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REPORT OF THE SECRETARIAT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE MOST PROGRAMME during the 2008-2009 biennium (34 C/5)

9th Session of the Intergovernmental Council, Paris Headquarters, 28-30 September 2009

OUTLINE

Mission: The mission assigned to MOST-Phase 2 during the 6th session of the MOST IGC (February 2003), states that “MOST will continue to promote the development and use of social science knowledge that contributes to better understanding and management of social transformations consistent with the universal values of justice, freedom, human dignity and sustainable development”.

Purpose: This report is limited to a review of achievements of UNESCO's Intergovernmental Social Science Programme MOST-Phase 2 with regard to the objectives spelled out in documents 34 C/4 and 34 C/5 and in the recommendations adopted by the MOST Intergovernmental Council at its eighth session (cf 34 C/REP/17, Annex 2). Each biennium, the MOST Secretariat provides its Council with a synthetic report, together with detailed activity fact sheets. This information is also accessible on the MOST website: www.unesco.org/shs/most/igc2009

The MOST programme is implemented under the guidance provided by the MOST Intergovernmental Council and its executive body, the MOST IGC Bureau; as well as the MOST Scientific Advisory Committee. The MOST Intergovernmental Council is composed of 35 Member States, elected for four years by the General Conference. Half of the seats (18 versus 17) are subject to election/re-election at each session of the General Conference. Under MOST-Phase 2, the governing organs of the Programme have been significantly strengthened. During the biennium 2008-09, the MOST Intergovernmental Council Bureau met on 19 January 2008 to approve the detailed biennial work plans. A second Bureau Meeting was organized on 1 to 2 October 2008, to approve the terms of reference for the informal medium term review of the first four years of MOST Phase 2 (2004-2007) and to select candidates to be proposed to the Director-General for the new MOST Scientific Advisory Committee 2008-2011. The newly composed MOST Scientific Advisory Committee (six high-level representatives of their respective world region; plus the MOST IGC President in his capacity as an ex-officio member) met on 9 May 2009 at Bergen, Norway, back to back with the World Forum on Social Sciences organized by the International Social Science Council under its current six-year framework agreement with SHS. The MOST IGC Bureau and the Scientific Advisory Committee held a joint session on 25 and 26 September 2009, followed by the 9th session of the MOST Intergovernmental Council (28-30 September 2009, UNESCO Headquarters).

Presentation of achievements during the 2008-2009 biennium

MOST programme activities contribute to UNESCO's strategic objectives as defined in UNESCO's Medium Term Strategy (34 C/4) 2008-2013. More specifically, Strategic Programme Objective 7: "Enhancing Research-Policy Linkages on Social Transformations" places emphasis on

- (i) the consolidation of platforms for dialogue and exchange between social science researchers and policy-makers at the international, regional and national levels; and
- (ii) the creation of collaborative national and regional social science research programmes for key issues, involving national and regional capacity-building and South-South cooperation.

In Document 34 C/5 (Approved Programme and Budget 2008/09), the above objectives are further refined under the "Biennial sectoral priority 2 of Major Programme III", entitled "Strengthening national and regional research systems in order to provide policy-oriented research on social and ethical issues".

To pay tribute to these requirements, achievements of MOST during the biennium are analyzed according to the following criteria:

- Strategies undertaken to build the Research-Policy Nexus
- Research
- Policy Dialogue
- Results and publications

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Table 1 reports on the main outcomes of MOST's activities to achieve the following expected result established in the Approved Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5):

Reporting Criterion: FIRST EXPECTED RESULT for MLA2 at the end of the biennium:
Policy-oriented research networks in the field of the social sciences strengthened, with a view to informing the formulation of policies in such fields as poverty eradication, migrations, regional integration, urban issues, youth, including youth violence, and gender equity and equality

Poverty Eradication (ref. 34 C/5 03009, 03013, 03019)

Focus on Africa

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| Strategy towards R-P Nexus | Identifying the research needs in connection with the national Poverty Reduction Strategies, commissioning relevant research papers, discussing them through a series of national consultations and civil society dialogues before finalizing and validating the research results, rendering them available through publications and integration of policy briefs in the MOST Online Tool. |
| Research | Policy Dialogue |
| <p>Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Senegal and Benin: research undertaken on the concept of poverty as a human rights issue from legal, socio-anthropological and philosophical perspectives; ensuing action plans and policy dialogues in each country in order to integrate the human rights principles in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers.</p> <p>West Africa: Regional research launched on PRSPs, minimum norms and human rights-based budgeting through research grants.</p> <p>Côte d'Ivoire: national research project on integration of human rights into national PRSP; Senegal: National research project on the impact of the financial crisis on the most vulnerable.</p> | <p>Thematic PRSP drafting groups composed of policy-makers, planners, researchers and civil society actors trained in the human rights-based approach in Côte d'Ivoire and Togo;</p> <p>Seminar series and launch of private sector and NGO partnerships through solidarity week around International Day for the eradication of poverty, 17 October 2008;</p> <p>1-6 October 2009: National consultation with Ministry of Development, Côte d'Ivoire, training sessions and regional project launch on "Impact of financial crisis on poverty" together with United Nations Country Team</p> |
| Results obtained | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better understanding of poverty through human rights-based approach achieved; • Material and policy recommendations available to help planners and policy-makers to integrate human rights-based approaches into their strategies; • R-P nexus advanced for the sake of improved PRSPs |

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| | <p>Publications: Collection of 30 MOST Policy Briefs on “Experiences of human rights-based socio-economic capacity-building for poverty eradication” published in MOST Online Policy Research Tool. 3 publications on policy options for poverty tackled through the human rights lenses under preparation; 1 training manual on human rights-based approaches applied to poverty eradication; 1 Policy Paper “Rethinking poverty eradication strategies through the lens of human rights”, compiling the recommendations from UNESCO’s cross-cutting programme (2002-2007); 1 publication on the “Status of poverty in the agenda of human rights from the West African perspective” ready for publication</p> |
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Poverty Eradication (ref. 34 C/5 03009, 03013, 03019)

MOST priority theme for Latin America and the Caribbean

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| Strategy towards R-P Nexus | Study of the impact of research on policy formulation brings all actors together; will include recommendations for enhanced usability in concerned countries | |
| Research | <p>Policy Dialogue</p> <p>Restitution Seminars to discuss results of finalized studies foreseen in 35 C/5</p> <p>Kingston, Jamaica: research results on economic, social, psychological cost of poverty broadly discussed</p> | |
| Results obtained | Strengthened nexus culture to ensure that links between research and policy in the area of poverty inform social policy formulation | |
| <p>San José Office, Costa Rica: State-of-the-art reviews of the impact on policy formulation of recent research on poverty in four LAC countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Columbia and Mexico;</p> <p>Kingston Office, Jamaica: research commissioned and discussed on economic, social, psychological cost of poverty (rf SIDS)</p> | | |

| <u>Migrations (ref. 34 C/5, 03019 iii)</u> | |
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| Strategy towards R-P Nexus | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establish ad hoc networks of relevant stakeholders (policy-makers, experts, NGOs) in the relevant field of activities; -Coordinate the work of the networks to achieve coherence and results in regard of programme objectives. -Publish and disseminate major research findings. -Draft short Policy Briefs and organize dialogue around their recommendations. <p>Strategic partner choice American University Central Asia; multi-layered approach to research networking; focus on inclusion of regional organisations and international network promotion</p> |
| <p>Research</p> <p><u>Regional Agreements on Migration:</u> comparative research on different arrangements furthering free movement and real/perceived negative effects thereof. Together with UNU-CRIS, worldwide study on attitudes to free movement, with selected regional partners ECOWAS, SADC, MERCOSUR, CARICOM, CIS/Eurasia and ASEAN/the Pacific</p> <p><u>African Migration:</u> research on brain drain in Africa; and on climate change and migration in Africa</p> <p><u>Migrants' rights</u> Research on UN Convention on Migrant Workers' Rights</p> | <p>Policy Dialogue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Free movement to be promoted onto regional agendas; free movement arrangements across regions considered and discussed by stakeholders and policy-makers. -Workshops to present and discuss research findings <p>Regular consultation with government officials co-opted into research network, key conferences</p> |
| Results obtained | <p>Regional Migration agreements better known and discussed by relevant actors in field of migration policy.</p> <p>Publications: Handbook on key terms of migration management: "People on the Move", 2008. Comparative research report on free movement in Europe and West Africa, K. Touzenis, end 2009. Translation of book "Migration without Borders" to French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese</p> <p>Project with NGO CIMADE to strengthen migrants' rights in Morocco, Algeria, Mali, Senegal, Niger, Mauritania; UNESCO Chair being created at Universities of Dakar and Saint Louis, in cooperation with IOM</p> <p>Special issue of French Journal "Hommes et Migration". Forthcoming book UNESCO/Cambridge University Press Preparation for International Migrants Day: Radio 1812 Special issues of IJMS: vol.9, Nr 2; vol. 10, Nr 1; and special issue of IJMS on Human Rights for Migrants, end 2009</p> |

| <u>Migrants' Rights in Central Asia</u> <u>(ref. 34 C/5, 03019 iii)</u> | |
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| Strategy towards R-P Nexus | <p><u>Migrants' Rights in Central Asia</u> Topic responds to Government's interest; key partnership with OSCE-ODIHR ensures outreach to many governments; democratic nexus culture emerging</p> <p>UNESCO-UNIFEM-local researchers-City Administration-local populations and civil society</p> |
| Research | Policy Dialogue |
| <p><u>Central Asia Migration Research Network</u> (Almaty) Research project on discrimination against internal migrants and on returning labor migrants</p> <p>1. First and only large-scale survey on labor migrants in Central Asia with focus on Kazakhstan as a destination country for labor migrants.</p> <p>2. "Almaty: Safe City for All" joint project assessing safety risks</p> | <p>Research contains concrete Recommendations for Kazakh Migration Policy, bilateral and multilateral. Agreements discussed at various key conferences 2008-09; report shared with group working on current RK Migration law March-June 09</p> <p>Geared to City Authorities and civil society movements, as well as migrants themselves</p> |
| Results obtained | <p>Outreach to wide range of stakeholders; Improved networking capacity and use ; Publication of Policy Briefs on "Migration in Kyrgyzstan"; "Freedom of Movement and Labor Migration in the CIS"; Improved perception of labor migrants by policy-makers; Revised Migration law in Kazakhstan; quality of future projects strengthened through availability of data-driven research and methodology</p> <p>Enhanced awareness of dangers facing vulnerable groups in the city; improved collective action and strengthening of civil society movement's commitment to migrants</p> |

