Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere by 2030 is an ambitious but achievable goal -- the key to success rests on political determination, driven by solid knowledge about the causes, mechanisms and consequences of poverty. The possibility of achieving fast and sustained poverty eradication depends on our ability to work collaboratively.

As measured by the 2016 Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index, 1.6 billion persons are identified today as poor. That staggering figure reveals levels of human deprivation far beyond what arbitrary income lines can capture. Poverty is about money, but never just about money, as underlined by UNESCO’s 2016 World Social Science Report. Better understanding of the relationships between income and other dimensions of poverty can help to empower people living in poverty as agents of change.

Delivering the poverty eradication goal of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development demands renewed policy approaches and more comprehensive and sophisticated knowledge. Beyond traditional mechanisms of poverty reduction, poverty can be only solved by tackling inequalities. So long as injustice and exploitation are embedded in economic, social and cultural systems, poverty will continue to devastate the lives of millions of women and men.

Breaking the vicious circle of poverty by 2030 is part of a larger cultural transformation based on solidarity, collaboration and peace to which UNESCO is deeply committed. Through powerful tools for social transformation - education, culture, science, communication and information - UNESCO contributes to embedding social justice within societies. Justice is a right, and justice and good governance are foundations for more lasting and sustainable peace. Ending poverty is not just helping the poor – it is giving every woman and man the chance to live with dignity. By eradicating poverty, all humanity will be transformed. This is UNESCO’s message today." Irina Bokova *

* Message from Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO on the occasion of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty (2016) [Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish]

=> A Selection of UNESCO publications on Poverty and related themes

The issue of rising inequality and what to do about it looms large in the minds of governments, businesses, civil society leaders and citizens around the world. Reducing inequality is first and foremost a question of fairness and social justice. Addressing inequality is key to eradicating extreme poverty, fostering transformations to sustainability, promoting social progress, reducing conflict and violence, and developing inclusive governance. The next few years comprise a key moment in which social science must up its game to address and challenge inequality, in alliance with other actors who are already raising their voices. The time is now.


Key Messages

- Economic and political power are increasingly concentrated in the hands of a small number of people. This can threaten growth, social cohesion and the health of democracies;
- Global economic inequality declined during the first decade of this century, largely due to the reduction of poverty in countries like China and India. This favourable trend could however be reversed if inequality within countries continues to increase;
- Reducing inequalities is a requirement for human rights and justice, and is essential for success in other global priority areas, such as environmental sustainability, conflict resolution and migrations;
- Inequalities should not be understood and addressed only in relation to income and wealth. They interact across seven key dimensions: economic, political, social, cultural, environmental, spatial and knowledge;
- In recent years, some countries have succeeded in reducing or at least halting rising inequalities. Simultaneous, integrated policy actions in different spheres are needed to tackle multiple inequalities, and there is no one-size-fits-all solution;
- Responses to inequality must recognize and address the specific historical legacies and the deep-rooted cultural practices that shape inequalities in different places;
- While reducing inequalities is important everywhere, a clear priority for action lies in the poorest countries of sub-Saharan Africa, where poverty will continue to be concentrated in the coming decades if inequalities remain as high as they are;
- Collective action by citizens is opening spaces for additional solutions to inequality that can inspire inclusive policy innovation;
- A step change towards a research agenda that is interdisciplinary, multiscale and globally inclusive is needed to accompany and inform pathways toward greater equality.
Poverty as a Human Rights Violation

Leave no one behind. Think, decide and act together against extreme poverty.∗

Freedom from poverty series

Extreme poverty violates a fundamental human right. This series focuses on the conceptual analysis of poverty within the framework of human rights. It seeks to stimulate a commitment within the international community to assume its moral obligation to take action for the eradication of poverty and to contribute towards the realization of human rights for all peoples without discrimination of any kind.

Linking poverty and human rights allows poverty to be addressed in terms of deprivation of capabilities or lack of empowerment, as a denial and even a violation of human rights, rather than in terms of income or charity. People in poverty have no rights. They are placed in a situation of ‘injustice’, of ‘vulnerability’ and deprived of ‘dignity’ – a core element of all human rights. When people are unable to enjoy rights such as adequate food, water, clothing, highest attainable standard of health and adequate housing they are unable to live decent lives. Poverty also places pressure on institutions and civil society to undertake legal courses of action to define effective public policies to fight against this threat.

Freedom from Poverty. Who owes what to the very poor? Volume 1
Edited by Professor Thomas Pogge, this first volume derives from a series of seminars organized by UNESCO. It brings together the views of 15 specialists who endeavour to clarify what poverty means from the perspective of moral philosophy applied to the international system. The conclusion is unambiguous: extreme poverty violates a fundamental human right, and those who are able to act against it have a strong moral obligation to do so. For extreme poverty is incompatible with the economic and social rights that have been positively asserted by existing international legal instruments. To deny the existence of a right not to live in extreme poverty is either to reject this legal framework or to claim that nothing at all can be done. In this respect, moral philosophy has profound political implications: it seeks to determine “who owes what to the very poor?” Addressing this question – which is the subtitle of the book –, moral philosophy affirms and justifies economic and social rights while opening the possibility to act. But how can the avoidable nature of extreme poverty create an obligation, given that nobody in particular is responsible for extreme poverty and that nobody can remedy it alone? The issue is necessarily to participate in institutions that are able to ensure that the poorest, like everyone else, have a fair share of the common wealth. These institutions do not really exist... and it is far from certain that the conditions for their creation can be met. For sale at UNESCO Publishing.

Freedom from Poverty. Theory and politics. Volume 2
Volume two puts the stress on socioeconomic rights as a central element of human rights. It explores the theoretical foundations for socioeconomic human rights and their practical application. Focusing on the urgency of addressing severe poverty, and the challenges of implementing socioeconomic rights, these essays will be useful to theorists and practitioners alike. The authors offer a diverse range of ways to achieve the goal of reducing poverty, examining reforms to domestic institutions in developing countries as well as changes that should be made to the structure of the global economy. Coming from diverse backgrounds and perspectives, these leading academics explore the ways in which socioeconomic rights can be conceived, how they can be pursued in different cultural and political contexts, and who is responsible for taking action.

Freedom from Poverty. Economic perspectives. Volume 3
Volume 3 examines the relationships between poverty eradication and human rights and approaches the question of poverty as a violation of human rights from a range of economic perspectives. It brings together leading economists and social scientists familiar with the relationship between poverty and economics structures, processes and policies. Their particular modes of analysis address the structures of poverty from a global perspective and explore specific issues of women’s empowerment, food, health, work and employment, social security and children, drawing attention to individual and collective responsibilities to respond to the claim that poverty is a violation of human rights. It complements the other volumes in this series, which look at poverty in the light of philosophy, political science and law.

∗ Message from Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO on the occasion of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, (2014) [Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish]

Contact: Mimouna Abderrahmane, UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Sector
Freedom from Poverty. Law’s duty to the Poor. Volume 4
Volume 4 enquires into the potential of socioeconomic rights to contribute to making poverty history. The idea that law owes a duty to the poor rather than being a discretionary function of government is comparatively new. Yet all the different levels of poverty – extreme, moderate and relative – albeit to very different degrees, shorten life expectancy and render choices either impossible or more difficult. The contributors, who are from a wide range of countries in Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Europe, do not claim that socioeconomic rights are the only means of combating poverty, but that access to the courts by the most vulnerable in society can play a significant role. They skillfully analyse new developments in law, arguing that there is now a clear responsibility of law and lawyers to contribute strategically to the eradication of poverty.

