 UNRISD identified 32 bibliographic citations and references to its research in UN official documents and other agency publications, demonstrating that the UN system and processes are informed by UNRISD research findings, analysis, evidence and ideas in their efforts to combat the contemporary challenges of inequalities, poverty and unsustainable practices, and to achieve more equitable, inclusive and sustainable development.

313. In terms of overall numbers, the Institute identified 126 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

314. 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.

315. Despite human and financial resource constraints, 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 over 90 occasions in 2018.

39,376 website visits

Localizing the SDGs through Social and Solidarity Economy for Sustainable and Resilient Societies

Social Economy and the 2030 Agenda: Localizing Goals, Co-Creating Policies

Transformative Adaptation: Tackling the Root Causes of Vulnerability to Climate Change in South East Asian Coastal Cities

Official Launch of the *Just Transition Research Collaborative* Report Mapping Just Transition(s) to a Low-Carbon World

Social and Solidarity Economy for the Sustainable Development Goals

UNRISD

World Social Work Day 2018: Social Work and Youth— Towards Inclusive Sustainable Development

Just Transition Research Collaborative

How to Create a Human-Centered Information Society? A New Paradigm for Human Rights Policy

HLPF

Changing Course for Sustainable Development: Bold Alternatives to Business as Usual

Gsef

Climate Change in Coastal Cities: From Vulnerability to Transformative Adaptation

COP24

Mapping Just Transition(s) to a Low-Carbon World

FEBRUARY   MARCH   APRIL   MAY   HRC38   JUNE   JULY   HRC39   SEPTEMBER   OCTOBER   NOVEMBER   DECEMBER

New Technology and Human Rights Project Development

UNRISD Board Meeting

Where Do We Go From Here? Safeguarding Trans* People's Rights

New Technologies and Human Rights

Blockchain for Inclusive and Sustainable Development: Fact or Fantasy?

THE CLEANERS

Film Screening: "The Cleaners"

Monetary Innovation and Complementary Currencies Researcher Symposium

UNRISD CONFERENCE

Overcoming Inequalities in a Fractured World: Between Elite Power and Social Mobilization

Engines of Inequality? Elites, Power and Politics

Valueworks: Effects of Financialization along the Copper Value Chain

Life Along the Copper Value Chain: The Swiss Commodity Trading Hub and its Impact in the Global South

221,458
Twitter impressions
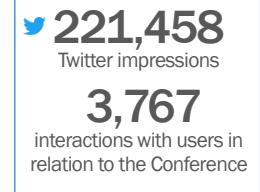
3,767
interactions with users in relation to the Conference

KEY

● Events for SDG knowledge / implementation

● Events for research uptake

▲ Workshops, expert group meetings, symposiums

ONLINE

27,806
Website visits on average every month

OFFLINE

1,680
estimate of event attendees during 2018

PARTNERS

BLOCKCHAINS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

CAGI CENTRE D'ACCUEIL DE LA GENÈVE INTERNATIONALE — INTERNATIONAL GENEVA WELCOME CENTRE

CINÉ ONU GENEVA

Federal Foreign Office

FRIEDRICH EBERT STIFTUNG

Gsef

hets Haute école de travail social · Genève

Hes·so Haute Ecole Spécialisée de Suisse occidentale University of Applied Sciences Western Switzerland

HETS·FR HAUTE ÉCOLE DE TRAVAIL SOCIAL FRIBOURG

ifsw

IASSW AIETS

THE GRADUATE INSTITUTE GENEVA — INSTITUT DE HAUTES ÉTUDES INTERNATIONALES ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT — GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Ministry for European Affairs and Equality, Malta

Ministry of Justice

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA IN GENEVA

PERMANENT MISSION OF AUSTRIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN GENEVA

PERMANENT MISSION OF DENMARK TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN GENEVA

ROSA LUXEMBURG STIFTUNG

University of Basel

UNIVERSITÉ DE GENÈVE

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON | INSTITUTE IN PARIS

고려대학교 인권센터

UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

swiss network for international studies

Overcoming Inequalities in a Fractured World

BETWEEN ELITE POWER AND SOCIAL MOBILIZATION

UNRISD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 〜〜 8–9 NOVEMBER 2018

Out of the +1,000 submissions, 45 original papers were selected.
They revolved around five main themes:

○ The role and influence of elites
○ The role of institutions in perpetuating or curbing inequalities
○ Shifting class structures and identities
○ The effects of deepening inequalities on local lifeworlds
○ Actors, alliances and social mobilization for a new eco-social compact
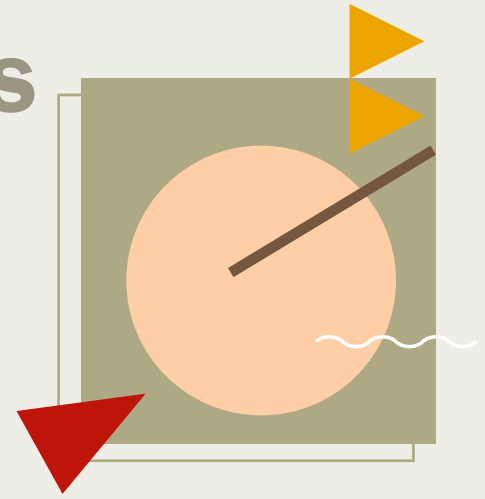
About conference papers