| <u>Urban Issues (ref. 34 C/5 03009, 03019)</u> | |
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| Strategy towards R-P Nexus | <p>Development of good practices on social integration in urban settings to promote better policies and implementation measures; and to achieve social sustainability and spatial cohesion.</p> <p>Creation of regional observatories and Chairs on innovative urban policies and social practices;</p> <p>Support to awareness raising and capacity-building on social integration and innovative urban policies for decision-makers at the local level.</p> <p>Funds raised to allow for growth of programmes</p> |
| Research Policy-oriented research in the field of migrations and urban issues supported Research actors, in particular UNESCO Chairs (Montreal, Lyon, Venice, New York and Seoul) and local governments (Cities associations), civil society, business, media, and sister agencies UN HABITAT/UNDESA cooperate closely in the researched fields, especially on the right to the city. Performance Indicators: Two UNESCO chairs created: in Seoul "Social sustainability in historic districts" and in Venice "Social and spatial inclusion of migrants" | Policy Dialogue In close cooperation with UN Habitat, international dialogue platforms between city managers, migration experts and migrants themselves were created to contribute to the transfer of knowledge and to improve capacity-building of decision-makers and policy-makers at the local level, with the assistance of UNESCO Chairs, regional cities and local governments and associations. Salient contributions by UNESCO field offices in New Delhi, Brasilia and Beijing as well as from National Commissions in South Korea and Canada. |
| Results obtained | <p>Improved rights-based approaches to the elaboration of urban policies that foster social and physical integration, recognize and respect the right of all, especially migrants and youth, to an adequate urban environment and to progressive empowerment in urban governance</p> <p>Methodology/Mechanisms have been disseminated during the Porto Alegre World Conference on the development of Cities, February 2008 and during the World Urban Forum IV in Nanjing 2008, WUF IV</p> <p>Publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOST Policy Paper "Urban policies and the right to the city" A. Brown and A. Kristiansen; publications by UNESCO Chair in Lyon "Urban policies and citizenship", "Urban policies and the right to the city", Presses universitaires de Lyon; -good practices published and disseminated through UNESCO/UN HABITAT tool kit "Historic districts for all" available in English, French and Chinese already used by Cities associations (AIMF and CFLG) and Universities in China, France, Korea and India. |

Urban Inclusive Policies in South-Asia
(ref. 34 C/5 03009, 03019)

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| Strategy towards R-P Nexus | <p>Urban Inclusive Policies, South-Asia (New Delhi Office) Involvement of national, sub-regional and international research community, together with policy-makers and city professionals, together with the support of UNESCO Chairs on Habitat and Cities, such as UNESCO Chair in Social Revitalization of Historical Districts – Yonsei University – Space Group, Seoul, ROK and UNESCO Chair in Spatial and Social Integration of Migrants – Urban Policies and Practices at IUAV, University of Venice, Italy;</p> |
| <p>Research</p> <p>-Compilation of secondary data research in support of the development of UNESCO – UN-HABITAT Historic Districts for All – A Social and Human Approach for Sustainable Revitalization – A Guide for Urban Actors in India; - Identification of research-policy gaps and awareness activity to support new research on urban policies and practices in historical Indian urban areas (urban poverty, migration, socio-economic profiles, right to the city, etc)</p> <p>First International Workshop and Symposium organized by UNESCO Chair on Social Sustainability of Historical Districts (SSHHD), Seoul, ROK (February 2009)</p> | <p>Policy Dialogue</p> <p>-Contribution to the 4th World Urban Forum in several events and roundtables focusing on the question of regional and/or national adaptation of Historic Districts for All - The case of India and consultations on the preliminary draft of the Guide for Urban Actors (Nanjing, China, November 2008); -Identification of key partners such as the Institute of Social Science and/or key peer-reviewers from main non-governmental and governmental bodies (Indian Council of Social Science Research, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Institute of Urban Planning, Centre des Sciences Humaines, Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, Urban Planning Department of the School of Planning and Architecture, JNU, etc UNESCO`s participation in Habitat Summit 2009, to be held in Delhi from 24 to 26 September 2009</p> |
| Results obtained | <p>Building national capacities of city professionals in revitalization of historic districts; Developing and disseminating good practices on social integration in urban settings;</p> <p>Development of a contextualized version of the Manual for City Professionals, UNESCO – UN-HABITAT Historic Districts for All - A Social and Human Approach for Sustainable Revitalization, and brochure for local authorities, which take into account the peculiar characteristics of the dynamic and fast-changing urban scenario in India, initiated in April 2008 and finalized in August 2009;</p> <p>Preparation of a “Guide for Urban Actors in India” to be launched at the Shanghai World Expo 2010 (October) and at the Fifth World Urban Forum (5WUF, Rio, Brazil 2010)</p> |

Regional Integration (ref. 34 C/5 03013, 03019)

The Nation State and Challenges of Regional Integration in West Africa

“Focus on the needs of Africa” and MOST priority theme for Africa

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| <p>Strategy towards R-P Nexus</p> | <p>Provide platform to promote awareness of the added-value that social sciences can bring to the process of regional integration and foster dialogue, reflection and exchange of ideas between researchers and policy-makers, to further the new dynamics of regional integration processes in West Africa</p> <p>Three main lessons can be drawn at this stage of implementation of the project:</p> <p>The national seminars have shown dynamics which are not politically generated but which emanate from the populations themselves. The adopted approach being sociocultural, it is different from the institutional perspective and from the « diplomacy of Summits » (two approaches which go from top to bottom);</p> <p>The project, anchored in the reality of history and geography, allowed to take into account the national specificities, different from a country to another, and to raise questions on the type of regional integration that should be designed;</p> <p>The MOST initiative has shown a genuine interest from diverse actors for research and debate on regional integration. There is a demand for creating a national space where this exchange could take place.</p> <p>The creation of the West Africa Institute (WAI) will consolidate the various multidisciplinary research teams and networks on regional integration in West Africa and reinforce dialogues between researchers and decision-makers. The Institute will launch relevant research programmes upon its operational establishment early 2010.</p> |
| <p>Research</p> <p>Policy Research entitled, <i>The Nation State and Challenges of Regional Integration in West Africa</i>, launched in all 15 countries of the ECOWAS sub-region</p> <p>Several topics were addressed during the 15 national research seminars organized: agriculture (Benin, Mali, Niger, etc.); currency; migration; trade and transborder relations; social and cultural problems; influence of certain countries; function of regional integration; education; languages; women; citizenship. Very few countries dealt with the issue of the influence of religions and most countries did address the issue of security.</p> | <p>Policy Dialogue</p> <p>Policy seminars and dialogue on the above research topic, bringing together researchers and policy-makers have been held in all 15 ECOWAS countries, under the title “Nation-states and the Challenges of Regional Integration in West Africa”. Series of 15 seminars concluded from 26-28 February 2008, at Lagos, Nigeria</p> <p>This programme shall allow for governments and organisations to capitalize on the achievements and the critical observations of researchers, and also promote strong cooperation with policy-makers.</p> |

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| <p>Among other challenges, the MOST project represents a genuine opportunity to focus more on the forms that the structure of the space can take in West Africa. Some of the urban spaces in the region seem to currently “erase” the frontiers (for example between Côte d'Ivoire and Cameroon). These changes are actually perceived more by the populations than by governments.</p> <p>The West Africa Institute (WAI) is to undertake international research on regional integration in West Africa and act as an observatory of policy implementation in the different States and in ECOWAS as a whole.</p> | <p>The ECOWAS Heads of State Summit in January 2008 adopted the principle of the creation of a West Africa Institute to be established in Praia (Cape Verde).</p> <p>In charge of conducting research on regional integration in West Africa, the aims of the institute are to increase knowledge on the subject and to propose political options in favour of development, peace and human rights in the region. ECOWAS, UEMOA, ECOBANK, the Republic of Cape Verde and UNESCO are founding partners of this initiative.</p> |
| <p>Results obtained</p> | <p>15 publications highlighting case studies in all participating countries, and 2 synthesis publications (in partnership with UNU-CRIS) are expected by the end of 2009.</p> <p>-To date, publications from 10 of the 15 participating countries have been published with Karthala. Five more country specific publications, along with the two synthesis publications mentioned above are expected.</p> <p>-Two synthesis books: Volume 1 will be an empirical and political synthesis, giving an overview of the main lessons learnt from the 15 national seminars (prepared by Professor Boubacar Barry and Professor John Igué). Volume 2, designed by UNU-CRIS, will be more theoretical and take stock of the theories which confront each other regarding regional integration. These two syntheses must create a debate among West African constituencies.</p> <p>Building upon the findings of the national seminars and the 2 syntheses, a major Forum on Regional Integration will take place around June 2010, involving in a constructive dialogue policy-makers, researchers, as well as the business community, civil society, NGOs, etc. This main gathering will allow in-depth discussion on the topic.</p> <p>The proposal to grant the WAI a status of Category 2 –under the auspices of UNESCO– has been approved unanimously by the Executive Board at its 181st session (April 2009) and is to be submitted, for final approval, to the General Conference in October 2009. The decision of the General Conference will empower the Director-General to officially sign the agreement between UNESCO and the Government of Cape Verde.</p> |