A Manual on Poverty and Human Rights

Empowering the Poor through Human Rights Litigation. Manual
This manual complements the four volumes of the series Freedom from poverty, and is a link between conceptual approaches and policy-oriented action. It seeks primarily to reach NGOs and guide them in their work to eradicate poverty. It links comparative examples of judicial adjudication with NGO activities aimed at strengthening international commitments to advance human rights. It also addresses the main economic, social and cultural (ESC) rights intimately inseparable from human dignity and at the heart of poverty eradication: the right to: Adequate food; Adequate housing; Education; Highest attainable health; Social security; Work. The manual’s innovative approach highlights ways to link conceptual clarifications of core content of the above mentioned rights with NGO initiatives and advocacy strategies that promote advances in human rights at both local and international levels. Also available in Spanish [Empoderando a las personas pobres mediante litigios en materia de derechos humanos. Manual]. Open Access.

2014. 27 pp. SHS/MOST/2014/RP/1
Also available in Spanish [Justicia global, pobreza y desigualdad en la agenda para el desarrollo después de 2015. Informe de la reunión del Grupo de expertos, París, Francia, 28 y 29 de abril de 2014].

Human Rights: a thorny path. The UNESCO Courier, no. 9
Sixty years after the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, what is the reality for individual dignity and observance of human rights, in a world where billions of people suffer from poverty? Safeguarding the ideals and missions contained in the Declaration means fighting poverty. Also available in French [Droits de l’homme: un chemin épineux] and Spanish [Derechos humanos: un camino de abrojos].

Human Security: Approaches and Challenges
This book highlights the interconnections and interdependences between human security and UNESCO’s fields of expertise. What are the benefits of promoting a ‘human security’ approach to education and endangered cultural heritage? What are the implications of the fight against poverty and the early warning systems for natural disasters that are focused on human security? What forms of participation are most effective for civil society? These are among the questions raised in this book. Also available in French [La sécurité humaine : approches et défis].

Contact: Mimouna Abderrahmane, UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Sector
**Poverty is a Denial of Human rights.** SHSviews no. 20
Special issue on poverty with and interview of Sylvie Kayitesi Zaïnabo, where she discusses human rights in Africa as well as the situation of refugees and displaced persons, victims of internal conflict which undermines the continent and puts the population at risk, preventing them from living in harmony and peace. She invites everyone to fight against poverty, seen as a denial of human rights, in order to give the most needy access to food, a decent dwelling, education and health facilities. Also available in French [La pauvreté est un déni des droits humains] and Russian [Нищета - Это отрицание прав человека].

**Placing Hope in Our Children and Youth**

**Youth driving community education. Testimonies of empowerment from Asia and the Pacific**
This publication presents a collection of testimonies from young women and men from vulnerable backgrounds who have transformed their lives through community education and development activities. Their testimonies describe the challenges they faced in pursuing an education, how they benefited from community education programmes, and the active roles they now play in community education and development. The publication will meet its objectives if it inspires young people and their partners to take action to: Improve educational and learning environments for young men and women; Improve the participation of young women in community building and democratic processes; and Engage young men and women as active citizens working towards peace, democracy and sustainable development.

**Youth PATH. An Educational Tool For Sustainable Development**
The Youth Poverty Alleviation through Tourism and Heritage (Youth PATH) was designed and implemented to engage young people in true partnership with UNESCO. This handbook features lessons learned on planning, implementing, sustaining, monitoring and evaluating similar projects, as well as useful recommendations for engaging stakeholders, building partnerships and potential funding sources. It was prepared with the help of young people from 14 Caribbean countries involved in the project. It is designed for use by project planners in Ministries of Tourism, Youth Development, Culture and for non-governmental and community based organisations to design projects in collaboration with and for young people to engage them in the conservation, development and management of natural and cultural heritage tourism sites.

**Como Vencer a Pobreza e a Desigualdade / How to Stop Poverty and Inequality / Comment vaincre la pauvreté et l’inégalité**
How to stop poverty and inequality? Inspiring ideas from Brazilian youth. This book displays the 100 best essays written by Brazilian college students in the framework of a national writing contest held by UNESCO-Brazil and Folha Dirigida. They had to work on “How to stop poverty and inequality”. The participants mainly pointed out indifference, the lack of a solidary spirit, prejudice, the consumption society values, the absence of state and of effective public policies as the main causes of poverty and inequality. Multilingual Portuguese/English/French.

Contact: Mimouna Abderrahmane, UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Sector
**Cultivando Vida, Desarmando Violências. Experiências em Educação, Cultura, Lazer, Esporte e Cidadania com Jovens em Situações de Pobreza**

Cultivating life, disarming violence (2001–2002) is a research study supported by UNESCO in partnership with Brasil Telecom, Kellogg Foundation and the Inter-American Development Bank. This study analyses successful experiences addressing the needs of underprivileged youth in Brazil in order to determine success factors and to disseminate the information among policymakers. This book contributes to a new perspective on social exclusion, vulnerability, and models for public policy in the debate concerning culture and youth and emphasizes the participation of the youth both as a producer and consumer of culture, as well as the importance of encouraging networks, channels of exchange, and the opening up of institutional areas such as schools for extra-curricular activities with youngsters. Also available in English [Cultivating life, disarming violence: experiences in education, culture, leisure, sports and citizenship with youths in poverty situations].

**Criança Esperança**

The Criança Esperança Programme, a Globo TV initiative in partnership with UNESCO since 2004, is a social mobilization programme aiming at transforming the future of vulnerable children and young people. Every year, a large campaign mobilizes Brazilians who donate to support social projects in all five regions of Brazil. It has helped change the lives of millions of people across Brazil over the past 30 years. With simply a phone call, anonymous donors have contributed to the support of more than 5000 social projects directly benefiting over 4 million children and adolescents.

**Criança Esperança: 30 anos, 30 histórias. Há 30 anos ativando a esperança**

This book reveals the way that destinies can be rewritten and expectations exceeded. There are 30 testimonials, 25 of them from people who have found a way to break the cycle of poverty and violence in their communities and favelas. The other five are from coordinators of projects sponsored by Criança Esperança, who tell the stories of their work helping and supporting children and young people. The reader will come across stories like Giacomo’s, a paraplegic at the age of 6, who is today a Paralympic basketball champion; or Marcos, who defied the laws imposed by the drug traffickers of the favelas Vigário Geral and Parada de Lucas, in Rio de Janeiro, and crossed from favela to the other in order to learn music; and Elizeu, who brought the Internet to the inhabitants of the small rural town of Tejuçuoca, in Ceará.

**Criança Esperança - 25 años Criando Oportunidades**

This book was published on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Criança Esperança Programme. It brings amazing and surprising stories of 25 children and youth, who benefited from the programme, showing how their lives were transformed thanks to the project’s activities. It also includes enthusiastic reports of directors of entities that have participated or are participating in the programme.

**Criança Esperança. Mobilizando Pessoas, Transformando Vidas**

This book includes stories of people and institutions that have been beneficiated by Criança Esperança, showing the transformation of lives through the projects’ activities. It also includes reports of coordinators, monitors, and students that participate in various projects of this programme.

More on the Criança Esperança Programme.