Key

▷ Focus on global South
● Focus on global North
○ Global analysis (dotted)
⁄⁄ Focus on workers' rights
● Gender perspective
❀ Focus on environment

45 papers were prepared as conference outputs and are available online at www.unrisd.org/conference2018

Case studies included

Bolivia	Bangladesh	Ghana	United States
Brazil	India	South Africa	United Kingdom
Chile	Thailand	Nigeria	Spain
Colombia	Japan	Mozambique	Turkey
Costa Rica	South Korea	Liberia	OECD
Ecuador	Philippines	Rwanda	Europe
El Salvador		Malawi	
Guatemala		Uganda	
Uruguay		Ethiopia	
Paraguay			
Haiti			
Mexico			
Venezuela			

About researchers

Featured scholars and practitioners came from over 30 countries:

Presentations were delivered by
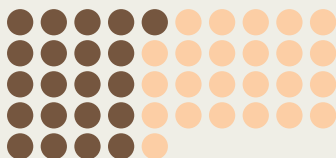
47% Global North   **53%** Global South

25 women   **20** men

About keynote speakers

Prominent authors, influencers and advocates for change joined the lineup.
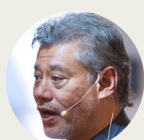
VANDANA SHIVA

FRANÇOIS BOURGUIGNON

NAILA KABEER

SASKIA SASSEN

JOMO KWAME SUNDARAM

About the conference audience

The conference drew in a large and varied audience of more than 200 participants, including staff members from United Nations agencies, researchers from Geneva-based academic institutions (University of Geneva, Graduate Institute for International and Development Studies) and other research institutions from various countries, as well as civil society organizations and interested individuals.

91,579
website views in April*

29,946
website users in April

221,458
impressions on Twitter during the promotional campaign and the conference itself

5,208
views of conference page, conference papers and conference booklet

* when the call for papers opened and the promotional campaign of the conference started

UNRISD
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

ANNEX 3: RESEARCH OUTPUTS

External publications

Chapters in books, journal articles and papers

1   Transformative Approaches to Address Climate Change and Achieve Climate Justice. In Routledge Handbook of Climate Justice, edited by Tahseen Jafry, 509-520. London: Routledge | Dunja Krause

2   Feminist Mobilization, Claims Making and Policy Change: An Introduction |Nitya Rao, Paola Cagna |

3   Women Workers and the Politics of Claims Making: The Local and the Global | Naila Kabeer

4   Feminist Activism and the Politics of Reform: When and Why Do States Respond to Demands for Gender Equality Policies? | Anne Marie Goetz, Rob Jenkins

5   Global Agendas, Local Norms: Mobilizing around Unpaid Care and Domestic Work in Asia | Nitya Rao

6   After Bandung: The Demise of the Third World Discourse and the Politicization of South-South Cooperation, *The Korean Journal of International Studies*, Vol.58 No.3, 49-99 (in Korean) | Taekyoon Kim, Ilcheong Yi

7   Synergistic interactions between social policy and SSE in developing countries: interfaces in discourse and practice, Development and Society, Vol.47, No.2, 313-340 | Ilcheong Yi, Hyuk-Sang Sohn, Taekyoon Kim

8   Aid Effectiveness and Institutional Complementarity: Comparative Study of the Philippines and Republic of Korea, The Korean Journal of Area Studies, Vol.36, No.2, 255-284 | Ilcheong Yi, Jiyoung Kim, Hyuk-Sang Sohn

9   Critical Review of Alternative Pathways to New Social Policy in Development Context, Korean Social Policy Review, Vol.25, No.2 | Ilcheong Yi, Hyuk-Sang Sohn, Taekyoon Kim

10 A Critical Approach to Understanding and Assessing Developmental Partnership in the Context International Development Cooperation, International Development and Cooperation Review, Vol 10, No.2 | Ilcheong Yi, Jinyoung Lee

11 Networks among the UN SDGs: A Content Analysis of Research Trends, Journal of International Area Studies, Vol.22, No.2 (in Korean) | Jinyoung Lee, Ilcheong Yi

12 Analyzing the Trends of Development Evaluation in South Korea - Focusing on the Ex-Post Evaluation Reports of KOICA (1998-2016), Journal of International Area Studies, Vol.22, No.1 (in Korean) | Hyuk-Sang Sohn, Jinyoung Lee, Ilcheong Yi

13 "Social Policy in South Africa: Navigating the route to social development", *World Development* Vol. 113, p.1-9 | Plagerson, S. Patel, L.; Hochfeld, T. Ulriksen, M.S.

14 "Social Security and Gender Justice in South Africa: Policy gaps and opportunities". *Journal of Social Policy*, 1-18 | Plagerson, Hochfeld, T. and Stuart, L.

15 "The Development of Labor Under Contemporary Capitalism", *Sociology of Development*, Vol. 4 No. 3, Fall 2018; pp. 239-260 | Agarwala, R.

16 "Can Co-Production Be State-Led? Policy pilots in four Chinese cities", *Environment and Urbanization*, September | Li, B. Hu, B, Tao, L. and Fang, L.