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| <p><u>Regional Integration: Greater Horn Horizon Forum</u> <u>(ref. 34 C/5 03013, 03019)</u> “Focus on the needs of Africa” and MOST priority theme for Africa</p> | |
| Strategy towards R-P Nexus | Highlight the importance of regional integration in the Greater Horn as a means to achieving peace, through social and human sciences policy-oriented research and capacity-building for researchers and policy-makers. |
| Research | Policy Dialogue |
| <p>Greater Horn Horizon Forum: May 2008: workshop on regional integration in Djibouti with 21 researchers from the Greater Horn of Africa: desk study and literature review. May 2009: workshop on Identity, Citizenship, and Integration in the Greater Horn Region.</p> | <p>3 Executive Committee Meetings in 2008-09 with a view to preempting future challenges of the region and formulating policy-relevant responses.</p> |
| Results obtained | Greater Horn Horizon General Assembly foreseen at the end of 2009 with a view to establishing a permanent nexus to preempt future challenges of the region and formulate policy-relevant responses. |

Youth, including youth violence (ref. 34 C/5 03009, 03019)

Youth Strategy Development

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| Strategy towards R-P Nexus | Youth Strategy Development -data collection and research on key issues/challenges -policy papers/briefs discussed at conferences and in online fora -policy dialogue workshops -cooperation with Member States for implementation of results | |
| Research | Based on MDGs and World Programme of Action for Youth; UNESCO Chair in Children, Youth and Civic Engagement of University of Galway, Ireland and related national and international network links; UNESCO Chair in Education, pluralism human rights and democracy, University of Ulster; American Univ. of Beirut, Univ. of Chicago | Policy Dialogue Policy-dialogue workshops to be conducted in the coming two biennia, at international, regional and sub-regional level |
| Results obtained | -Knowledge and information on youth issues consolidated, evaluated and disseminated with a view to informing policy and programme development. -Data and state-of-the-art research made available. -Mechanisms enabling policy dialogue established. -Member States assisted in review, evaluation and development of youth policies. | |

6th UNESCO Youth Forum

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| Strategy towards R-P Nexus | 6th UNESCO Youth Forum Elaborate policy papers on “Investing out of the Crisis”; and Participation in UNESCO Youth Forum; Organize online preparatory dialogue on these themes; Debate and succinct policy recommendations distilled from 6th UNESCO Youth Forum (Paris, 1 to 3 October 2009) and presented to UNESCO’s GC; Organize follow-up at regional level | |
| Research | Research on selected Forum themes “Investing out of the Crisis”; and Youth Participation”, with UNESCO Chair in Children, Youth and Civic Engagement of University of Galway, Ireland and related national and international network links | Policy Dialogue 6th UNESCO Youth Forum preceding UNESCO’s 35 th General Conference at which outcomes of the Youth Forum are tabled; as well as dialogue workshops to be organized across regions and sub-regions after 35 C/5 |

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| Results obtained | Key Policy Recommendations to address the challenges related to the two themes “Investing out of the Crisis”; and “Youth Participation”. Broad outreach ensured through convening power. |
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Best Practices in Youth Policies and Programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean

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| Strategy towards R-P Nexus | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Regional call to policy-makers and NGOs for submission of practices -Selection (3 stages) -Organisation of “Regional Meeting of Best Practices in Youth Policies and Programmes in LAC”, to take place in Mexico -Production of Policy Briefs -Cooperation with Member States for implementation of Recommendations | |
| Research | Initial selection of submitted practices to be carried out by Fundacion SES (NGO); qualitative selection through establishment of evaluation committee (eight expert groups on the eight project themes); | Policy Dialogue |
| | | Final selection of best practices, based on non-qualitative criteria and focusing on issues by Organizing Committee of “Regional Meeting of Best Practices in Youth Policies and Programmes in LAC”, (Mexico, 31 August – 2 September 2009) Participants are policy-makers, experts, representatives of youth and civil society organisations |
| Results obtained | Best practices and successful experiences identified and disseminated; Structures and Mechanisms facilitating the identification and exchange of best practices established; Cooperation at regional level concerning youth activities strengthened and harmonized; including critical mass attainment | |

UNESCO Regional Meeting

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| Strategy towards R-P Nexus | UNESCO Regional Meeting – Youth Networks and Policies at Punta Cana, Dominican Republic (15-19 October 2008) | |
| Research | | Policy Dialogue |
| | | Organized during the “International Conference of the Americas”, the meeting led to a Declaration on public youth policies and proposed the launch of a new network |
| Results obtained | Adoption of “Declaration on public youth policies” Proposed launch of the “Americas Youth Network” | |

Youth Development and Prevention of Youth Violence

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| <p>Strategy towards R-P Nexus</p> | <p>Youth Development and Prevention of Youth Violence Support to the coordination and implementation of the Strategy and Special Plan for Action on Youth Violence in Central America, namely “Maras”</p> <p>Participating are Ministers of Education and Youth and senior policy-makers from El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica; representatives of regional institutions; UN agencies and funds of the United Nations system; bilateral cooperation agencies, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and the Spanish Red Cross</p> |
| <p>Research</p> <p>Elaboration of studies on the state of rights of youth, youth and economy, youth and politics, youth and civil engagement</p> <p>5 Studies published</p> | <p>Policy Dialogue</p> <p>2nd Forum of Ministers and High-Ranking Officials responsible for Youth in Central America held in San Jose, Costa Rica, from 21-22 August, 2009 on the theme: “Towards the institutionalization of public programmes of prevention” Red Cross.</p> |
| <p>Results obtained</p> | <p>Successfully facilitates the exchange of experiences and best practices between Central American political decision-makers in the area of the prevention of youth violence</p> <p>Established and strengthened links between research institutions and networks and policy-making organs at national level in Central American countries; as well as at sub-regional level</p> <p>Improved cooperation and harmonized policy measures at sub-regional level</p> <p>Produced 30 policy briefs in Spanish language to be integrated as a thematic collection into the MOST Online Research Policy Tool</p> |

Gender equity and equality (ref. 34 C/5: 03014)

Focus: Gender equality and women's empowerment

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| Strategy towards R-P Nexus | Global Women's Studies and Gender Research Network officially launched in 2007 by UNESCO under the coordination of the Miriam College (Philippines) including scholars and women's studies departments from universities in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America, Europe. Annual meeting involving other stakeholders as well. |
| <p>Research</p> <p>Socio-economic empowerment and gender studies. Research activities focused on the construction of gender across cultures in Asia, women, socio-economic rights and trade union decision-making and contemporary issues affecting women's socio-economic rights.</p> <p>Research project on "Gender and the Financial Crisis" International policy oriented research managed by SHS and UNESCO Chair in Gender Research, Lancaster University, UK</p> | <p>Policy Dialogue</p> <p>The second global Network conference was held in Bangkok, in February 2009 and gathered Network members from all regions of the world.</p> <p>40 research papers were presented at this occasion and are available online on the international Network website.</p> <p>Two Policy dialogues gathering researchers and relevant decision-makers are expected to be held by the end of 2011 in order to share research findings and relevant recommendations resulting from the Research project on "Gender and the Financial Crisis".</p> |
| Results obtained | <p>Increased capacities for policy-oriented gender research, and better understanding of the impact of contemporary challenges on women's rights and gender equality at the regional and international levels;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gender research networks fully supported at international and regional levels -11 Policy-oriented research papers published on gender in different cultures, the impact of globalization and contemporary issues on women's rights and gender equality -Foundation curricula for gender studies developed -Five policy oriented research papers on the financial crisis and gender, produced and discussed with decision-makers |

Gender equity and equality (ref. 34 C/5: 03014)

Programme “Violence against Women”

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| Strategy towards R-P Nexus | Programme “Violence against Women” : Programme primarily aims at developing policy recommendations on women’s rights that would promote women’s full participation in and contribution to peace and security in post conflict countries in Africa. |
| Research Policy oriented research and comparative policy analysis at regional and national levels with the aim of analyzing those socio-cultural institutions, laws, norms, and practices that inhibit gender equality and contribute to perpetuate different forms of violence against women, and to formulate relevant policy recommendations. | Policy Dialogue Organisation of restitution dialogues bringing together decision-makers and researchers, with the aim to share research findings, best practices and policy recommendations resulting from the research activity: Policy Dialogue on strategies to combat violence against women in the Great Lakes region held in Mombasa, Kenya, on 2-5 June 2009 (Researchers, Ministers of Women’s Affairs of the Great Lakes Region and relevant policy-makers) |
| Results obtained | Disseminating research results among relevant stakeholders and civil society actors, using the policy knowledge management tool of the MOST programme: 13 policy oriented research papers for electronic publication and in hard copy; As part of the policy-research nexus, a collection of 25 policy briefs on “Analysis and proposals of Human Rights-based measures to combat violence against women” was produced and will be included in the online knowledge management tool, MOST. |

Research and Documentation Centre for Women, Gender and Peace Building in the Great Lakes Region

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| Strategy towards R-P Nexus | Establish Research and Documentation Centre for Women, Gender and Peace Building in the Great Lakes Region Develop policy-oriented research in women’s studies and gender, and provide a regional mechanism to link research and policy formulation so as to ensure women’s full participation and contribution to sustainable transformation and development in the context of the post-conflict reconstruction. |
| Research Research activity will feed policy formulation. Centre is expected to: -Serve as an observatory and clearinghouse on information related to women’s issues in the Great Lakes Region. | Policy Dialogue An Action Plan, including contribution and activities to be implemented by the main partners in the project (Ministries, UNFPA, UNECA, ADB), was adopted on the occasion of a Meeting of Ministers of Women’s |

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| <p>-Contribute to building human and institutional capacity to engage in policy oriented research regarding women's participation, rights and equality both in the region and at the national level. Focus will also be given to establishing or supporting women's studies and gender research programmes at universities in the Great Lakes Region.</p> | <p>Affairs of the Great Lakes Region held in Kinshasa (July 2008). A new action plan was adopted in Mombasa during the Second Forum of Ministers of Women's Affairs of the GLR held in Mombasa, Kenya (June 2009). It includes the contribution and activities to be implemented by the ministers and relevant partners in the project (UNECA, UNIFEM, ADB, and the Secretariat of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region).</p> |
| <p>Results obtained</p> | <p>Concept paper, feasibility study and a project proposal for the creation of the Centre available in two languages EN/ FR. The reports of 5 national consultations organized in Burundi, DRC, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Zambia available. They consist of the identification of national priorities, national institutions to host the Centre's national body, and the type of collaboration foreseen with the Regional Centre. Draft Memorandum of Understanding, Draft Agreement for the creation of the Centre, and Draft Statutes available. These documents will be discussed and finalized at a regional legal/technical meeting to be held in Tanzania, in November 2009. The Tanzanian Government will also host the next Forum of Ministers of Women's Affairs of the Great Lakes Region in 2010. Task Force comprises Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children of Tanzania, UNIFEM, UNFPA, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and UNESCO.</p> |