Contact: Mimouna Abderrahmane, UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Sector
Relevant issues of UNESCO International Social Science Journal (ISSJ) on Poverty

**Poverty as a Human Rights Violation: Grassroots Perspectives.** International Social Science Journal (197/198)
While poverty continues to be a key social and political issue that elicits scholarly interest, legal and juridical perspectives on poverty and the poor are all too often elided in critical discourse. This issue therefore attempts to fill this lacuna by offering a series of inter-disciplinary perspectives on poverty as an ethical issue which is intrinsically embedded in questions of the law, the social contract, international governance, and human rights. The articles collected here all move from the "ground up" and synthesize ethnographic research with policy analyses against the larger backdrop of economic globalization. Moreover, insofar as poverty is a cross-cutting issue that effects the very tissue of any healthy society, these studies also examine poverty from a series of diverse optics which include inter-alia the study of poverty in Eritrea, the limitations of poverty-reduction policies in Argentina, integrated human rights and poverty eradication strategies with the case of civil registration rights in Zimbabwe, poverty alleviation in Nigeria and the lessons learnt from socioeconomic thoughts of the Yoruba, pro-poor policies in rural Botswana, household welfare in Vietnam, Women's NGOs in Nigeria, and the right to access to science and technology. Thinking about poverty as a human rights issue can potentially inaugurate the way for new forms of social transformation and local empowerment. More importantly, understanding poverty as a human rights violation can also lead to transformations on the level of local and international policy which can potentially create the ground to eliminate the proliferation of poverty traps across the globe. 2010. p. 315-519. ISSN: 0020-8701. For sale at Wiley.

**Cultural Diversity.** International Social Science Journal (199)
This volume attempts to explore the horizon of cultural diversity and examines it in relation to questions of cultural rights, multilingualism, post and anti-multiculturalism, media representations of otherness, climate change and biodiversity. Whether reduced to a buzzword or elevated to the basis of new forms of global governance to come, cultural diversity is a social fact and one which still merits interdisciplinary critical attention. Read in particular Cultural diversity and anti-poverty policy, p. 169-180. For sale at Wiley.

**From Curse to Blessing? Using Natural Resources to Fuel Sustainable Development.** International Social Science Journal Monograph series
In this special issue of the International Social Science Journal, experts from several disciplines (political science, international relations, developmental economics, natural resource management...) analyse a paradoxical phenomenon known as the "resource curse", and examine viable solutions based on better governance. Focussing on 7 countries (Azerbaijan, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Nigeria, Russia and Venezuela), the authors explain how the abundance of natural resources often goes hand in hand with endemic poverty, commonplace corruption, a lack of institutional control and opacity in the management of resources, when it is not synonymous with the word "war". Thus, despite the high price of raw materials on the world market, 60% of the world's poorest people live in resource-rich countries. The quest for transparency and the obligation for States to be accountable to their citizens may well, according to the authors, reverse this paradoxical phenomenon transforming this "curse" into a "blessing". For sale at Wiley.

**Approaches to Urban Governance.** International Social Science Journal (193/194)
Territories are the result of interactions between physical and built-up spaces, on the one hand, and social, economic, political, and cultural systems, on the other. During the last four centuries, modernism and industrialisation have produced territories that have given rise to various urban forms, of which the ideal remains the city, a rhetorical figure and discourse propped up by a very wide range of disciplinary scaffolding, from history and philosophy to urbanism. Yet "the city" is increasingly under question. The current universality of urban expansion contrasts with the complexity and diversity of its forms. For example, "clusters of territorial production" go beyond the classical conception of urban forms. Also, urban areas are fundamentally different according to their positions in territorial relations. A world city is not the same thing as a "metropolis" or a "capital": small and medium-sized urban areas are, again, different. Taking stock of growing interdependence between regional, national, and local levels throughout the world, this issue considers current trends in urban transformation in light of three major challenges that call for renewed analytical tools: insecurity, tertiarisation, and the informalisation of urban forms. Also available in French [Approches de la gouvernance urbaine]. For sale at Wiley and Érès.
**Rethinking Human Security.** International Social Science Journal monograph series
This special issue of the International Social Science Journal presents 7 studies addressing major issues in their inter-linkages with human security such as the human rights and human security nexus, gender aspects of human security, ethical and environmental challenges, the human security Agenda developed by the Human Security Network or even the debates on this concept within the United Nations. Throughout the diversity of themes, which reveal the complexity of a concept and its wide scope, this publication proposes to refresh and enrich the discussion on the concept of human security. *For sale at Wiley.*

**Excellence in Social Science.** International Social Science Journal (180)
The second thematic section of this issue deals with **Rethinking poverty.** In the official language of the international community, extreme poverty is now said to be a human rights violation. Is this coherent? And what follows if it is taken seriously? If human rights that are already formally recognized entail a fundamental right not to be confined in extreme poverty, would it be acceptable if those who suffer from it had no enforceable positive right? Conversely, however, if extreme poverty is to be actionable, upon whom is responsibility for its eradication incumbent? Articles on poverty include: **Poverty, the next frontier in the struggle for human rights; Poverty as a violation of human rights: towards a right to non-poverty; Poverty and human rights: The issue of systemic economic discrimination and some concrete proposals for reform; Poverty and the local contingency of universal rights; Overcoming poverty and respecting human rights: ten points for serious consideration; The violation of human rights as a determinant of poverty; Poverty as a human rights violation. Also available in Chinese [社会科学精选》, 国际社会科学杂志, 编号 180], Arabic [المجلة الدولية للعلوم الاجتماعية، العدد 180] and French [L’excellence dans les sciences sociales]. *For sale at Wiley.*

**Mega-cities.** International Social Science Journal (181)
The future of humanity will, for the most part, be urban. And urban management, which is difficult enough as it is, faces the emergence of metropolises on a scale unprecedented in human history. Furthermore, the fact that most mega-cities are to be found in the developing world and that their growth is extraordinarily rapid, places enormous strain on administrative capacities, physical infrastructures and environmental resources that are often exceedingly fragile. Yet, the reality of mega-cities is poorly known since, in addition to the speed of their transformations, they remain remarkably difficult to apprehend in statistical terms. This issue proposes to take stock of megacities and of their distinctive features, taking account both of their position in world systems and networks and of their internal dynamics and problems, and to sketch on this basis some perspectives for innovative research. Articles on poverty include: **Immigration and ethnic economies in giant cities; Cities and nested hierarchies; Global cities in East Asia: empirical and conceptual analysis. Also available in Arabic [المدن الكبرى], Chinese [巨型城市] and French [Les villes géantes]. *For sale at Wiley and Érès.*
Return[ed] to Paradise. The Deportation Experience in Samoa & Tonga. MOST policy papers, new series MOST-2, no. 21
This book, the result of a two years’ enquiry and research carried out by UNESCO SHS Apia programme on the experiences of deportees in Samoa and Tonga, contributes to both the Pacific and the global debate on forced repatriation and provides a series of recommendations for national authorities and community organizations. These include the establishment of a cooperation agreement to facilitate information sharing amongst countries; development of a plan to provide support programs servicing deportees’ needs; establishment of a support organization in Samoa; provision of technical advice/support for organizations that assist deportees in Tonga; and a program of activities addressing employment and educational needs of deportees. The research concludes that the decision to deport non-citizens from the USA, New Zealand and Australia has far reaching implications that not only affect the individual but entire families/communities. The deportation experience makes an impact at the local, national and the international level demonstrating that deportation is not the end of a ‘problem’, but the start of a new and on-going dilemma for individuals, families and the wider community. Open Access.

