About UNRISD:
60 Years of Research for Social Change

Presented by:
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Our mission

- UNRISD is an independent, autonomous United Nations institute
- Research and policy analysis on urgent social development challenges of concern to the UN system and its member states.
- Ensure that social equity, inclusion and justice are central to development thinking, policy and practice.

Our priority concerns

- Inequalities
- Intersectionality
- Justice
- New eco-social contracts
- Social development
- Gender
- Low-carbon transitions
- Resilience
- Climate justice
- Migration
- Social policy
- Social and solidarity economy
- Economy of care
- Capacity development
- Alternative economies
- Measurement and indicators

What we do

- Transformative research
- Global South expertise
- Convening power
- Policy relevance
UNRISD at 60: Thought leader, agenda setter across the decades

1960s
Pioneering Social and Human Indicators of Development

1970s
Exploring the Social and Political Dynamics of Modernization

1980s
Promoting a Holistic and Multidisciplinary Approach to Social Development

1990s
Anticipating the Social Effects of Globalization

2000s
Taking Global Responsibility for Social Development

2010s
From Crisis and Uncertainty to the Promise of Transformative Change

2020s
Overcoming Inequalities: Towards a New Eco-Social Contract
How we do it

- Transformative Social Policy
- Gender Justice and Development
- Alternative Economies for Transformation
- Environmental and Climate Justice
- Translating Research into Policy and Practice

UNRISD IN NUMBERS

- **388** Network members *55% women*
- **54** Countries represented *40% from global South*
- **144** Research outputs *94% relevant for LIOs/LDCs*
- **210** Interdisciplinary events *58k publication downloads*
- **210** Invited speakers *46% from global South* *97% with UN, civil society or multi-sectoral partner*

Data from 2022
Transformative Social Policy

Promoting universal social policy as a human right and driving force for sustainable development.

Our priority concerns
- Equality and social justice
- Inclusive and sustainable development
- Migration for equality and development
- Social protection and social services for all
- Fair fiscal contracts
Alternative
Economies for
Transformation

Building economic alternatives for an egalitarian and sustainable future.
Gender Justice and Development

Shaping just gender outcomes in institutions, policies, and political and social life.

Our priority concerns:
- Economy of care
- Gender justice
- Feminist foreign policy
- Care and work
- Intersectionality
- Masculinities
Environmental and Climate Justice

Assessing and addressing environmental and climate change in terms of distributive and procedural justice.

Our priority concerns

- Climate change mitigation
- Equity
- Just transition
- Resilience
- Transformation
Translating Research into Policy and Practice

Strengthening the research-policy nexus through partnerships and capacity building.

Our priority concerns

- Eco-social contract
- Inequality
- Knowledge sharing
- Research uptake
- Capacity development
Working at UNRISD

**Junior Consultancies**
Offered to professionals who are at the beginning of their career, often hired to provide additional capacity during peak periods.

**Research Analysts**
Are integral members of UNRISD’s research teams.

**Visiting Fellowships programme**
Intended for scholars wishing to benefit from UNRISD knowledge and network.

**Associate Experts (JPOs)**
Recruited under bilateral agreements between the UN and donor countries.
The creation of UNRISD

1 August, 1963
UNRISD was the inspiration of two intellectual giants of the United Nations: Nobel laureates Jan Tinbergen and Gunnar Myrdal.

For six decades, UNRISD has worked to keep the vision of its founders alive. The Institute has expanded the ideas of social development, taking on more radical issues, often challenging the discourse of powerful actors, playing “David with the Goliaths of international development”.

Jan Tinbergen
Dutch economist and the first Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 1969.

Gunnar Myrdal
Swedish economist and sociologist. In 1974, he received the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences.
Social development

• material achievements
  • such as good health and education
  • access to the goods and services necessary for decent living
  • protection / security in times vulnerability (which may include childhood, unemployment, old age)

• social, cultural and political achievements
  • sense of security, dignity and belonging to a community
  • social and cultural recognition
  • political representation