Palestinian Women's Research and Documentation Centre

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| <p>Strategy towards R-P Nexus</p> | <p>Palestinian Women's Research and Documentation Centre -produces policy-oriented research, including policy briefs intended for the Ministry of Women's Affairs; -disseminates research findings and holds seminars with women's NGOs and civil actors; -provides ICT facilities and online resources.</p> |
| <p>Research Research areas include: legislation and women's rights, women's political participation; poverty and socio-economic conditions; violence against women.</p> <p>Publications</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pilot study to validate a qualitative/quantitative method to Gender Analysis of the Palestinian System of Basic Education, by Dr. Jacqueline Sfeir, 2. Women and Poverty in the Occupied Palestinian Territories: A Critical Literature Review, by Dr. Nahla Abdo. 3. Two publications on the different roles of Palestinian women in 1930-50 launched in Ramallah, Amman, Damascus, Beirut, Cairo. | <p>Policy Dialogue Centre operates as an observatory on the status and condition of Palestinian women. It commissions, collects, analyzes and disseminates research on gender equality and the human rights of women, produces policy briefs and other information for decision-makers to promote gender equality and the human rights of women.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Centre has developed online databases, and is producing publications, organizing training courses and providing information to decision-makers, NGOs, students and researchers.</p> |

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| Results obtained | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Better consolidation of research on Palestinian women. -Consolidate and unify data on Palestinian women. -Publication of the study on women empowerment indicators. -Resource centre for researchers, students, NGOs. -15 researchers from national institutions are trained on policy–action research. -Sound research-based policy recommendations are used for promoting women’s writings. -Developing a feminist discourse within female political leadership. -Promotion of women’s rights. -Improved communication and coordination among various organisations. -More visibility for women’s organisations. -Joint meetings, common events, exchange of information and of events which take place. In addition to presenting the brain storming on any related issues concerned. -Strengthening institutional and human capacities to promote women's human rights and gender equality. -Support of MoWA and other women's organisations. |
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| <u>Kabul University Women’s Gender Studies Centre</u> | |
| Strategy towards R-P Nexus | Capacity-building of Kabul University Women’s Gender Studies Centre (GSI) |
| Research Research on violence against women and gender studies network to be expanded. Implementation delayed to 2009 because of resignation of Director of GSI | Policy Dialogue GSI to agree to general reporting principles required by UN agencies. Policy-oriented research |
| Results obtained | Improved research capacity and enhanced research-policy linkages, to strengthen policy formulation and implementation |

| <u>Women's/Gender Studies Network in Asia-Pacific</u> | |
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| Strategy towards R-P Nexus | Women's/Gender Studies Network in Asia-Pacific reactivated through meeting with presidents of Women's Universities in APA |
| Research Research Papers on impact of globalization, women's rights and gender equality | Policy Dialogue Meeting organized between researchers and decision-makers during UNESCO Gender Studies and Women's Research Conference 9-13 February 2009, Bangkok |
| Results obtained | Increased institutional and individual capacities for gender research, better understanding of the impact of contemporary challenges on women's rights. |

The Role of the State in Social Development (ref. 34 C/5 03019)

MOST priority theme in the Arab States

Strategy towards R-P Nexus

Based on commissioned research and regional consultations, two major axes:
 1. Assessment and strengthening social sciences research and teaching with a view to furthering cutting-edge policy research in the social development in the Arab region;
 2. Policy debate on the social development in the Arab region, based on dialogue

Both axes are developed in partnership with national, regional and international experts, research centres, universities and non-governmental organisations. Designing and implementing the activity with a participatory approach not only allows the most precise assessment of needs and aspirations on the grounds in each national context, but also provides by itself a venue for empowerment of those partners.

The activity involves intersectoral expertise from UNESCO, namely Education sector, and solicits for complementary expertise from UN sister agencies

Research

International reading committee jointly constituted with UNESCO and Institut Francais pour le Proche-Orient (IFPO) identified specific topics and sectoral studies to be explored:

Six papers and three regional research frameworks were developed by regional experts, relating to the following four sub-themes:

-Social citizenship and networking of vulnerable populations:

“Social justice in Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt”

“Forced migration and settlement of Iraqi refugees in neighboring countries”

“Role of NGOs supporting human rights advocacy for PLWHA (People living with HIV AIDS) in Sudan”

-Social ties, service provisions and urbanization

“Elderly care in Tunisia”

“Social care and women’s employability in Lebanon and in the Arab region”

“Electricity service distributions in the Mashrek sub-region”

Policy Dialogue

Implementation and support to regional meetings and conferences to discuss in depth challenges and opportunities for social development in national and regional contexts, gathering stakeholders from different horizons (Research communities, Ministries, Municipalities)

1) The 2nd regional forum of Ministers of Social Development

(November 2008, Amman) explored the challenges and opportunities for “Corporate Social Responsibility” in the Arab region.

2) UNESCO’s regional experts’ meeting on “**The Role of the State in Social development in the Arab Region**” will review innovative research approaches, policy practices and lessons learnt from 10-12 sectoral case studies on **Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, Algeria and Gulf region**. 35 regional stakeholders (Research communities, Ministries, UN agencies, Media, NGOs and Private Sector) will participate and the meeting will partner with IFPO, American University of Beirut and the Arab Association of Sociology (Beirut, October 2009)

3) Organized by the “Centre d’études et de documentation économiques,

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| <p>“Urban planning in Algeria” -Social responsibility of universities and private sectors “Corporate Social Responsibility in Saudi Arabia” Social integration and employment “School and work transition and young women’s employability in the Arab region” “Unemployment in Tunisia”</p> <p>30 policy papers were debated among national, regional and international social scientists to assess “the contribution of Anthropology Research to the social development and peace building in Sudan” in the last five decades. Organized by Khartoum University (October, 2008) and supported by MOST, the conference identified challenges and opportunities to improve the national research system in social sciences apt for social policy research.</p> | <p>juridiques et sociales (CEDEJ) in Cairo (May 2009) and supported by MOST, 30 regional experts from Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia participated in the regional roundtable on “Urban waste management”, to reflect on the role of various stakeholders (researchers, Ministries, Municipalities, Private Sector and Civil Society Organisations) and propose actions to policy-makers.</p> <p>4) The international conference on “Arab Feminisms from a critical perspective” (Lebanese Association for Women Researchers and regional partners, Beirut, October 2009) will assess Arab Feminisms against rapid transformation/globalization in the region. MOST will support the participation of 6 researchers coming from Arab States affected by conflict contexts, namely Iraq, Palestine, Sudan and Yemen, who will have an opportunity to exchange with experts from other Arab States (Egypt, Tunisia, Lebanon, UAE, Algeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait) and develop their international network with international scholars (USA, Japan, India, Pakistan, Turkey).</p> |
| <p>Results obtained</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased awareness among policy-makers in the Arab region on inter-linked social development issues related to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Social citizenship and networking of vulnerable populations; b) Social ties, service provisions and urbanization; c) Social responsibility of universities and private sectors; and, d) Social integration and employment. 2. Increased awareness among policy-makers in the region on the increasing need to create more enabling research environments for social scientists through research grants, networking and trainings. 3. Increased awareness among social scientists in the Arab region on inter-linked social development issues and approaches for policy research on social development. |

Sustainable Social Development in the Pacific SIDS (ref. 34 C/5 03019)

MOST priority focus on youth, gender and anti-doping

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| Strategy towards R-P Nexus | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Interactive and consultative multi-party policy development (Government, community, experts working together) -Facilitating workshops with youth representatives, NGOs and Government -Education on social development issues in schools |
| <p>Research</p> <p>Surveys and one-on-one interviews Think tanks and working groups</p> <p>Some issues related to the research include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodology – time and flexibility required • Data availability and quality an issue • Participation – capacity needs to be built in both communities and government <p>Sustainability at risk due to staff changes and internal political issues within organisations</p> | <p>Policy Dialogue</p> <p>Issues related to policy development include:</p> <p>Appropriate action to remedy low capacity of Government staff to develop, implement and monitor policy</p> <p>Targeted measures against entrenched attitudes on gender and youth</p> |
| Results obtained | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 national Youth policies completed (scheduled for 2009 but travel ceiling limitations may require this to be postponed to 2010) - Better focus on vulnerable youth in national youth policies (vulnerable youth think tank scheduled for Pacific Youth Festival in July 2009; gender sensitivity review of youth policies underway; research project on youth deportees underway) - 2 case studies on developing policy addressing gender inequality (Kiribati case study underway in partnership with Government of Kiribati, Kiribati National Women’s Council and UNIFEM; Vanuatu training completed with National Women’s Council and project currently being negotiated with Government of Vanuatu and UNIFEM) - 2 educational units on social development issues in the Pacific - gender and youth (to be developed 2009 after Education for Sustainable Development mapping exercise completed) - Improved capacity of NGOs to participate in policy development processes (training workshops with Vanuatu and Kiribati National Councils of Women completed; strategic planning exercise with Samoa Victims Support Group completed) - 2 ratifications of the International Convention Against Doping in Sports (Palau ratification completed, Papua-New Guinea and Tonga still required to resubmit instruments, and working with Vanuatu to progress ratification) |