Urban Policies and the Right to the City. Rights, Responsibilities and Citizenship. MOST policy papers, new series MOST-2
This document reports on the various experiences and normative instruments that have led to a shared vision of the concept of the Right to the city. It identifies and studies the five basic concepts to which the concept of the right of the city appeals: freedom and autonomy of all citizens, participation and democracy, transparency in city administration, celebrating cultural diversity and the fight against poverty.

O Sistema de Avaliação e Monitoramento das Políticas e Programas Sociais. A Experiência do Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social e Combate à Fome do Brasil. MOST policy papers, new series MOST-2, no. 17
This paper discusses the evaluation and monitoring system of the Ministry of Social Development and the Fight against Hunger in Brazil. The creation of this system was part of a broader process aimed at establishing the relevant organizational and institutional conditions to improve the efficiency, efficacy and effectiveness of government actions. The first part of the text deals with the organizational and institutional context upon which the system was built, as well as the conditions for its implementation. The second part discusses the concept of evaluation and monitoring utilized and the procedures for the creation of the system: creation of a database structure, establishment of indicators, development of informational tools, creation and implementation of evaluation studies and dissemination of information. Also available in English [The System for Evaluating and Monitoring social Development Programs and Policies: the case of the Ministry of social development and the fight against hunger in Brazil]; French [Le système d’évaluation et de suivi concernant les politiques et les programmes sociaux : le cas du Ministère du développement social et du combat contre la faim au Brésil]; and Spanish [El Sistema de Evaluación y Seguimiento de las Políticas y Programas Sociales: la experiencia del Ministerio de desarrollo social y lucha contra el hambre del Brasil].

Anti-poverty Policies and Citizenry. The Chile Solidario Experience. MOST policy papers, new series MOST-2, no. 12
Created in 2002, Chile Solidario (Supportive Chile) is a state programme which overall objective is to achieve the social integration of indigent families and individuals by bringing them into the public network of social services. It includes a series of actions to help them develop their ability to access the legally available public subsidies and services. This paper looks at the way the Chile Solidario programme was designed and examines some of its findings and consequences for intra and extra institutional relationships. In the concluding section, the authors include some suggestions on how to improve citizen participation in the programme. Also available in French [Politiques contre la pauvreté et citoyenneté sociale: le cas de Chile Solidario] and Spanish [Políticas contra la pobreza y ciudadanía social: el caso de Chile Solidario].

Contact: Mimouna Abderrahmane, UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Sector
El Rol de las ONGs en la Reducción de la Pobreza en América Latina. Visiones sobre sus Modalidades de Trabajo e Influencia en la Formulación de Políticas Públicas. MOST policy papers, new series MOST-2, no. 16

Utilizando un conjunto de información primaria y los debates sostenidos en un Seminario Internacional, este documento indaga sobre la relación ONG-Estado en el desarrollo de políticas públicas para la superación de la pobreza en América Latina, desde la perspectiva de algunas ONGs. Para ello, se analiza las acciones desarrolladas por un grupo de ONGs que trabajan en el combate en la pobreza en la región y su relación con el Estado. Se constata una orientación preferente hacia la formación de capacidades para la superación de la pobreza y formas de organización adaptativas y en función de la demanda.

Rural Labour Migration in China. Challenges for Policies. MOST policy papers, new series MOST-2, no. 10

This paper, prepared by the UNESCO Beijing Office, summarizes the progress made since 2002 on the "Together with Migrants" project and offers new perspectives for the future of the project in terms of policy recommendations. The overall objective of the project was the integration of migrant workers into the urban social and economic fabric through concrete services including training in basic and life skills, vocational training, career counselling, family planning, and health and rights awareness. The main target group was young and female migrants, as they face double discrimination as migrant workers and as women. Also available in French [Migración de la main-d’œuvre rurale en Chine : défis pour les politiques] and Spanish [Migración de la Mano de Obra Rural en China: desafíos para las políticas].

Social Science and Social Policy. From National Dilemmas to Global Opportunities. MOST policy papers, new series MOST-2, Special Edition

Reference Paper for the International Forum on the Social Science – Policy Nexus (5-9 September 2005, Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Montevideo, Uruguay). The struggle between newly powerful global actors and globally-oriented local and national movements is transforming the issues and objects of social policy. It is not only that social policy is more openly debated, given the withering away of the liberal State and the efforts to entrench neo-liberal policies. It is also that, as these struggles indicate, the rigorous social science we need must forthrightly address the global roots of social problems as we move, amidst great uncertainty, towards a new, postliberal world-system. Also available in French [Sciences sociales et politique sociale : des dilemmes nationaux aux opportunités mondiales] and Spanish [Ciencias Sociales y Políticas Sociales: de los dilemas nacionales a las oportunidades mundiales].


This document is the outcome of the contribution made by the project "Cities: management of social transformations and the environment" to strategies to fight poverty and to promote democratic culture. It was prepared subsequent to evaluations of the Cities Project which was set up as part of the UNESCO’s Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme for the period 1996-2001. Its objective was to produce a conceptual framework and a methodological guide for action on the basis of action to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of pilot sites in Dakar and Port-au-Prince. This document thus fulfils the Cities Project’s concerns for replicability and transferability. Also available in French [Politiques de lutte contre la pauvreté urbaine. Un cadre général pour l'action].

From Social Exclusion to Social Cohesion. A Policy Agenda. The Roskilde Symposium. MOST Policy Papers, no. 2

Bringing together 120 heads of state and government and getting them to adopt a plan of action that commits states to take effective action against unemployment, poverty, and social exclusion: this was the practical result of the United Nations World Summit on Social Development, held in March 1995, in Copenhagen. Exploring courses of action in order to go from a world characterized by the rise of social exclusion to one in which societies can regain social cohesion: such was the purpose of the international symposium held in Denmark, in 1995. Organized by the «Management of Social Transformations Programme» (MOST) of UNESCO, the International Institute of Labour Studies (IILS) of the ILO, the WHO, the DG-XII of the Commission of the European Union, ORSTOM, and the University of Roskilde, the symposium was convened on the eve of the World Summit on Social Development of the United Nations, in Copenhagen. Also available in French [De l'exclusion sociale à la cohésion sociale. Synthèse du Colloque de Roskilde] and Spanish [De la exclusión social a la cohesión social. Síntesis del Coloquio de Roskilde].

Contact: Mimouna Abderrahmane, UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Sector
Searching for New Development Strategies. The Challenges of the Social Summit. MOST Policy Papers, no. 1
This Paper, which is the first of MOST Policy Papers series, was prepared on the occasion of the Social Summit in order to provide food for thought and underpin the proposals for the development policies that the MOST Programme wanted to see inscribed in the Copenhagen plan of action. The Paper suggests new paths of exploration on the way to development. Also available in French [A la recherche de nouvelles stratégies de développement. Enjeux du Sommet Social].

Poverty, Social Inclusion and Sustainable Development
A successful bottom-up research approach on social inclusion

Underground Sociabilities. Identity, Culture and Resistance in Rio de Janeiro's Favelas
This publication is the result of an innovative international and interinstitutional North-South collaboration and partnership between the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) and the UNESCO Office in Brasilia, with the support of the Institute Itaú Cultural, the Foundation Itaú Social, AfroReggae and CUFA (Central Unica das Favelas).
It studies the identity, culture and resilience of favela communities and offers an in-depth exploration of the psychosocial world of favela communities and the work methodology of two community-based NGOs in Rio de Janeiro: AfroReggae and CUFA. It also systematises and illuminates an experience of social development that combines social inclusion with the arts, culture and creativity and innovates by establishing unconventional partnerships with the State, the private sector, the media and other social movements. Also available in Portuguese [Sociabilidades subterrâneas: identidade, cultura e resistência em favelas do Rio de Janeiro].