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

1   "Will a U.S. Border Wall & Immigration Reform Happen?" Response to featured Q&A in Inter-American Dialogue's *Latin America Advisor*, 20 December 2018 | Katja Hujo

In-house publications and other outputs

Flagship 2016 Overview (Translation)

1   Policy Innovations for Transformative Change: Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Chinese Edition). Originally published in: *The Chinese Edition of International Social Science Journal*, Vol.35, No.1 (Spring 2018), pp.127-154

Reports

1   Social and Solidarity Economy for the Sustainable Development Goals: Spotlight on the Social Economy in Seoul | 28 September 2018
2   Mapping Just Transition(s) to a Low-Carbon World | 28 November 2018
3   Innovaciones en el cuidado: Nuevos conceptos, nuevos actores, nuevas políticas | Valeria Esquivel and Andrea Kaufmann | December 2018 (Spanish translation of a joint report with FES)

Policy Briefs

1   The Social Economy in Seoul: Assessing the Economic, Social, Environmental and Political Impacts | Suyeon Lee | 4 July 2018
2   The Social Economy and an Integrated Approach to the Localized SDGs in Seoul: Interrogating the Evidence | Ilcheong Yi | 25 September 2018

Issue Briefs

1   Measuring the Scale and Impact of Social and Solidarity Economy | 31 August 2018
2   Solidarity Practices and the Formation of Political Subjects and Actions for Change | 24 August 2018
3   Pratiques solidaires, constitution de sujets politiques et actions pour le changement | 31 August 2018
4   Prácticas solidarias, formación de sujetos políticos y acciones para el cambio | 31 August 2018
5   Revalorization of Social Reproduction through Social and Solidarity Economy Practices | 24 August 2018
6   Revaloración de la reproducción social por medio de prácticas de economía social y solidaria | 31 August 2018
7   Revaloriser la reproduction sociale à travers les pratiques de l'Economie Sociale et Solidaire | 31 August 2018
8   Making Public Policies for SSE Sustainable, Feminist-Conscious and Transformative: Exploring the Challenges | 24 August 2018
9   Des politiques publiques pour une ESS durable, féministe et transformative: Examiner les défis | 31 August 2018
10 Políticas públicas para una ESS sostenible, feminista y transformadora: un análisis de los desafíos | 31 August 2018

Event Briefs

1   Just Transition(s) to Low-Carbon Development—A Workshop of the Just Transition Research Collaborative | 17 August 2018
2   Social Work and Youth: Towards Inclusive Sustainable Development | 22 October 2018

Working Papers

1   High-Value Minerals and Resource Bargaining in a Time of Crisis: A Case Study on the Diamond Fields of Marange, Zimbabwe | Richard Saunders | 30 January 2018
2   Global Approaches to Social Policy: A Survey of Analytical Methods | Nicola Yeates | 31 January 2018
3   Towards a Green Public Bank in the Public Interest | Thomas Marois | 23 February 2018
4   Courting Resilience: The National Green Tribunal, India | Rita Brara | 21 March 2018
5   Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through Social and Solidarity Economy: Incremental versus Transformative Change | Peter Utting | 24 April 2018
6   Experiences with Welfare, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Prisoners: Lessons Learned? | Charlotte Gisler, Ineke Pruin, Ueli Hostettler | 26 April 2018
7   Indonesian Social Policy Development in a Context of Global Social Governance | Alexandra Kaasch, Mulyadi Sumarto, Brooke Wilmsen | 17 May 2018
8   Social, Economic and Environmental Policy Complementarity in the South African Mining Sector | Sophie Plagerson, Lauren Stuart | 25 May 2018
9   Mapping of Intergovernmental Documentation on Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) | 28 May 2018

10   Social Policy and Social Spending in Zimbabwe: 1980 to 2015 | Rekopantswe Mate |
      15 October 2018
11   New Directions in Social Policy: Evidence from the Indonesian Health Insurance
      Programme | Mulyadi Sumarto, Alexandra Kaasch | 5 November 2018
12   Global Social Policy Actors and Factors in Indonesian Social Policy Making |
      Alexandra Kaasch, Mulyadi Sumarto, Brooke Wilmsen | 5 November 2018
13   La movilización de recursos para el desarrollo social en Bolivia (1985-2014):
      Financiamiento, gas y protesta | Maria Verónica Paz Arauco | 19 December 2018
14   Economic Growth, Youth Unemployment, and Political and Social Instability: A
      Study of Policies and Outcomes in Post-Arab Spring Egypt, Morocco, Jordan, and
      Tunisia | Heath Prince, Amna Khan, Yara Halasa | 31 December 2018
15   Incorporating Informal Workers into Twenty-First Century Social Contracts | Rina
      Agarwala | 31 December 2018
16   Policy Process Diffusion: Transforming the Governance Model in Chinese Cities |
      Bingqin Li, Lijie Fang | 31 December 2018
17   Social Organizations and Community Service Delivery in China | Bingqin Li, Lijie
      Fang | 31 December 2018
18   Stabilizing Networks? Social Organizations and Old Age Services in Urban
      Communities in China | Bingqin Li, Lijie Fang, Bo Hu | 31 December 2018