Development of Youth Strategy - ASPAC

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| Strategy towards R-P Nexus | Development of Youth Strategy - ASPAC To outline how the nexus is to be addressed in coming biennia. | |
| Research Review of existing youth policies, support mechanisms and initiatives Issues related to the research include -Data availability and quality; -Responsiveness – low response rate from National Commissions, Governments and UNESCO offices -Size and diversity of region | Policy Dialogue Regular consultation with youth representatives and organisations; Regional workshop with policy-makers and agency representatives planned for July 2009 In the Pacific only – Pacific partners for youth development established with Governments and key agencies (Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Commonwealth Youth Programme, UN agencies, Red Cross, Pacific Youth Council) Issues related to policy development include: -Addressing low capacity of Government staff to develop, implement and monitor policy -Addressing entrenched attitudes on youth -Number of players active in youth development and the lack of coordination between efforts of these groups - Resourcing a key issue for implementation | |
| Results obtained | ASPAC component of UNESCO SHS Strategy adopted (data collection has been undertaken; consultations scheduled for July 2009) | |

| <u>Climate Change and Migration in Pacific SIDS</u> | |
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| Strategy towards R-P Nexus | Climate Change and Migration in Pacific SIDS May 2009 Workshop to provide preliminary assessment of state of knowledge, research needs and policy development. The outcomes from the workshop include recommendations relating to establishing a dialogue between researchers and policy-makers. |
| Research | Policy Dialogue |
| <p>Activities in this biennium to assess state –of knowledge. At this stage there has been little specific research on climate change and migration in the Pacific, though there is existing research on migration (within the Pacific and internationally) that is relevant. Research gaps and priorities have been identified to plan a programme of research in 2010-11.</p> <p>Issues related to the research include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Data availability and reliability -Political and sovereignty issues need to be tackled and may be sensitive | <p>Outcomes from the workshop will be introduced at a meeting of policy-makers in October 2009, commencing engagement with national Governments in terms of their information and policy needs.</p> <p>Some issues related to policy development include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low capacity of Government staff to develop, implement and monitor policy -Lack of engagement of Government in managing population issues <p>Within the Pacific, access to land will also be a significant issue</p> |
| Results obtained | Study on climate change-related migration in the Pacific completed (workshop to provide assessment of state –of knowledge completed; report pending) |

Sustainable Social Development in the Caribbean SIDS (ref. 34 C/5 03019)

MOST priority focus in the Caribbean SIDS: “Sustainable Development and Coastal Resources in Caribbean SIDS: Social Sciences Perspectives”

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| <p>Strategy towards R-P Nexus</p> | <p>Two distinct but related components: a) Research Programme, and b) policy-oriented outreach agenda.</p> <p><i>Obstacles</i> for policy making on sustainable development, in Caribbean SIDS: - Dissimilar capabilities at national levels for designing, implementing, controlling and evaluating strategies & policies - Diverse intensity & scope of interactions between UNESCO (and other UN agencies/international organisations) and national/local governments - Sustainable development (long term) vs. urgent “survival” priorities (i.e. high unemployment, inadequate food supply, energy costs, etc.) - Resource mobilization (domestic vs. foreign agendas)</p> <p><i>Favourable conditions</i> for reducing the existing research- policy gap in the area of management of coastal resources and sustainable development in the Caribbean: - Coastal resources recognized by policy-makers, scholars, and by the population at large as a critical factor in the economy, society, culture and politics of Caribbean SIDS (i.e. it is a “visible” and “popular” subject) - It is a mobilizing subject matter in the Caribbean (existence of grass- root political activism, academic interest, and a major issue in political discourse) - Coastal resources have the potential to act as a hub and entry point for further research and dialogue on social transformation themes such as gender and youth equity, social development, participation in decision making, migration and poverty. - Assertiveness of leading policy-research institutions on the topic, mainly within the international consortium of the system of the University of the West Indies (UWI)</p> |
| <p>Research The Research Program consisted of three components: a) Research Projects b) Network building c) Capacity-building (Training of junior researchers) Outputs: 1. Workshop on UNESCO Strategy for Caribbean SIDS. Kingston, 24 January 2008, attended by senior scholars participating in the</p> | <p>Policy Dialogue 1. International conference “Bridging the Gap between Research and Policy for Sustainable Development in Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS)”, held at the Sustainable Economic Development Unit (SEDU) of the Department of Economics, University of the West Indies with the support of the UNESCO Kingston Cluster Office for the Caribbean, May 27- 28, at the Faculty of Social Sciences Lounge, University of the West Indies, St Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago.</p> |

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| <p>Project.</p> <p>2. Regional Seminar on the Cost of Poverty (Kingston, March 2008), jointly prepared with the Institute of Social, Economic and Political Change (ISPEC), The University of the West Indies, and the Office of the Prime Minister of Jamaica. (March 2008).</p> <p>3. Support to research activities of Junior Professionals working under the guidance of Senior Scholars from different universities and research institutions from the area.</p> <p>4. Regularization of exchanges within the framework of the annual conference of the Caribbean Studies Association, the largest annual gathering of scholars of the region. 33rd annual Conference of the Caribbean Studies Association (CSA) held in San Andres Island, Colombia, from 26 to 30 May 2008.</p> <p>5. Design and management of a <u>web-based network</u> for diffusion of policy-oriented research results on themes of Sustainable Development of Caribbean SIDS; incorporated into the website of The Sustainable Economic Development Unit (SEDU) at the St. Augustine Campus of UWI, Trinidad & Tobago.</p> <p>6. Preparation of a book under the title of <i>The Shades of Blue: upgrading coastal resources for the sustainable development of the Caribbean SIDS. Perspectives from the Social and Human Sciences</i>. The book contains policy-oriented papers written by prestigious experts on themes of sustainable development in Caribbean SIDS. Manuscript already delivered. Planned date of publication: September 2009.</p> | <p>Conference agenda provided opportunity for tripartite discussion – public sector policy-makers, civil society representatives and researchers from academia. Secondary objective: to explore and reignite opportunities for collaboration between SEDU and other regional stakeholders working in the area of Sustainable Development. The conference received good media coverage and papers have been compiled in electronic format for dissemination.</p> <p>2. Actions developed in the context of the 34th Annual Conference of the Caribbean Studies Association (CSA) held in Kingston, Jamaica, from 1 to 5 June, 2009 aimed at highlighting the profile of the social science research – policy nexus during the event. These actions included one Panel and one Special Presentation, sponsored by the UNESCO Kingston Cluster Office for the Caribbean, incorporating scholars, policy-makers, representatives of civil society from different countries of the region, and UNESCO staff.</p> <p>3. <i>First Forum of Ministers Responsible for Social and Sustainable Development in the Caribbean</i> (planned for November 2009)</p> |
| <p>Results obtained</p> | <p>Production and dissemination of policy-oriented knowledge on sustainable development strengthened in academic institutions, particularly through <i>empirical and theoretical research and facilitation of interdisciplinary work on the most promising policies for Sustainable Economic Development in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) of the Caribbean</i>.</p> <p>Evidence-based concepts of sustainable development spread among the public and policy-making institutions at the national and regional levels.</p> <p>Implementation capacities of national governments improved in the field of policies for sustainable development.</p> <p>Member States better integrated in UNESCO’s SHS strategy for SIDS and more responsive to the Mauritius Strategy, the Barbados Programme of Action, and other relevant major United Nations actions contributing to the sustainable development of small islands development states, including the Millennium Development Goals.</p> |

Table 2 reports on the main outcomes of MOST's activities to achieve the following expected result established in the Approved Programme and Budget for 2008-2009 (34 C/5).

Reporting Criterion: SECOND EXPECTED RESULT for MLA 2 at the end of the biennium:
National research systems capacities enhanced for the formulation of policies on social development

Teaching and Training in the Social Sciences (ref. 34 C/5 03019, 03020)

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| <p>Strategy towards R-P Nexus</p> | <p>Specific teaching and training initiatives include conceptual and methodological up-grading in the different complex substance areas addressed under the FIRST EXPECTED RESULT (above). Summer schools are supported by researchers and professors in the field of social policies. Research projects carried out by the students are presented and discussed.</p> <p>MOST Awards for policy-relevant research are intended to be created in all regions.</p> <p>Particular attention is paid to policy relevance and the implications for research of the science-policy nexus. Active UNESCO Chairs in areas such as migration, urban development and gender equality are rendering students and young researchers more literate in terms of the research-policy nexus, through their gradual involvement in and direct exposure to structured stakeholder debate at national level.</p> <p>Starting targeted cooperation with academies of public administration</p> |
| <p>Research</p> <p>Training of junior professionals: Summer Schools attract young professionals coming from governments, NGOs, research centres and universities under the guidance of Senior Scholars.</p> <p>-The bi-annual joint ISSC-MOST Summer School at Sofia, Bulgaria again brought together an international sample of graduate students and young scholars focusing on conceptual and methodological implications of the Social Science-Policy linkages (3-6 September 2009)</p> <p>-The LAC-MOST Summer School held in the Dominican Republic in September 2009 trained 20 young professionals (from government, NGOs, research centres and universities) in the field of the research-policy nexus, with a special focus on youth.</p> | <p>Policy Dialogue</p> <p>Universities have been key actors in capitalizing on the convening power of international organisations and turning their cooperation with UN programmes such as MOST into broad-ranging national consultations. A salient example is the "Dialogue Forum on Social Policies in Southeast Asia: "Probing the Social Science-Policy Nexus" that took place in Bangkok, from 20-22 August 2008. The Forum was initiated by Chulalongkorn University's Social Research Institute. As a cooperative undertaking sponsored by the Thai NATCOM and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, it provided a platform for fruitful dialogue between high-level researchers and policy-makers from Southeast Asia and South-Asia.</p> <p>UNESCO Chairs as conveners of multi-stakeholder fora (e.g.: Venice,</p> |

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| <p>New UNESCO Chairs launched and professional training (e.g. network for city professionals) further strengthened.</p> | <p>spring 2009)</p> |
| <p>MOST Awards are incentives for young researchers aimed at strengthening their policy awareness and at facilitating the emergence of a culture of inter-professional cooperation.</p> <p>Young scholars in Indonesia have been encouraged to bridge the gap between their research activity and policy making by competing for the MOST-LIPI Award set out by MOST and coordinated by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences.</p> | <p>The Argentinean Ministry of Social Development created a MOST Award entitled “Mothers and Grandmothers of Plaza de Mayo“ for the best doctoral thesis using participatory action – research methodology and <u>providing useful policy recommendations</u>. The process of selecting the best thesis 2009 has successfully completed its first rounds in Latin America.</p> |
| <p>Results obtained</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Junior Professionals trained in the relationship between social sciences and public policies. - Training courses for the Officers of Ministries through the virtual network of CLACSO. - Improved implementation capacities of national governments in the field of social development. - Database and researchers made available to Ministries of Social Development and NGOs in the region. -Publication of the main Summer School lectures and the best research projects. -Identification of research themes left unattended and consequent action. -International networks working on societal issues strengthened and improved impact of the social sciences at national level. -Strengthened nexus culture through ascertained sustainable links between universities, policy-makers and civil society; capitalizing on the university as the institution training all of them. -Enhanced contact between government bodies and universities. -Strengthened opportunities for debate on research results and policy options; as well as for democratic validation of policy proposals at the national level. |