Bottom-up Social Development in Rio de Janeiro Favelas. A Toolkit
This toolkit provides information, resources and tools based on the lessons and research findings of Underground Sociabilities. It is directed at policymakers, activists and practitioners. Community leaders, teachers, youth mobilisers and policymakers seeking successful strategies and innovative approaches being developed in Brazil will find here a pool of concepts, facts and strategies for working with grassroots organisations and for designing policy. The toolkit comprises two main sections, containing four toolboxes. The first section is about context. Toolbox 1 contains three tools to understand the context of communities: Institutions; Social capital; Resilience. The second section comprises three toolboxes that contain the model of work of favela-based organisations. Toolbox 2 focuses on individuals and communities: Psychosocial scaffolding; Self-esteem and networks. Toolbox 3 focuses on culture and the imagination: Storytelling; The arts. Toolbox 4 focuses on frontiers: Opening up borders and partnerships; Contact and dialogue; Citizenship. Also available in Portuguese [Bottom-up Social Development in Rio de Janeiro Favelas. A Toolkit]. Open Access.
Migration Without Borders
Social Science Studies series

Migration without Borders. Essays on the Free Movement of People
Once upon a time there was a world without borders. International migration is high on the public and political agenda of many countries, as the movement of people raises concerns while often eluding states’ attempts at regulation. In this context, the ‘Migration Without Borders’ scenario challenges conventional views on the need to control and restrict migration flows and brings a fresh perspective to contemporary debates. This book explores the analytical issues raised by ‘open borders’, in terms of ethics, human rights, economic development, politics, social cohesion and welfare, and provides in-depth empirical investigations of how free movement is addressed and governed in Europe, Africa, the Americas and Asia. By introducing and discussing the possibility of a right to mobility, it calls for an opening, not only of national borders, but also of the eyes and minds of all those interested in the future of international migration in a globalizing world. This book was nominated by the Association of Borderland Studies (ABS) for their 2009 Book Award.


Migration and Climate Change. Social Science Studies series
This book provides the first authoritative overview of the relationship between climate change and migration, bringing together both case studies and syntheses from different parts of the world. It discusses policy responses, normative issues and critical perspectives from the point of view of human rights, international law, political science, and ethics, and addresses the concepts, notions and methods most suited to confronting this complex issue. The book constitutes a unique and thorough introduction to one of the most discussed but least understood consequences of climate change and brings together experts from a multitude of disciplines such as geography, anthropology and law, providing a valuable synthesis of research and debate.

Migrating Alone. Unaccompanied and Separated Children’s Migration to Europe. Social Science Studies series
What kind of Europe for migrant children? The planned, forced or spontaneous decision to abandon home and country of origin takes on a new dimension when the persons involved in the migration adventure are sometimes just in their early teens. The essays that make up this book tackle the question of child migration from legal, sociological and anthropological angles, examining the situation in both countries of origin and receiving countries.

The International Convention on Migrant Workers' Rights is one of the UN’s main human rights treaties. It sets a standard in terms of access to human rights for migrant workers and their families. Although migrant labour is essential in the world economy, the human aspect of migration - and especially migrants' rights - remains a neglected dimension of globalization. This book provides in-depth information on the Convention, highlighting the opportunities and challenges it presents for states to develop new policies on migration and the treatment of migrants. It also explores the reasons behind many states’ reluctance towards its ratification and brings together researchers, international civil servants and NGO members, adopting an interdisciplinary perspective that includes not only law, but also sociology and political science.

UNESCO Migration Studies 2

Free Movement of Persons in the European Union and Economic Community of West African States. A Comparison of Law and Practice. UNESCO Migration Studies, 4

This research analyses the legal framework in the European Union and the Economic Community of West African States relating to the free movement of persons. On that basis, it examines how mobility is facilitated or hindered, together with the major problems in realising effective mobility within regions. Part 1 focuses on the European Union, where legislation on the free movement of citizens is very detailed and the principle of free movement is considered to be one of the key policies of the EU. Part 2 of the report focuses on the Economic Community of West African States, starting with an analysis of current legislation and moving on to an evaluation of actual mobility and the constraints and facilitation of such mobility within the system. Part 3 compares the EU and ECOWAS systems in terms of regulations and obstacles to mobility.

Migration de travail et protection des droits humains en Afrique. Les obstacles à la Convention internationale pour la protection des droits de tous les travailleurs migrants et des membres de leur famille en Afrique subsaharienne. UNESCO Migration Studies 2

L'objectif fixé dans le cadre de ce rapport est d'examiner les conditions nécessaires à la ratification de la Convention internationale pour la protection des travailleurs migrants et de leur famille, au regard des violations dont ces derniers font l’objet dans les pays d’accueil. Le choix s’est porté sur quatre pays - le Gabon, le Niger, le Cameroun et le Bénin - pour analyser de près les politiques migratoires en œuvre et leur articulation éventuelle avec ladite Convention. Ces pays avaient alors en commun le fait de n’avoir pas encore ratifié la Convention. Le Niger a depuis ratifié la Convention (en 2009).

The Migrant Workers Convention in Europe. Obstacles to the Ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: EU/EEA perspectives. UNESCO migration studies 1

The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICRMW) entered into force on 1 July 2003, some 13 years after it had been formally opened for ratification in 1990. To date, it has attracted very little support from states: the number of States Parties only 47 – a figure that is low for an instrument viewed by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights as a “core” human rights treaty. This lack of success becomes all the more apparent upon consideration of the fact that not one major migrant receiving state is among the parties to the Convention. This study proposes an analysis of the reasons for this situation based on a survey carried out in seven countries: Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Norway, Poland and the United Kingdom. The main focus is the initiatives taken by various actors (political parties, civil society, and unions) to promote the Convention, along with the arguments used by governments to justify their refusal to ratify it as well as the role of European institutions.

Contact: Mimouna Abderrahmane, UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Sector
National Workshop on Migration and Global Environmental Change in India. Summary Report
Organized with the support of the Government Office for Science, United Kingdom, and the Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom, the workshop intended to explore and examine the current state of knowledge on migration and global environmental change. The issues were examined in the light of the international study on migration and global environmental change titled “Foresight: Migration and Global Environmental Change (MGEC), Final Project Report”, published by the Government Office for Science, London (2011).

Internal Migration and Youth in India. Main Features, Trends and Emerging Challenges. Discussion paper
This document takes stock of the latest available data on current trends in internal migration of youth in India, examining both present patterns as well as obstacles for the future. UNESCO has developed a new research in order to stock-take the latest data available and provides a comprehensive overview on the main features and current trends of internal migration of youth in India. To that end, this is a comprehensive research paper which has been prepared in collaboration with the Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Kerala, India and presented for discussion at the National Conference on “Youth Migration and Development”, organized by the School of Youth Studies and Extension (SYSE), Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) and the Arunodaya Migrants Initiatives (AMI), from 8 to 9 February 2013 in Chennai, India, with the support of UNESCO New Delhi. A Migrants Resource Centre was inaugurated on 9 February 2013.