Research Reports

1   Outsourcing of Social Service Provision to NGOs in the Russian Federation | Linda J.
      Cook and Elena Iarskaia-Smirnova | Research report for New Directions in Social
      Policy: Alternatives from and for the Global South | 31 December 2018
2   New Directions in Social Policy: Decentralization and Social Innovations in Africa |
      Dele Olowu| Research report for New Directions in Social Policy: Alternatives from
      and for the Global South | 31 December 2018
3   New Directions in Social Policy in the MENA Region: Country Cluster Study of
      Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Oman and Tunisia | Rana Jawad, Nora Aboushady, Hicham
      Mansour, Adam Coutts, Nidhal Ben Cheikh, Sigrid Lupieri | Research report for New
      Directions in Social Policy: Alternatives from and for the Global South | 31
      December 2018

Think Pieces

1   Including Working Class People in the Transition to Sustainability (20 Dec 2018) |
      Karen Bell
2   Safe Havens for Economic Elites and their Wealth: Money, Visas and Artwork (12 Dec
      2018) | Andrés Solimano
3   Legal Literacy: An Essential Complement to Digital and Scientific Literacy (7 Dec
      2018) | Thérèse Murphy
4   Profiling and Automated Decision Making: Is Artificial Intelligence Violating Your
      Right to Privacy? (5 Dec 2018) | Tomaso Falchetta
5   Progress Towards a Just Transition on the Island of Ireland (14 Nov 2018) | John
      Barry and Sinéad Mercie
6   Dear Len McCluskey: There are no Union Jobs on a Dead Planet (13 Nov 2018) |
      Gareth Dale
      Squaring Urgency and Equity in the Just Transition Debate (13 Nov 2018) | Peter
      Newell
7   Fault Lines and Front Lines: Shifting Power in an Unequal World (31 Oct 2018) |
      Katja Hujo, Maggie Carter
8   Gone Fishing or Gone Organizing? Multi-level Community Development as a Pathway
      to Reduced Inequalities (31 Oct 2018) | Peter Westoby
9   Winning Across the Agenda: Tackling Policy Incoherence to Localize the SDGs (8 Aug
      2018) | Paul Ladd
10   The Hidden Pitfalls of the Just Transition Narrative: A Response (4 Jul 2018) |
      Anabella Rosemberg
11   Just Transition, States and Businesses (4 Jul 2018) | Diego Azzi
12   "As Time Goes By...": The Hidden Pitfalls of the Just Transition Narrative (14 Jun
      2018) | Tadzio Müller
13   The Energy Transition in India: Creating Decent and Inclusive Green Jobs for All? (7
      Jun 2018) | Joachim Roth
14   The Urgency of a Just Transition in New Zealand (24 May 2018) | Sam Huggard

15 Lessons Learnt and Guiding Principles for a Just Energy Transition in the Global South (3 May 2018) | Thomas Hirsch

16 Just Transition(s) and Transformative Change (3 May 2018) | Dunja Krause, Joachim Roth

17 Contesting the Colour of a Just Transition in South Africa (3 May 2018) | Jacklyn Cock

18 Who Deserves a Just Transition? (16 Apr 2018) | Hadrian Mertins-Kirkwood

19 (Re)claiming Just Transition (16 Apr 2018) | Dimitris Stevis

20 A Just Transition Must Include Climate Change Adaptation (16 Apr 2018) | Romain Felli

21 Introducing the Just Transition(s) Online Forum (16 Apr 2018) | Edouard Morena

22 Just Transitions as a Process with Communities, not for Communities (16 Apr 2018) | Rebecca Shelton

23 A Feminist Interrogation of Autonomy on the Internet (6 Apr 2018) | Jac sm Kee

24 Technology and Freedom of Expression: Opportunities and Threats through the Journalist's Lens (26 Mar 2018) | Mariateresa Garrido Villareal

25 How IT Threatens Democracy (22 Mar 2018) | Kofi Annan

26 Environmental Justice in the United States – What's Missing? (21 Mar 2018) | Dunja Krause, Doreen Akiyo Yomoah

27 Accounting for the Most Vulnerable: Ensuring Big Data Works for Sustainable and Inclusive Development (15 Mar 2018) | Sabrina Rau and Sheldon Leader

28 Big Data and Monitoring Sustainable Development Goal 3: Not Counting Those Left Behind? (13 Mar 2018) | Carmel Williams

29 Data Frameworks for a Right to Development (8 Mar 2018) | Anita Gurumurthy and Nandini Chami

30 Embracing Human Diversity: Policies and Enabling Factors for Accessible Technologies (6 Mar 2018) | Alejandro Moledo

31 Time for a Fourth Generation of Human Rights? (1 Mar 2018) | Changrok Soh, Daniel Connolly and Seunghyun Nam

32 Tech for Transformative Change? Looking beyond Disruption (27 Feb 2018) | Kelly Stetter

33 Raising the Resilience of Brazil Nut Gatherers in the Amazon Basin: Towards Transformative and Sustainable Change? (26 Jan 2018) | Marcelo Cunha

34 Participatory Guarantee Systems: A Transformative Public Policy to Boost Organic Farming in Bolivia (26 Jan 2018) | Eduardo Lopez Rosse