Institutional Capacity-building in the Social Sciences (ref. 34 C/5, 03019, 03020)

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| Strategy towards R-P Nexus | <p>Close cooperation with and support of the International Social Science Council, to (quote from UNESCO–ISSC framework agreement) “carry out activities aimed at advancing and strengthening the social sciences in all parts of the world – nationally and regionally, as well as across national and regional boundaries – and ensuring their quality, utilization/application and relevance to the problems of human kind. Such activities will include the regular production of a World Social Science Report”.</p> <p>Close cooperation with regional social science councils, research bodies of governmental development agencies and national research entities</p> |
| <p>Research</p> <p>Within the new 6-years Framework Agreement signed between UNESCO and the International Social Science Council (ISSC), emphasis has been placed on strengthening national research systems and advancing the social sciences, thus enhancing evidence-based policy making.</p> <p>For the World Social Science Report to be published in May 2010, (UNESCO Publishing), the ISSC has solicited 80 social science research papers.</p> <p>The World Social Science Report will cover the following chapters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The State of the World: what does the world have in mind? 2. Geography of social science: institutional aspects by region 3. Divides, hegemonies and connections 4. Homogenization trends and contesting the hegemonies 5. International competition in the new knowledge society 6. Divides and bridges between disciplines 7. Social sciences and society 8. Conclusions and possible future lines of action. | <p>Policy Dialogue</p> <p>ISSC convened a World Social Science Forum from 10-12 May 2009 at Bergen, Norway. It was attended by about 800 participants, mostly representatives from research councils, individual researchers but also the Minister of Higher Education and Research (Norway), the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs (Norway) as well as the Ministers of Social Development from Jordan and South Africa.</p> <p>The target audience for the World Social Science Report includes research councils and national scientific academies, permanent delegations, national commissions and decision-makers at national level.</p> |
| Results obtained | <p>Strengthened and complementary interaction between MOST and ISSC under the 2008-2013 Framework Agreement;</p> <p>World Social Science Forum convened;</p> <p>World Social Science Report coming forth in early 2010;</p> <p>Joint MOST-ISSC Summer School organized.</p> |

“Rethinking Latin America Project” (ref. 34 C/503019)

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| <p>Strategy towards R-P Nexus</p> | <p>The project is coordinated by FLACSO (Latin-American and Caribbean Faculty of Social Sciences) and involves a large group of leading academics in the region. A key objective of the project is the outreach to the Forum of Ministers of Social Development which it intends to serve as a think tank.</p> <p>Objectives :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -a medium and long term analysis of the current social, economic and political situation in the region within the international context; -prospecting possible future scenarios in the global economy and their likely impact on social policies; - providing academic research and policy input to policy-makers; -proposing alternative policies for social development |
| <p>Research</p> <p>The project promotes seminars with the participation of scholars and policy-makers from different levels of government. As part of the project, a network has been created to get the people more involved in different sectors of society and the academic community.</p> <p>The network is an important tool to reinforce the dialogue between scholars, policy-makers and NGOs in the region.</p> | <p>Policy Dialogue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Successfully served the Forum of Ministers of Social Development of Latin America, through a strategic analysis on social development and its perspectives in the current international framework. -Reinforced the social sciences and policy nexus with the participation of the academic community in direct dialogue with policy-makers and NGOs. |
| <p>Results obtained</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publications: <p>Paper 1: state of the art on current interpretations of LAC situation and discussion of alternative models for social development.</p> <p>Paper 2: critical variables and fundamental factors for the construction of alternative strategies for social development.</p> <p>Paper 3: perspective and challenges in the international system for the social development in Latin America. Integrate the Member States of Latin America better in SHS UNESCO’s strategy on social sciences and policies nexus, in the field of social development.</p> <p>Reinforced the social sciences and policy nexus in the field of social development with the participation of the academic community in direct dialogue with policy-makers and NGOs in Latin America.</p> |

Theoretical and methodological reflection on Research-Policy linkages (ref. 34 C/5, 03013, 03019)

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| <p>Strategy towards R-P Nexus</p> | <p>Considering both poles of the research-policy nexus, this activity is inscribed in a medium-term perspective (6 years) with partial short-term results New and alternative approaches are studied; current practices are taken stock of; programmes and patterns of synergy are analyzed in different cultural contexts; and methodological tools are developed with a view to improving the use of social science research by decision-making bodies. Finally, studies of the impact of research on policy formulation brings all actors together; with recommendations for enhanced usability in concerned countries.</p> |
| <p>Research</p> <p>- The theoretical and methodological approach is driven by an applicational aim. To prevent functional/mechanic/instrumental approaches, the R/P-L concept is critically problematized. The entire R-P issue is addressed also through an institutional analysis which will let us know “how we know” in terms of actors and organisational logic.</p> <p>The research work was done by successive approximations. 16 working months were divided into 3 stages: The exploratory stage included gathering of information, screening of the material and actors, contacts with authors and first interpretative hypothesis. On this basis, we conducted more detailed reviews of 12 books and some 50 papers and articles (both published and unpublished), as well as on the analysis of some 300 IFSP internal documents (workshop proposals, workshop records, thematic interim reports, concept papers, final report, official speeches, and internal reports in Spanish, English and French).</p> <p>The second step was analytical while continuing gathering information along with internal meetings for discussion.</p> <p>The final phase included the final analysis and deeper discussions</p> | <p>Policy Dialogue</p> <p>Based on a sufficiently large number of workshops organized during the MOST International Forum on the Social Science Policy Nexus held in 2006 at Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Rosario and Montevideo, the intellectual harvest from about 1/3 of the 98 workshops provided a critical mass of thorough and interesting research papers, articles, reports and books giving a clear insight into different theoretical and methodological issues of the nexus, and thus providing a thorough basis to carry out our theoretical reflection</p> <p>Selection according to themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Global Issues and Dynamics: 10/26 workshops and 7 publications (containing one or several papers each) ▪ Social Policies: 13/36 workshops and 6 written works were identified ▪ Population and Migration: 2/15 workshops and 1 publication ▪ Urban Policies and Decentralization: 5/14 workshops and 3 documents ▪ Social Dimension of Regional Integration: 4/7 workshops and 2 publications were identified <p>Selection according to actors: The following nature of institutions and actors were identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1/3 belong to International Organisations ▪ 1/3 belong to research institutes, universities, think tanks and professional bodies ▪ 1/3 governmental institutions |

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| <p>and a consultation with the members of the MOST/Scientific Advisory committee (SAC)</p> <p>- The endeavor is focused on dissemination and sharing of this knowledge through publications.</p> <p>- During the first biennium (2008-2009), the main purpose was to systematize and disseminate the outcomes from the International Forum on the Social Science-Policy Nexus (capturing data followed by analytical and methodological work). In addition, 3 activities are accomplished:</p> <p>a) Literature review and empirical analysis of case studies b) Enriching the MOST Policy Papers series with new publications and the drafting of policy briefs c) Launching a UNESCO/ MOST book series on P-R/L with at least 3 books/year</p> | |
| <p>Results obtained</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lessons drawn on Policy-Research links from IFSP: Report & Publication: "Mapping out the Research-Policy Nexus. The IFSP Highlights" (110p) 2. Elements for an overall analytical frame established (State of the art): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. MOST Policy Paper N° 18 on Evidence-based policy (A critical review of some international programmes on relationships between social science research and policy making) (50p) 2.2. MOST Policy Paper N° 19 « Stratégies de politique sociale et leçons de l'ajustement structurel : Retour sur l'expérience argentine dans l'horizon latino-américain » (60p) 2.3. Annotated bibliography of English published literature 2.4. Annotated bibliography of Spanish published literature 2.5. 24 policy briefs integrated into MOST Online Policy Research Tool 2.6 Preparation of a UNESCO/ MOST book series on P-R/L (see flyer) |

MOST Online Policy Research Tool (ref. 34 C/5 03019, 03020)

Strategy towards R-P Nexus

The Online Policy Research Tool of MOST is facilitating online access to policy-relevant information by at the same time comparing research findings drawn from a variety of sources. Users are to obtain customized replies to their trans-disciplinary questions, modelled on classic legislative research services and delivered in an interactive one-stop shop. Tool principles and functionality are derived from the analysis of 10 major knowledge management systems in the area of international development, based on MIT research carried out by the MOST SAC President, Prof. Nazli Choucri.

MOST Thematic Collections on the MOST Tool Website are to be open-access resources, freely available to be copied, modified and redistributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Licence. They are to answer questions relating to social development relevant to policy-makers, their technical advisers, research institutions, researchers and the agencies that fund them.

See also document **MOST Policy Research Tool: Project Summary, Status and Outline of Future Steps**
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001837/183763e.pdf>
 SHS-09/CONF.203/9a of the documentation for 9th MOST IGC session

Research

The Tool's innovative knowledge networking methodology is based on the crossing of a policy analysis frame – a generic template for all documents ("Policy Briefs") - with a thematic analysis frame – a so-called "domain knowledge model" describing each document according to domain-specific criteria. The generic template is designed according to the cognitive profile of a decision-maker, while the domain-sensitive criteria of thematic analysis frame are developed by specialists in the given thematic area, on the basis of literature review.

The first thematic collection in the tool was launched in 2007, in close cooperation with UNESCO's Forum on Higher Education, Research and Knowledge. This pilot collection meanwhile is holding a hundred of policy briefs.