Social Inclusion of Internal Migrants in India
This publication aims to provide an overview of existing innovative practices that increase the inclusion of internal migrants in society and act as a living document that would inspire and assist professionals and government officials in their attempts to facilitate the social inclusion of migrants in India. Through this publication, UNESCO wishes to increase visibility and recognition of the internal migration phenomenon in India, disseminate inclusive evidence based experiences and practices and provoke a paradigm shift in the perception and portrayal of migrants by addressing myths and misconceptions and creating awareness on the benefits of migrants’ inclusion in society. Co-publication UNESCO/UNICEF, with the collaboration of UNWOMEN.

For a Better Inclusion of Internal Migrants in India. Internal Migration in India Initiative. Policy Briefs
UNESCO and UNICEF, in collaboration with researchers, NGO’s, Sir Dorabji Tata Trust (SDTT) and other UN agencies, developed a set of seven policy briefs, which provide in a concise manner key facts and policy recommendations for the central as well as state governments for the elaboration of more inclusive social policies and practices: Overview of Internal Migration in India Internal Migration and Human Development; Internal Migration and Social Protection: The Missing Link; Internal Migration and the Right to the City Internal Migration and Gender; Internal Migration and Children; Internal Migration and the Right to Education. Also available in Hindi.
With the increasing demand to focus attention on the growing importance of internal migration in India, a two-day workshop was held in which experts on the subject came together to discuss pressing issues including migrant health and migration of women, among many others. Co-publication UNESCO New Delhi/UNICEF India. Volume I captures the complexity of the internal migration phenomenon in India, outlining key concepts and major trends and providing key policy recommendations to protect and promote migrants access to social services and to enable migrants to become socially and politically active citizens. Volume 2: eight research papers presented at the workshop, which reflect several critical aspects of the internal migration phenomenon.

Migrant Workers in Asia. Policies and Practices in Social Sciences

Estado Actual y Perspectivas de las Políticas Migratorias en el Mercosur
This book is an output of a Seminar jointly organized by FLACSO Uruguay and UNESCO SHS, Estado Actual y Perspectivas de las Políticas de Migración en el MERCOSUR. The main objective was to contribute to the design of migration policies in the MERCOSUR and try to devise new approaches to that phenomenon. The seminar promoted debate among academics, experts, decision-makers, and grassroots groups and tested various integrated responses to migration with a view to find new ways of managing complex migration public policies.

People on the Move. Handbook of Selected Terms and Concepts
How should we talk about migration? Although a sensitive subject, migration has become a much talked about topic. Among the subjects brought to the fore: the situation of internally "displaced" persons, the dynamics migration-development nexus, or even the consequences of environmental change on human displacement. Faced with an extensive terminology that continues to grow, how can one be sure to use the right word? In order to facilitate access by the general public and of all actors concerned by this major challenge of the 21st century, UNESCO has just published a glossary of the most frequently-used terms to help understand and act in this area. From "assimilation" to "brain drain" and "expulsion", this book helps to clarify certain aspects within a certain context or reality, and therefore the words used evolve rapidly. Prepared in cooperation with the Dutch NGO "The Hague Process Foundation", this guide also indicates the terms which should not be used. Words do matter!

Together with Migrants, 2002-2007. Research and Action against Poverty in China
This publication is the final result of the 6-year project “Urban poverty alleviation among young female migrants in East Asia” implemented by UNESCO Office Beijing and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. It was conducted in 8 pilot sites located throughout China. The book deals with the integration of migrant workers in the urban social and economic fabric through services including training in life and basic skills, vocational training, career counselling, family planning, and health and rights awareness. In conclusion, the book offers recommendations and reflection on the problems encountered in the implementation of the project, the aim of which was to reduce poverty among young migrant women by familiarizing them on their health, education and labour rights.

Contact: Mimouna Abderrahmane, UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Sector
Urban Poverty Reduction Among Migrants. Problems and Policy Orientation in China
Written by experts from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), working in partnership with UNESCO, this publication is the result of a large-scale research project conducted across China from 2002 to 2010. Packed full of original material, academic analysis, expert knowledge and practical policy suggestions, it paints a detailed picture of one of the consequences of China’s startling economic transformation. Since reform and opening up, China has witnessed increasingly large scale rural labor population mobility between town and country. According to statistics from the agricultural department and labor and social security department, in 2004 the number of rural peasant workers in urban areas reached about 120 million. Since the beginning of the 1990s, research circles have devoted much attention to this sociological group. Much of this research stresses the disadvantageous position of the migrant workers compared to the urban residents (Hukou). Through the angle of poverty analysis, this book attempts to deal with China’s problem of large-scale population mobility and its creation of an impoverished urban peasant worker population.

This very soundly documented book rests on four main planks, namely an appraisal of migration in Burkina Faso set in a historical perspective, a snapshot of rules and regulations based on Burkina Faso’s legislation and bilateral, regional and international agreements that it has ratified, a study of migrant workers’ real-life experience that contrasts the letter of the law to hard facts and highlights the drama of mass expulsions and proposals and strategies for the future. This reference book, designed for a readership of researchers, teachers and human rights defence movements, contains a full bibliography and a highly varied corpus of statistical annexes and legislative texts of great use to anyone interested in Burkina Faso or in migration issues generally.

Poverty, Migration and Human Trafficking

Poverty, Gender and Human Trafficking in Sub-Saharan Africa. Rethinking Best Practices in Migration Management
This publication describes the interconnectedness between human trafficking and poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa, based on a critical analysis of forced migration processes in relation to human rights abuse. Many aspects of human trafficking remain poorly understood even though it is now a priority issue for many governments. Information available about the magnitude of the problem is limited. While the existing body of knowledge about human trafficking serves for raising public consciousness about the issue, it is still not rigorous enough to lend support to comprehensive programmes for action which address the different dimensions of the problem. Knowledge about the intersection between migration and trafficking has not yet brought about any consensus on the underlying forces and their implications for the well-being of women and children. The diversity of forms of human mobility in the contemporary context of global linkages requires an analytical approach which can explain why the needs of the constituents of social structures (gender, class, generation and ethnicity) and human agency have converged to produce what is known as human trafficking. Without adequate explanation, policy tends to shift stance and direction. The book points out how practices of migration management can benefit from a more holistic approach – one which addresses a broad set of overlapping livelihood systems. Preventive measures can benefit from research on migration management that connects issues of human mobility with capital mobility in a sector specific analytical approach. A reorientation of capital mobility towards social ends may possibly contribute to stability and well considered migration policy frameworks. Also available in French [Pauvreté, genre et traite des personnes en Afrique Subsaharienne : repenser les meilleures pratiques en matière de gestion des migrations]. 2006. 151 pp. SHS/CCT/2006/PI/H/1.
**Searching for Best practices to Counter Human Trafficking in Africa. A Focus on Women and Children**

This report discusses the concept of best practices as applied in the campaign against human trafficking, with particular emphasis on women and children in Africa. It identifies key actors, including international organizations and bilateral agencies engaged in the struggle against human trafficking, and discusses their roles as channels of ideas and practices. It traces the main areas of relevant expertise – migration, human rights protection and crime control – and shows how beliefs about causative aspects as well as valid intervention are translated into action in the field. The report also highlights the experiences of ten NGOs in Africa engaged in the campaign against the trafficking of women and children and discusses their strengths and weaknesses.