35 War, Gender and Economics: Women at the Sharp End of Neo-liberal Reforms in Post-Conflict Bosnia and Herzegovina (8 Jan 2018) | Nela Porobić Isaković

Expert Commentaries on Social Protection and Human Rights

1 Gender and Social Protection: What does WDR 2019 have to offer? (29 November 2018) | Silke Staab

2 Are Human Rights Relevant to Economic Inequality? A response through the lens of social protection (7 November 2018) |Ignacio Saiz, Kate Donald

3 Monitoring Water and Sanitation to Reduce Inequalities in Kenya (25 September 2018) | Collins Liko

4 Overcoming Precarity and Ensuring Social Protection: What Role for SSE? (7 July 2018) | Ibrahim Saïd

5 Human Rights in an Age of Austerity: casualty or compass? (16 May 2018) | Nicholas Lusiani

6 The Need for Transparency: Designing Rights-Based and Accountable Social Protection Systems (12 April) 2018 | Rasmus Jensen Schjødt

Livestreamed Videos

1 Promoting Youth Inclusion for Sustainable and Resilient Communities (20 March 2018)

2 Where Do We Go From Here? Safeguarding Trans* People's Rights (19 June 2018)

3 Changing Course for Sustainable Development: Bold Alternatives to Business as Usual (17 September 2018)

4 New Technologies and Human Rights (26 September 2018)

5 Blockchain for Inclusive and Sustainable Development: Fact or Fantasy? (24 October 2018)

6 Engines of inequalities? Elites, Politics and Power (7 November 2018)

7 Global and National Inequalities: A Worried Look into the Future (8 November 2018)

8   Vandana Shiva at the UN: Oneness vs. the 1% (9 November 2018)
9   The Politics of Transformative Change (9 November 2018)
10   Climate Change in Coastal Cities: From Vulnerability to Transformative Adaptation
     (22 November 2018)

Produced Videos

1   Travail social et jeunesse : Journée internationale du travail social 2018
2   The Human Right to Social Protection
3   A Radical Sustainability Perspective on the Challenge of Youth Inclusion Faced by
     Social Work
4   Indigenous Youth as Actors for More Inclusive Societies
5   Contesting Conceptions of 'Youth' and 'Activism': Experiences from Lebanon
6   Rising to the Youth Employment Challenge: ILO Evidence on Youth Labour Markets
7   Political Extremism among Youth
8   Apport des jeunes générations à un travail social plus respectueux des équilibres
     planétaires
9   Localizing the SDGs through Social and Solidarity Economy for Sustainable Societies
10   Sexual and Gender Minorities in the Humanitarian Development Sector
11   Trans Activism for Gender and Social Equality: Insights from Argentina
12   Trans* People's Rights Are Human Rights
13   LGBTI Inclusion Index and the Sustainable Development Agenda
14   Where Do We Go from Here? Safeguarding Trans* People's Rights
15

Podcasts

(Available on Apple Podcasts)

1   Safeguarding Trans* People's Rights: Official Side Event at the 38th Session of the
     Human Rights Council
2   Localizing the SDGs through Social and Solidarity Economy for Sustainable Societies

Conference Papers: Overcoming Inequalities in a Fractured World

Session 1. Inequality and Institutions: Political Barriers to Transformative Change

- Inequality: A World-Historical Perspective—Roberto Patricio
  Korzeniewicz (University of Maryland)

- Inequality and Institutions: Exploring the Mediating Role of Political
  Settlements in Some Selected African Countries—Michael Danquah
  (University of Ghana)

- What Makes a Government Tackle Inequality? The Commitment to
  Reducing Inequality Index—Max Lawson (Oxfam International)

- Targeting versus Protection in Philippine Cash Transfers: Reassessing
  Second-Best Practices in a Celebrated Case of Social Protection—Emma
  Lynn Dadap-Cantal (International Institute of Social Studies, The
  Hague), Andrew Fischer (International Institute of Social Studies, The
  Hague) and Charmaine Ramos (International Institute of Social
  Studies, The Hague)

- Social Protection in Latin America: Electoral Dynamics and Welfare
  Generosity in Comparative Perspective—Gabriela Ramalho Tafoya
  (University of Connecticut)

Session 2a. Networks of Power in a Fractured World: The Role and Influence of Elites

- Elites, Ideas and the Politics of Inclusive Development—Tom Lavers
  (University of Manchester)

- Philanthropy, Elites and Inequality: Understanding Connections and
  Complexities to Generate Policy Insights—Luna Glucksberg (London

School of Economics) and Louise Russell-Prywata (London School of Economics)

- Hedged Out: Inside the 'Boys' Club' on Wall Street—Megan Tobias Neely (Stanford University)
- The Role of Business Elite Networks and Media Capture in the Success or Failure of Redistributive Political Projects—Julián Cárdenas (Free University of Berlin and Alice Salomon University) and Francisco Robles-Rivera (Free University of Berlin and University of Costa Rica)
- On the Relationship Between Economic and Political Inequality: What Do We Know and Where Do We Go from Here?—Jonas Pontusson (University of Geneva)