Five new thematic collections of policy briefs have been developed and integrated into the tool over 2008/09:

- "Building linkages between social science research and

Policy Dialogue

The Tool project strives to provide a vibrant interface between researchers and policy-makers with a view to improving the policy relevance and quality of social science research as well as the timely availability of scientific evidence. This vibrant interface increases the chances of successful uptake of available high-quality scientific evidence, for improved policy making and policy implementation.

The Online Tool is especially well placed to be used for national consultations on burning societal problems. It is indeed conceived to enhance cooperation between researchers and international organisations such as UNESCO, by at the same time extracting, comparing and disseminating targeted results to different user groups.

The tool holds enormous potential to revive and redefine cooperation between MOST and its national constituencies.

It also is an instrument to directly cater sub-regional and regional

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| <p>policy” (ongoing MOST theoretical and methodological research);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Experiences in the strengthening of socio-economic capacities through Human Rights to eliminate poverty” (produced with UNESCO’s Human Rights and Gender Division); • “Analyses and proposals of measures to combat violence against women based on Human Rights” (produced with UNESCO’s Human Rights and Gender Division); • “Experiences in the prevention of organized youth violence in Latin America” (drawn on a special project including 4 Central-American countries); • “Regional Integration” (under a cooperation agreement with the United Nations University’s Comparative Regional Integration Studies Unit); <p>Furthermore, the MOST “Conference Reporting System” (a real-time reporting procedure based on the Tool’s underlying methodology) was successfully adapted in 2008 for the African Regional Conference on Research for Health (June 2008) and the “Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health” (Bamako, Mali, November 2008), a global initiative involving WHO, UNESCO, the World Bank, the Council on Health Research for Development and various governments.</p> | <p>research results to the MOST Ministerial Fora of Social Development.</p> <p>Ideally, research results that have been checked upon for their scientific rigour and quality (peer review) and eventually will be transformed into policy briefs should be validated by national and sub-regional/regional consultations.</p> <p>The tool would then be in a position to provide policy-makers with research results that have stood the quality test of peer review and eventually the reality test of political relevance, through being discussed and validated/invalidated by practitioners and stakeholders concerned, in the true sense of democratic governance and transparency.</p> |
| <p>Results obtained</p> | <p>Spontaneous reactions on the overall project have been very encouraging - from UNESCO Member States and partners, from UN agencies and from various other organisms (including regional research networks, governments, national research agencies and policy units, NGOs) and individuals. Cooperation proposals received from UNESCO’s Man and the Biosphere Programme, UNU, OECD, CLACSO¹, Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI)</p> <p>The inter-agency programme on Tropical Disease Research has adapted the MOST tool methodology and</p> |

¹ Centro Latino Americano de Ciencias Sociales

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| | <p>appointed the MOST Secretary as a member of its Scientific Advisory Committee. Knowledge Repository of the MOST Online Tool is holding altogether 250 policy briefs clustered in 6 thematic collections. The MOST Real Time Conference Reporting System has been co-opted for and successfully implemented at two major interagency events: the African Regional Conference on Research for Health (June 2008) and the “Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health” (Bamako, Mali November 2008).</p> |
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Guidelines for MOST National Liaison Committees (ref. 34 C/5, 03019)

Strategy towards R-P Nexus

Elaborate guidelines in order to promote the creation and functioning of MOST National Committees which aim at strengthening the research-policy nexus at the national level.

See also substantive Guidelines document: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001838/183820e.pdf> SHS-09/CONF.203/8a of the documentation for 9th MOST IGC session

Research

The MOST National Committees aim at increasing the impact of the social sciences at the national and regional levels by agenda setting; facilitating the creation of research networks; and promoting policy-oriented research.

Policy Dialogue

The MOST National Committees aim at promoting continuous dialogue between policy-makers, social scientists and civil society by facilitating platforms of dialogue; and by facilitating debate on policy options concerning national priorities.

Results obtained

- Improved impact of the social sciences at national level.
- Strengthened opportunities for continuous dialogue among policy-makers, researchers and civil society.
- Strengthened opportunities for debate on research results and policy options; as well as for validation of policy briefs at the national level.

Forum of Ministers of Social Development (ref. 34 C/5, 03020)

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| <p>Strategy towards R-P Nexus</p> | <p>Creating better conditions for a direct dialogue between academics and policy-makers through the identification of a common agenda and the development of specific projects relevant to the decision-making process. Enhance the involvement of national, sub-regional and international research communities with policy-makers, in order to build solid research-policy linkages in the different sub-regions and regions, as well as across regions. Executive Secretaries of regional social science organisations, such as e.g. FLACSO and CLACSO, are to be systematically involved in Ministerial Fora. The main theme of the Ministerial Gatherings is “Social policies in the context of international crisis”.</p> |
| <p>Research</p> <p>For each Forum of Ministers (2008/09), focused research has been prepared and presented to the ministers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -three research papers on solidarity and social development, -research about public information, -corporate social responsibility, -ageing issues, - impact of the financial crisis on social welfare -Research Paper on social policies in times of economic crisis in South Asia (to be prepared by IDRC 2009) <p>Revitalization of the Indian Social Science contribution to SHS activities by participation and contribution in the national seminar, organized by the Institute of Social and Economic Change (July 2008), a meeting of the United Nations Interagency Group on Social Inclusion, with participation of Indian Council of Social Science Research(ICSSR) and IDRC, several meetings held at the ICSSR. Research Paper on Social Sciences in India, prepared by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (March 2008).</p> <p>A key objective of the “Rethinking Latin America” Project (with FLACSO) is to present to the Forum of Ministers a medium and long term analysis on the current situation in the region embedded in the international context, the possible future scenarios in the global</p> | <p>Policy Dialogue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 2nd Forum of Ministers of Social Development from South Asia met on 5 and 6 March 2008 in New Delhi, India. - The 2nd Forum of Ministers of Social Development for the ECOWAS countries met on 25 and 26 September 2008, Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire - The 1st Forum for the Ministers responsible for Social Development of the East African Community, was organized by the EAC, in association with MOST, from 15 to 19 September 2008, in Kigali, Rwanda. -The 1st Forum of Ministers of Social Development for the entire Arab Region took place in Amman, from 12 to 13 November 2008 -The 7th Forum of Ministers of Social Development for Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the Government of Ecuador and MOST, took place in Quito, Ecuador, from 27 to 29 August 2009, with the support of UNICEF. <p>Forth-coming in 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The 1st Forum of Ministers of Social Development from the Caribbean will take place in cooperation with CARICOM at the next meeting of its Council of Human and Social Development (COHSOD) in November 2009. <p>MOST dialogue events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -MOST organized a side event with policy-makers and researchers in the |

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| <p>economy and its likely impact on social policies and various alternatives for the strengthening of strategies of social development.</p> | <p>context of the Commission for Social Development, UN, New York, 2008.</p> <p>-MOST participated in, and contributed to the first session of the AU Conference of Ministers in charge of Social Development “Towards a Sustainable Social Development Agenda for Africa”, Windhoek, Namibia, 27 – 31 October 2008, which adopted the African Social Policy Framework for Africa, the Windhoek Declaration and the African Common Position on Social Integration.</p> <p>-MOST organized a series of 3 multi-stakeholder dialogues on the impact of the financial crisis on social development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) First MOST Round Table (parallel event) at the World Social Science Forum, Bergen, 12 May 2009, involving several ministers and researchers; 2) The impact of the global financial crisis on social policies in Latin America was the overall theme of the 7th Forum of Ministers of Social Development for Latin America and the Caribbean (Quito, August 2009); 3) The 9th session of the MOST Intergovernmental Council played its role as an inter-regional and international policy space by organizing a substance dialogue on national and international responses to the crisis (29 September 2009) |
| <p>Results obtained</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revitalized relationship between those responsible for social policies in the region and researchers - A break-through for a sustainable nexus culture achieved during the 7th Forum of Ministers of Social Development in Latin America (Quito 2009) which endorsed systematic involvement of researchers and NGOs. - Common agenda set between academic researchers and policy-makers, to feed scientific evidence into social policies. - Production and dissemination of policy-oriented knowledge on strategies of social development in Sub-Regions. - Training courses for the Officers of Ministries through the virtual network of CLACSO. - Improved implementation capacities of national governments in the field of social development. - Database and researchers available to Ministries of Social Development and NGOs in different regions. - Promotion of policy dialogue and enhanced capacities in the formulation of social policies through a ministerial platform of exchange. - Facilitation mechanism for horizontal cooperation and exchange of best practices. - MOST is increasingly contributing to fostering policy responses aimed at mitigating the negative social consequences of the financial crisis. |

Sub-Regional Dialogue Forum on Social Policies in Southeast Asia: “Probing the Social Sciences-Policy Nexus”

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| <p>Strategy towards R-P Nexus</p> | <p>Following the MOST International Forum on the Social Science-Policy Nexus held in Argentina and Uruguay in 2006, the Social Research Institute of Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand, with the support of the Thai National Commission for UNESCO, the National Research Committee of the Thai Sociology and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security of Thailand co-hosted together with MOST the above Forum. The specific Forum objectives revolved around the strengthening of dialogue platforms between social scientists and policy-makers in participating countries; the related strengthening of international social research networks and academic cooperation in the region; and the exchange on and sharing of experiences in the design of social policy and management of social transformations.</p> <p>The overall objective is the creation of a Southeast Asian Forum on Social Policies, bringing together on a regular basis the Ministers of Social Development of the Sub-Region as well as representatives from academia, NGOs and business.</p> |
| <p>Research</p> <p>Research papers and draft materials for university classes and research on social dimensions of globalization and the challenges of decent work have been gathered and reviewed through national preparatory meetings in selected countries, including Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines. Sub-Regional factors impacting social science research, availability of state-of-the-art research results and their use; as well as the specific conditions of social policy making in Southeast Asia were also studied. New roles of the social scientists as well as new modes of communicating results were explored, with a view to strengthening horizontal cooperation and identifying opportunities.</p> | <p>Policy Dialogue</p> <p>The science-policy nexus was embodied through academic and high-level government representatives from China, India, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam, Thailand and South Africa.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meetings organized between researchers and policy- and decision-makers to discuss key areas to address in the policy forum with Ministers. 2. Participation in several regional meetings including the Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (AASREC) to bring together regional networks and efforts. 3. Proposal made to Thailand to host a Ministerial Forum in 2009 (prior to scheduled forum in 2010 in Brunei) has been made. |
| <p>Results obtained</p> | <p>Strengthened Nexus culture to ensure closer and more systematic links between research and policy, with a view to informing social policy formulation.</p> <p>Important substance contributors identified and working groups of multiple stakeholders composed.</p> <p>The “probing” issue (see title) equaled the finding of a workable forum mode for multiple stakeholders, given the social climate of the sub-region.</p> <p>The meeting substantially advanced the ongoing consultation and research to identify and prepare topics for the future Ministerial Forum in Southeast Asia and for national policy nexus style meetings.</p> |