**Trafficking in Human Beings. Human Rights and Transnational Criminal Law, Developments in Law and Practices.** UNESCO Migration Studies 3

Trafficking and smuggling in human beings are widely regarded as a criminal justice issue. They affect territorial integrity because they involve the facilitation of crossing of borders and remaining in a state in violation of national criminal and immigration laws. Trafficking and smuggling also undermine the rule of law and political foundation of states because traffickers and smugglers often resort to violence and corruption as a means to advance their business. The usual response at the national level has been crime control and immigration control in order to prosecute and punish traffickers/smugglers and reduce the flow of trafficked/smuggled people. But trafficking in human beings poses problems outside the scope of criminal law, including the issues of protection of victims and prevention of trafficking, which overlap with many human rights concerns.

**Policy Paper Poverty series on human trafficking**

- **Human trafficking in Nigeria. Root causes and recommendations.** 14.2. 2006, SHS/CCT/2006/PI/H/2

**Journals on Migration**

**Diversities Journal**

ISSN: 2079-6595 (2010-2014)

**Diversities** (2010-2014; formerly the *International Journal on Multicultural Societies*) is an online scholarly and professional journal that provides a platform for international, interdisciplinary and policy-related social science research in the fields of migration, multicultural policies, and human rights. ISSN 2079-6595 (Co-published with Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity - Germany)

- Vol. 15, No. 2, 2013: **Diversity and Small Town Spaces: Twenty Years into Post-Apartheid South African Democracy**
- Vol. 15, No. 1, 2013: **Female Migration Outcomes II**
- Vol. 14, No. 2, 2012: **Language and Superdiversities II**
- Vol. 14, No. 1, 2012: **Skilled Migration and the Brain Drain**
- Vol. 13, No. 2, 2011: **Language and Superdiversities**
- Vol. 13, No. 1, 2011: **Female Migration Outcomes: Human Rights Perspectives**
- Vol. 12, No. 1, 2010: **Depicting Diversities**

Contact: Mimouna Abderrahmane, UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Sector
The International Journal on Multicultural Societies (IJMS)
ISSN: 1817-4574 (1999-2009)

- Transnational Knowledge through Diaspora Networks, Vol. 8-1, 2006.

More publications and information on International migration and inclusive societies.

Other interesting references on Poverty and Social Inclusion

Agree to Differ
This publication bears testimony to the urgency of addressing contemporary challenges through intercultural and interreligious dialogue in order to deepen understanding and cooperation for peace. Through concrete examples, including experiences at the community level from across the world, the publication showcases why cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and responsive democratic governance are vital for the enhancement of mutual understanding, the growth of tolerance, and the building of bridges of mutual respect and dignity. Dialogue is key when it comes to effective policies to harness the power of diversity, the design of new educational curricula or the crafting of new forms of cultural literacy and cultural diplomacy, between societies and within them. Flipbook. Open Access.

An indicative review of UNESCO’s work on social inclusion. A UNESCO-ODI study of promising practices in the field of social inclusion
The Review explores selected UNESCO field level work on social inclusion during the period 2008-2013 and conducts an indicative stock take of promising practices, capacity constraints and areas for improvement. In the context of the emerging 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development, the review provides an opportunity for reflection on how to adequately meet the needs of Member States (in programming and policy making for social inclusion) in order to cater for the complex nature of promoting positive societal change and social transformation. The review is methodologically significant in that it moves away from linear assessment approaches towards a hybrid approach which can cater for and respond to the degree to which programmes appreciate inclusion as an outcome and inclusion as a process. The review is based on original data and analysis - collected and validated directly with UNESCO colleagues in the field. The content provides an indicative insight into what is working and why, provides examples of promising practices and offers peer-reviewed recommendations as guidance to improve programming and policy making at all levels. Also available in French [Etude indicative de l’action menée par l’UNESCO dans le domaine de l’inclusion sociale]. Open Access.

Contact: Mimouna Abderrahmane, UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Sector
Post-2015 dialogues on culture and development

The present report prepared by UNESCO, UNFPA and UNDP presents the findings of national and global consultations conducted in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, Mali, Morocco and Serbia. Discussions were organized on how exactly culture can contribute to sustainable and equitable development for all, particularly within the framework of six sub-themes: culture and poverty reduction, culture and education, culture, gender equality and women's empowerment, culture, sustainable cities and urbanization, culture, environment and climate change, and culture, inclusion and reconciliations. Also available in French [Dialogues pour l’après-2015 sur la culture et le développement] and Spanish [Diálogos Post-2015 sobre la Cultura y el Desarrollo]. Open Access.


Water is at the core of sustainable development. Water resources, and the range of services they provide, underpin poverty reduction, economic growth and environmental sustainability. From food and energy security to human and environmental health, water contributes to improvements in social well-being and inclusive growth, affecting the livelihoods of billions. Water management and decisions affecting water will play a key role in addressing the new development challenges of the middle of the 21st century, including urbanization, sustainable industrial development and economic growth, eradicating persistent poverty, ensuring food and energy security, responding to new patterns of consumption and conserving threatened ecosystems. See also Water for a Sustainable World Infographics. Open Access.

Policies and Processes for Social Inclusion. Volume 1: Possibilities from South-East Asia

Working together towards a common goal of supporting the development of more inclusive social policies, UNESCO, Trinity College Dublin and University of Melbourne organized in 2014 in Bali a seminar entitled “Support to policy making and planning for social inclusion of disadvantaged groups and communities in South-East Asia”. The seminar brought together 50 regional female and male experts and stakeholders in the South-East Asia region, including academics, governments’ representatives, development partners and international organisations, disabled people’s organisations, private sector and United Nations agencies. The seminar complemented the Post-2015 Development Agenda by focusing on strengthening national capacity to assess, compare and reform national policy and regulatory frameworks with regard to social inclusion of the most vulnerable groups in South-East Asia. It identified “Five Keys to Inclusive Policies” which, together, constitute a platform to promote social inclusion. Good practices should be identified as examples that could be scaled-up; good data that is consistent and fit for purpose should be made available; good infrastructure to monitor and evaluate social inclusion should be set up; good sharing of knowledge and experience should be observed; and ultimately, new policies should state specific commitment to social inclusion, human rights and gender equality.


Document presenting the outcomes of an International Workshop organized by UNESCO to deal with existing challenges to assessing the social inclusiveness of public policies. It aimed to explore social inclusion-related initiatives in practice, including an examination of existing methods and evaluation instruments, as an important step towards addressing inclusiveness in government policy. The Workshop equally allowed the promotion of a new approach to social problems related to migration, youth, indigenous populations and disabled people and their relation to UNESCO’s two global priorities, Africa and gender equality. 2013. 58 pp. SHS/2013/PI/H/12. Also available in French [Rapport final de l'Atelier international du programme MOST sur la mesure des politiques publiques sociales inclusives et leur impact].

Contact: Mimouna Abderrahmane, UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Sector
**World Social Science Report 2013. Changing Global Environments.** World Social Science Reports series

Global environmental change – including climate change – has potentially grave consequences for the well-being and security of people all over the world. Warnings about an impending global humanitarian emergency and the collapse of global civilization need to be taken seriously by the social sciences. Indeed, climate and environmental change is fundamentally a social problem. The consequences of global environmental change are happening now and are affecting individuals and communities everywhere. These problems interact with and exacerbate other social, economic and political crises – including persistent poverty, inequality and social disent - for many people life is a struggle for survival. This report urges the international social science community to engage more directly in societal responses to global environmental change and to work closely with colleagues from the natural, physical, engineering and human sciences to accelerate the delivery of pertinent and credible knowledge to solve the problems we are facing now. Co-publication commissioned by UNESCO from the International Social Science Council (ISSC). Also available in French [Rapport mondial sur les sciences sociales 2013. Changements environnementaux globaux]. Spanish version forthcoming [Informe Mundial sobre Ciencias Sociales 2013. Cambios Ambientales Globales]. Online summary in English, French, and Spanish. Open Access.