Session 2b. The Role of Institutions in Perpetuating or Curbing Inequalities

- Reproduction of Inequalities in the Implementation of Social Policies in Latin America—Roberto Rocha Coelho Pires (Institute for Applied Economic Research, Brazil)
- A Minimum Wage for South Africa – Challenging Labour Market Inequalities—Imraan Valodia (University of the Witwatersrand) and David Francis (University of the Witwatersrand)
- Power-Sharing Institutions and Political and Economic Inequalities—Lars-Erik Cederman (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich) and Simon Hug (University of Geneva)
- Achieving SDG 10: A Global Review of Public Service Inclusion Strategies for Ethnic and Religious Minorities—Ghazala Mir (University of Leeds)
- Gendered Power Relations in Transition? Division of Paid and Unpaid Work in Japan and Korea from a Comparative Perspective—Mi Young An (Kookmin University)

Session 3a. Elite Ideology and Perceptions of Inequality: Implications for Redistribution and Social Cohesion

- Elites' Perceptions of Inequality: Who Supports Redistribution? Why, When and How?—Graziella Moraes Silva (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva), Matias López (Pontifical Catholic University of Chile), Elisa Reis (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro), and Chana Teeger (London School of Economics)
- Seeing Inequality? Relative Affluence and Elite Perceptions in Mexico—Alice Krozer (Colegio de México)
- The Merit of Ascription? Economic Elite Perceptions of Inheritance Taxation—Jorge Atria Curi (Pontifical Catholic University of Chile)
- Inequality, Popular Attitudes and Elite Ideology in Africa: The Case of Social Protection—Jeremy Seekings (University of Cape Town)

Session 3b. Shifting Class Structures and Identities in the Age of Neoliberalism

- How does Social Protection Address Vertical, Horizontal and Spatial Inequalities: Towards Achieving the SDGs in South Africa—Sophie Plagerson (University of Johannesburg) and Leila Patel (University of Johannesburg)
- Rewiring the Social Contract: Digital Taxis and Economic Inclusion in Nigeria—Kate Meagher (London School of Economics)
- Challenging Elite Capital Control Through New Forms of Cooperation: The Case of Small-Scale Fishers in the Coromandel

Coast, Tamil Nadu—Nitya Rao (University of East Anglia) and Renganathan Manimohan (Fisheries Management Resource Centre)

- Brazil's Economic Upsurge in the 2000s: The Rise of a "New" Middle Class or the Fragmentation of the Working Class?—Carla Beatriz de Paulo (University of Brasilia)

- Le Processus d'Appauvrissement des Classes Moyennes en Haïti et ses Conséquences Economiques et Sociales—Alrich Nicolas (Université d'Etat d'Haïti)

Session 4a. Cities for Whom? Causes and Consequences of Urban Socio-Spatial Inequalities

- The Spatial Face of Inequality: Mobility and the Impact of Neoliberal Policies on Transportation Infrastructure in Paraná, Brazil—Gustavo Glodes Blum (University Center Curitiba)

- Women's Changing Assets and the Spatialities of Gender and Poverty from Squatter Settlement into Mass Housing: A Case Study from Turkey—Imren Borsuk Eroglu (Stockholm University)

- Intergenerational Relations, Socioeconomic Fracturing and Cultural Marginalization: Spatializing the Processes That Compound Inequalities—Julie MacLeavy (University of Bristol) and David Manley (University of Bristol)

- The Olympic Legacy of Rio 2016: A City for Whom?—Adriana Portella (Federal University of Pelotas) and Gisele Pereira (Federal University of Pelotas)

Session 4b. Between Climate Justice and Social Exclusion: Towards an Eco-Social Approach

- Persistence of Poverty in an Indigenous Community in Southern India: Bringing Agrarian Environment to the Centre of Poverty Analysis—Ramapurath Chemmencheri Sudheesh (University of Oxford)

- Two Decades Under Windmills in La Venta, Mexico: From an Annoyance to a Blessing – for Some—Gerardo A. Torres Contreras (University of Sussex)

- Exploring the Relationship Between Environmental Governance, Social Inequalities and Politics of Exclusion: Evidence from the Niger Delta, Nigeria—Iwebunor Okwechime (Obafemi Awolowo University) [PowerPoint Presentation]

- Desigualdades en la Gobernanza del Agua en un Contexto de Extractivismo Minero: El Caso de la Cuenca Alta Río Locumba (Tacna, Perú)—Diego Geng (Pontifical Catholic University of Peru)

- Negotiating a Failing City: An Ethnographic Account of Flood Adaptation in Mumbai—Kalyani Monteiro Jayasankar (Princeton University)

Session 5a. Towards Transformative Public Policy: Undermining Elite Power through Local Collaboration and Social Mobilization

- Regulating the Regulators: Tracing the Emergence of the Political Transparency Laws in Chile—Bettina Schorr (Free University of Berlin)

- The Political Economy of the Agri-Food System in Thailand: Power, Accumulation, and the Search for Sustainability—Prapimphan Chiengkul (Thammasat University)

- Fighting the Socio-Spatial Exclusion: Learning from Recent Decent Housing Public Policies in the Global North and South—Borja M. Iglesias (University of Lleida and Network for Strengthening the Informal City)

- City-to-City Cooperation and the Promise of a Democratic 'Right to the City'—Fritz Nganje (University of Johannesburg)