Please refer to the MOST website for more information: www.unesco.org/shs/most

**Annex: MP III - SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES MLA2 –
Budget 2008/2009**

| Element Type | Unit/ Office | Heading | Officer | Budget Approved | | |
|---|-----------------|---|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | | 2008 | 2009 | Total |
| Major Programme | | III. Social and human sciences | SANE | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Biennial Sectoral Priority | | III.2. Strengthening national and regional research systems in order to provide policy- oriented research on social and ethical issues | | 2 126 600 | 1 761 500 | 3 888 100 |
| | | | 432000000 | 2 126 600 | 1 761 500 | 3 888 100 |
| MLA 2 | | III.2.1. Enhancing research-policy linkages in the field of social development | IWAMOTO | 2126600 | 1 761 500 | 3 888 100 |
| 4322100000 | HQS | Headquarters | IWAMOTO | 1 216 600 | 1 055 000 | 2 271 600 |
| 4322100001 | GED | Socioeconomic empowerment/gender studies | SMITH (Ms) | 53 800 | 53 800 | 107 600 |
| 4322100002 | GED | Violence against women | SMITH (Ms) | 75 000 | 0 | 75 000 |
| 4322309004 | GED | Palestinian women's center | SMITH (Ms) | 70 000 | 70 000 | 140 000 |
| 4322105003 | PCS | Theoretical reflection | SOLINIS | 35 000 | 35 000 | 70 000 |
| 4322100004 | PCS | MOST Statutory meetings | VON FURSTENBERG (Ms) | 70 000 | 70 000 | 140 000 |
| 4322100005 | PCS | MOST National Liaison Committees Brochure | TASH (Ms) | 18 000 | 2 000 | 20 000 |
| 4322100006 | PCS | Country audit including funds raising | TASH (Ms) | 10 000 | 30 000 | 40 000 |
| 4322101007 | PCS | MOST Online Research Policy Tool | VON FURSTENBERG (Ms) | 40 000 | 40 000 | 80 000 |
| 4322100008 | PCS | MOST regional fora of ministers - coordination | GOLDEN (Ms) | 15 000 | 15 000 | 30 000 |

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| 4322105009 | PCS | ISSC | IWAMOTO | 225 000 | 225 000 | 450 000 |
| 4322100010 | PCS | ISSJ | CROWLEY | 100 000 | 75 000 | 175 000 |
| 4322100011 | PCS | Developpement conceptuel | AIT-OUGAHIA, Ferial | 33 300 | 33 300 | 66 600 |
| 4322101012 | PCS | Synthèse des CCT et small grants | TEKAYA (Ms) | 33 300 | 33 400 | 66 700 |
| 4322100013 | PCS | Appui UEMOA | TEKAYA (Ms) | 33 300 | 33 400 | 66 700 |
| 4322100015 | MIG | Regional agreements on migration | DE GUCHTENAIRE | 54 400 | 35 000 | 89 400 |
| 4322180016 | MIG | African migration | DE GUCHTENAIRE | 20 000 | 20 000 | 40 000 |
| 4322100017 | MIG | Observatories&chairs urban policies | COLIN (Ms) | 40 000 | 20 000 | 60 000 |
| 4322100018 | MIG | Social integration of migrants | COLIN (Ms) | 35 000 | 15 000 | 50 000 |
| 4322100019 | MIG | Migrants rights | PECOUD | 25 000 | 25 000 | 50 000 |
| 4322100028 | YTH | Strategy development | IWAMOTO | 10 000 | 5 000 | 15 000 |
| 4322100029 | YTH | Consultations and pilot studies/projects | IWAMOTO | 16 300 | 15 000 | 31 300 |
| 4322100030 | UNR | UN Common country exercises (BSP) | BSP | 21 000 | 21 000 | 42 000 |
| 4322100031 | SIT | SITA | BB | 56 000 | 56 000 | 112 000 |
| 4322100032 | HQC | Common Charges | BB | 45 900 | 45 900 | 91 800 |
| 4322100033 | PUB | Communication, information and publication (CIP) | BRUNO-CAPVERT (Ms) | 46 500 | 46 400 | 92 900 |
| 4322100034 | POC | Programme operating costs | SANE | 34 800 | 34 800 | 69 600 |
| 4322200000 | AFR | Africa | | 337 500 | 265 000 | 602 500 |
| 4322280001 | ACR | ACR MOST Priority Theme Reg. Integration | SANE | 100 000 | 100 000 | 200 000 |
| 4322280002 | ACR | African migration | GUISSE | 40 000 | 40 000 | 80 000 |
| 4322280003 | ACR | Regional agreement on migration ECOWAS | GUISSE | 10 000 | 10 000 | 20 000 |
| 4322280008 | ACR | ECOWAS Forum | GUISSE | 25 000 | 20 000 | 45 000 |
| 4322280011 | BAM | Development of strategy - Youth | DIR BAM | 5 000 | 5 000 | 10 000 |
| 4322209004 | BUJ | Great Lakes Center | SMITH/MATURURU | 100 000 | 50 000 | 150 000 |
| 4322260005 | BUJ | Women in the Great Lakes | MATUTURU (Ms) | 10 000 | 10 000 | 20 000 |

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| 4322280007 | NAI | Social Forum East and Southern Africa | NKINYANGI | 25 000 | 20 000 | 45 000 |
| 4322280009 | NAI | Regional agreements on migration SADC | NKINYANGI | 10 000 | 10 000 | 20 000 |
| 4322280010 | NAI | Development of strategy - Youth | NKINYANGI | 12 500 | | 12 500 |
| 4322300000 | ARS | Arab States | | 138 000 | 55 000 | 193 000 |
| 4322300001 | AMN | AMN Arab Social Forum | HAQUE (Ms) | 35 000 | 15 000 | 50 000 |
| 4322300002 | BEI | BEI Research MOST Priority Theme | SUGITA (Ms) | 40 000 | 40 000 | 80 000 |
| 4322300005 | BEI | Development of strategy - Youth | SUGITA (Ms) | 12 500 | | 12 500 |
| 4322300003 | RAB | Women in the judiciary and political participation | SAAD-ZOY (Ms) | 50 500 | 0 | 50 500 |
| 4322400000 | APC | Asia/Pacific | | 207 000 | 182 500 | 389 500 |
| 4322440001 | API | API MOST Priority SIDS Pacific | VIZE (Ms) | 35 000 | 35 000 | 70 000 |
| 4322400002 | API | Regional agreements on migration ASEAN | VIZE (Ms) | 10 000 | 10 000 | 20 000 |
| 43224000012 | API | Development of strategy - Youth | VIZE (Ms) | 12 500 | | 12 500 |
| 4322400003 | ATA | Migrants' Rights in Central Asia | KENNEDY (Ms) | 15 000 | 15 000 | 30 000 |
| 4322400011 | ATA | Regional agreements on migration CIS/Eurasia | KENNEDY (Ms) | 10 000 | 10 000 | 20 000 |
| 4322400004 | BEJ | Violence against women | AOSHIMA | 15 000 | 15 000 | 30 000 |
| 4322400005 | BEJ | Urban inclusive polices | AOSHIMA | 11 500 | 8 500 | 20 000 |
| 4322400006 | BGK | Research in socioeconomic rights & Forum | MACER | 30 000 | 30 000 | 60 000 |
| 4322409007 | BGK | Capacity building - University of Kabul | MACER | 10 000 | 10 000 | 20 000 |
| 4322400008 | BGK | BGK South-East Asia Social Development Forum | MACER | 25 000 | 20 000 | 45 000 |
| 4322400009 | JAK | MOST young researchers contest | DIR JAK | 5 000 | 5 000 | 10 000 |
| 4322400010 | NDL | NDL South-Asia Social Forum | FAETANINI (Ms) | 15 000 | 10 000 | 25 000 |
| 4322400011 | NDL | Social integration of migrants | FAETANINI (Ms) | 13 000 | 14 000 | 27 000 |
| 4322500000 | EUR | Europe | | 40 000 | 14 000 | 54 000 |
| 4322500001 | MOS | Women's political participation | BADARCH | 20 000 | 10 000 | 30 000 |
| 4322500002 | MOS | Regional agreements on migration in CIS | BADARCH | 20 000 | 4 000 | 24 000 |

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|-------------------|------------|---|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 4322600000 | LAC | Latin America and Caribbean | | 187 500 | 190 000 | 377 500 |
| 4322600001 | HAV | MOST Thematic research (José Martí) | DIR HAV | 5 000 | 20 000 | 25 000 |
| 4322600002 | KNG | KNG Caribbean Social Forum | BOAFO | 15 000 | 15 000 | 30 000 |
| 4322640003 | KNG | KNG MOST Priority SIDS Caribbean | BOAFO | 35 000 | 35 000 | 70 000 |
| 4322611004 | MTD | MOST Rethinking Latin America | CARANZA | 40 000 | 53 000 | 93 000 |
| 4322600005 | MTD | Social Forum Latin America | CARANZA | 35 000 | 35 000 | 70 000 |
| 4322600006 | MTD | Regional agreements on migration MERCOSUR | CARANZA | 10 000 | 10 000 | 20 000 |
| 4322600008 | MTD | Development of strategy - Youth San José-Costa Rica Office Research MOST | CARANZA | 12 500 | | 12 500 |
| 4322600007 | MXC | Priority Poverty | ESCOTTO-QUESADA (Ms) | 35 000 | 22 000 | 57 000 |