- The Dynamics of Redistributive Social Policy in Latin America: Collective Mobilizations, Political Allies and Institutions—Rossella Ciccia (Queen's University Belfast and Scuola Normale Superiore) and César Guzmán-Concha (Independent Researcher)

Session 5b. Actors, Alliances and Strategies for a New Social Compact

- Othering and Solidarity in 20th Century Agrarian California: What Can We Learn About Efforts to Create Cross-Sector Alliances for Progressive Political Change?—Antonio Roman-Alcalá (International Institute of Social Studies, The Hague)

- Informal Workers Co-Producing Social Services in the Global South – Task Shifting or Political Strategy Towards a New Social Contract?—Laura Alfers (Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing and Rhodes University)

- Entangled Inequalities and Network Building: Organizational Experiences of Paid Domestic Workers in Uruguay and Paraguay—Raquel Rojas Scheffer (Free University of Berlin)

- Inequidades en la Realización del Derecho a la Salud en el Mundo del Trabajo en Colombia: Caminos Para su Superación Desde la Movilización Social de las y los Trabajadores—Mauricio Torres-Tovar (National University of Colombia)

- Creative Coalitions in a Fractured World. An Opportunity for Transformative Change?—Gabriele Köhler (Independent Researcher)

ANNEX 4: RESEARCH OUTPUTS – POLITICS OF DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (2012–2018)

Briefs

- [Project Brief](#) (Overview)
- Project Briefs on the country research in [Bolivia,](#) [Nicaragua,](#) [Uganda](#) and [Zimbabwe](#)

Background Paper

- Nathalie Both – [The PDRM Project in the Context of the 2015 Finance for Development Debate](#)

Commissioned Thematic Papers

- Aaron Schneider – [Political Economy of Fiscal Bargains in India and Brazil](#)
- Aniket Bhushan, Yiagadeesen Samy – [Fiscal Capacity and Aid Allocation: Domestic Resource Mobilization and Foreign Aid in Low-Income Countries](#)
- Cécile Cherrier – [Examining the Catalytic Effect of Aid on Domestic Resource Mobilization for Social Transfers in Low-Income Countries](#)
  Related IPC/UNRISD One-Pager: [Aiding Social Transfers in Low-income Countries: Is there a Catalytic Effect?](#)
- Jamee K. Moudud, Enrique Delamonica, Esteban Pérez Caldentey – [State-Business Relations and the Financing of the Welfare State in Argentina and Chile: Challenges and Prospects](#)
- Javier Arellano, Andrés Mejía Acosta – [Extractive Industries, Revenue Allocation and Local Politics](#)
- Mick Moore – [Obstacles to Increasing Tax Revenues in Low-Income Countries](#)
- Thandika Mkandawire - [Colonial Legacies and Social Welfare Regimes in Africa: An Empirical Exercise](#)

Country Research Reports

Bolivia

- Wilson Jiménez Pozo – [Movilización de Recursos Domésticos, Desarrollo Social y Cambio Institucional](#)
- Santiago Daroca Oller – [Protesta Social y Movilización de Recursos para el Desarollo Social en Bolivia](#)
- Verónica Paz Arauco – [El Financiamiento del Desarrollo en Bolivia: Cambios y Continuidades en la Relación Estado-Cooperación Internacional (2006-2013)](#)
- Verónica Paz Arauco – [La movilización de recursos para el desarrollo social en Bolivia (1985-2014): Financiamiento, gas y protesta](#)

Nicaragua

- Gloria Carrión – [State-Society and Donor Relations: The Political Economy of Domestic Resource Mobilization in Nicaragua](#)
- Hilda María Gutiérrez Elizondo – [Mining and Resource Mobilization for Social Development: The Case of Nicaragua](#)

- Hilda María Gutiérrez Elizondo – Minería y Movilización de Recursos para el Desarrollo Social: El Caso de Nicaragua (Spanish version of Mining and Resource Mobilization for Social Development)
- Roberto Molina – The Political Economy of Tax Reforms and the Implications for Social Development in Nicaragua
- Guy Delmelle and René Mendoza Vidaurre – Reformas Estatales, Fortalecimiento Institucional y Políticas de Movilización de Recursos en Nicaragua: El Caso del Sector de la Salud

Uganda

- Marianne S. Ulriksen and Mesharch W. Katusiimeh – The History of Resource Mobilization and Social Spending in Uganda
- Jalia Kangave and Mesharch W. Katusiimeh – Tax Bargains: Understanding the Role Played by Public and Private Actors in Influencing Tax Policy Reform in Uganda
- Anne Mette Kjær, Marianne S. Ulriksen – From Consensus to Contention: Changing Revenue and Policy Dynamics in Uganda
- Mesharch W. Katusiimeh and Jalia Kangave – Politics and Organizational Capacities of Selected Key Fiscal and Social Institutions in Uganda
- Anne Mette Kjaer and Marianne Ulriksen with Jalia Kangave and Mesharch Katusiimeh – A Political Economy Analysis of Domestic Resource Mobilization in Uganda

Zimbabwe

- Richard Saunders – Contestation and Resource Bargaining in Zimbabwe: The Minerals Sector
- Richard Saunders – High-Value Minerals and Resource Bargaining in a Time of Crisis: A Case Study on the Diamond Fields of Marange, Zimbabwe
- Rekopantswe Mate – Social Policy and Social Spending in Zimbabwe: 1980 to 2015

Research Notes

- Political Economy of Citizenship Regimes: Tax in India and Brazil—Aaron Schneider, University of Denver
- Obstacles to Increasing Tax Revenues in Low Income Countries—Mick Moore, IDS (University of Sussex) and the International Centre for Tax and Development
- State-Business Relations and the Financing of the Welfare State in Argentina and Chile: Challenges and Prospects—Jamee K. Moudud, Sarah Lawrence College; Esteban Perez Caldentey, ECLAC; and Enrique Delamonica, UNICEF Nigeria and CROP
- Aiding Social Transfers in Low-income Countries: Is there a Catalytic Effect?—Cécile Cherrier, independent consultant and Maastricht Graduate School of Governance/UNU-MERIT
- Extractive Industries, Revenue Allocation and Local Politics—Javier Arellano, University of Deusto and Andrés Mejía Acosta, King's College London
- Fiscal Capacity and Aid Allocation: Domestic Resource Mobilization and Foreign Aid in Low-Income Countries—Aniket Bhushan, North-South Institute; and Yiagadeesen Samy, Carleton University

Road to Addis Think Piece Series

The Road to Addis and Beyond is a series of 19 short essays commissioned by UNRISD to engage with the Financing for Development debate, launched in 2015 to coincide with the third and final drafting session of the outcome document of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development.

Chapter 6 of the UNRISD Flagship Report, Policy Innovations for Transformative Change: Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Titled "Mobilizing Domestic Resources for Sustainable Development: Toward a Progressive Fiscal Contract", the chapter is based on the findings of this project. The chapter is specifically relevant to implementation of SDGs 1, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16 and 17.

Videos and Podcasts

A number of videos and podcasts were produced throughout the project and are available on the UNRISD YouTube channel and via iTunes.

ANNEX 5: RBM LOGFRAME

2018 was the third year of implementation of the *UNRISD Strategy 2016–2020: Transformations to Equity and Sustainability*. Guided by this strategic framework that links research, communications, policy engagement, results and impact, during the reporting period UNRISD pursued comprehensive range of activities towards its Overall objective:

> To contribute to a better understanding of and greater pluralism in transformative policies, practices and approaches to social development, inclusive of human well-being, equity, sustainability, democratic governance and social justice, by relevant United Nations, national government, civil society and academic stakeholders. UNRISD will contribute evidence, analysis, ideas and strategies that can shape debates, policy formulation and approaches to implementation, and guide policy makers and practitioners in their efforts to combat the contemporary challenges of inequalities, poverty, conflict and unsustainable practices, and to achieve more equitable, inclusive and sustainable development outcomes through implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs.

In order to achieve this objective, UNRISD defined in its institutional strategy five Specific objectives for the period relating to research and capacity building; networking and communications; and resource mobilization and governance:

- Specific objective 1: Produce evidence, analysis, knowledge and ideas needed for socially sustainable development.
- Specific objective 2: Develop the capacity of Southern researchers to carry out interdisciplinary research on social development issues.
- Specific objective 3: Inform and influence the norms, policies and practices of sustainable development.
- Specific objective 4: Convene and catalyse knowledge-sharing, interdisciplinary engagement and constructive debate.
- Specific objective 5: Institutional and financial stability, predictability and sustainability secured through resource mobilization and diversification, and governance reform.

Please contact UNRISD if you have further questions about our RBM Logframe.

ANNEX 6: STAFFING

Personnel on United Nations Fixed-Term Staff Contracts

Office of the Director
Paul Ladd, Director

Research
Katja Hujo, Senior Research Coordinator
Ilcheong Yi, Senior Research Coordinator
Dunja Krause, Research Officer

Communications and Outreach Unit
Jenifer Freedman, Chief, Communications and Outreach, Results and Evaluation

Administration
Alexander Dénis, Administrative and Finance Officer
David Vergari, Programme Assistant

Consultants

Research Analysts
Maggie Carter
Suyeon Lee (to 18 July 2018)
Ibrahim Saïd (to 31 August 2018)
Kelly Stetter (to 5 November 2018)

Communications and Outreach
Joannah Caborn Wengler
Sergio Sandoval
Doreen Yomoah

Research and Communications Interns	Visiting Fellows
Meredith Brown	Salma Al Darmaki
Mohammed Danish	Pascal van Griethuysen
Ella Diarra	Hamish Jenkins
Marianna Fernandes Santos de Brito	Tharcisio Leone
Luisa Guerra Lima Serrao B Sampaio	Maria Mexi
Alisha Kalra	Prashant Sharma
Ye Jin Lee	
Martyna Linartas	
Yizhou Liu	Research and communications are supported by interns who generally work at UNRISD for three to six months. There are usually four to six interns at UNRISD at any time. UNRISD also hosts a limited number of Visiting Research Fellows each year.
Maeve McKiernan	
Alberto Paramigiani	
Matteo Tarrasco	
Joachim Roth	

In 2018 UNRISD consultants, interns and visiting fellows came from 17 countries: Colombia, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, India, Israel, Italy, Poland, People's Republic of China, Republic of Ireland, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.