**Education for people and planet: creating sustainable futures for all, Global education monitoring report, 2016**

This Report makes three messages starkly clear. Firstly, the urgent need for new approaches. On current trends only 70% of children in low income countries will complete primary school in 2030, a goal that should have been achieved in 2015. We need the political will, the policies, the innovation and the resources to buck this trend. Secondly, if we are serious about SDG4, we must act with a sense of heightened urgency, and with longterm commitment. Failure to do so will not only adversely affect education but will hamper progress towards each and every development goal: poverty reduction, hunger eradication, improved health, gender equality and women’s empowerment, sustainable production and consumption, resilient cities, and more equal and inclusive societies. Lastly, we must fundamentally change the way we think about education and its role in human wellbeing and global development. Now, more than ever, education has a responsibility to foster the right type of skills, attitudes and behavior that will lead to sustainable and inclusive growth. Open Access.

**Education and training for rural transformation: skills, jobs, food and green future to combat poverty**

Published by the International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education (INRULED, China) with the support of UNESCO, this book explores how education along with training and skill development are vital to building a sustainable future. It also focuses on the links between education and rural transformation, seeking to underscore the inexorable forces of change rural communities face and how education and training, by equipping people with appropriate knowledge and skills and fostering values of human dignity, can expand their choices and capabilities to exercise these choices.

**Why language matters for the Millennium Development Goals**

Why language is important to eradicate poverty and hunger? Recognizing the profound importance that people place on their languages is a core insight for tackling poverty and hunger. It is an important part of the move away from “top down” models of development that have been shown not to work, and towards participatory development models, which often do. Properly conducted participatory development brings improved outcomes both in the short- and longterm.

**América Latina y el Caribe: Globalización y Conocimiento. Repensar las Ciencias Sociales.** Repensar América Latina, 1

First volume of UNESCO/FLACSO series Rethinking Latin America. This book contributes to the debate on such themes as marginalization, poverty, social inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean, and focuses on the link between social sciences and social policy. It advocates for a better contribution of scientific knowledge to the design and evaluation of successful public policies. It focuses on the relationship between social and political sciences and reviews the current status and prospects, arguing for a greater contribution of scientific knowledge to the design process and evaluation of public policies. Other topics dealt with in this book are economic integration, globalization, and democracy.

Contact: Mimouna Abderrahmane, UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Sector
Second volume of the UNESCO/FLACSO series Rethinking Latin America. This volume gives a good overview of some the main recent experiences designed and implemented in the region on social development policies.

América Latina y el Caribe. Escenarios Posibles y Políticas Sociales. Repensar América Latina, 3
Third volume of the UNESCO/FLACSO series Rethinking Latin America. This volume proposes and explores several scenarios on how to approach and make the best of the relationship between social science and political action in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Humanism, a new idea. The UNESCO Courier, October–December 2011
Building a responsible world of solidarity is a long-term endeavour that has to draw on all the creative forces of humanity. Culture, education, philosophy, science, information technology, law, and international cooperation provide us with the means. Building the ramparts of human dignity in everyday life is not a Utopian quest. Humanism is a promise we must all keep. Also available in French [L’Humanisme, une idée neuve], Spanish [El Humanismo, una idea nueva], Russian [Гуманизм, новая идея], Arabic [النزعة الإنسانية، فكر متجدد دائمًا] and Chinese [人文主义，谱写新篇章].

Mapping Out the Research-Policy Matrix. Highlights From the First International Forum on the Social Science-Policy Nexus. Research & Policy series
Social science research provides not only abstract, conceptual knowledge about society but also concrete, instrumental knowledge. It enables us to take action to recompose the world we live in. This book draws on papers presented at the International Forum on the Social Science-Policy Nexus which set a precedent in terms of dialogue between researchers and policy-makers. The authors contribute to enriching and elucidating the most common conceptualizations of the research-policy nexus. They represent a rich diversity of views, although most agree that an effective strategy to enhance social science-policy linkages should be underpinned by a theoretical and methodological framework that takes into account the interplay of different social actors.

Rio+20 Regional Workshop for Asia and the Pacific. Workshop report
Report on a regional workshop held in Kuala Lumpur in April 2011 and co-organized by the International Council for Science/ICSU Asia Pacific Regional Offices and the UNESCO Regional Science Bureau for Asia and the Pacific. Discussion at the Workshop was centred on three themes: a green economy in the context of poverty eradication and sustainable development; the institutional framework for sustainable development; the new and emerging challenges that need to be addressed.

Contact: Mimouna Abderrahmane, UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Sector
The Shades of Blue. Upgrading Coastal Resources for the Sustainable Development of the Caribbean SIDS

This publication provides authoritative arguments and data that support the notion that improving the life of people in SIDS needs an integrated framework for sustainable development, which combines programme and policy focused actions across social, economic, physical and cultural dimensions. It also supports UNESCO’s assertion that the Social and Human Sciences in combination with other programme areas can make valuable contributions to policymaking by providing the intellectual, methodological and theoretical resources that are required to elucidate the linkages between alternative strategies for the management of coastal resources and ecological, economic, and social outcomes in the Caribbean.

UNESCO Forum of Ministers in Charge of Social Development from South Asia. Social Protection Policies in South Asia

These proceedings are based on the presentations and discussion that took place at the Third Meeting of UNESCO Forum of Ministers in charge of Social Development on Social Protection Policies in South Asia, 20 - 22 February 2011, and relevant background material used during the Forum. The complete version of all the papers of the UNESCO-ICSSR Research Meeting can be downloaded from UNESCO New Delhi website: http://www.unesco.org/newdelhi. 2011. 140 pp. IN/2011/SH/38 REV.


Organized in collaboration with the Centre for the Study of Regional Development, the Jawaharlal Nehru University (CSRD - JNU), the Institute for Human Development (IHD), and the Social Protection in Asia (SPA), this working document compiles the major results of a UNESCO research meeting on Social Protection Policies in South Asia. The research meeting specifically addressed the following questions: What are the social policies that work under which conditions and what lessons can such experiences offer to other countries? How can such policies be further strengthened to enhance the transformative potential? How can a regional perspective be built on issues of social protection? The complete version of all the papers of the UNESCO-ICSSR Research Meeting can be downloaded from UNESCO New Delhi website: http://www.unesco.org/newdelhi. 2011. 53 pp. IN/2011/SH/46.

Urban Policies and the Right to the City in India. Rights, Responsibilities and Citizenship

This publication is intended as an advocacy tool to promote a rights-based approach to urbanization in India. A rights-based approach in the context of Indian cities has not yet been extensively documented and researched.

Historic Districts for All – India. A Social and Human Approach for Sustainable Revitalisation. Manual For City Professionals

For more than a decade, UNESCO has been promoting the flagship principle of Humanizing the City in close cooperation with UN-HABITAT. This handbook for city professionals in India was first presented at the 2009 Habitat Summit, which took place in New Delhi (India) and benefited from a peer review meeting of thirty experts – from urban planners and architects to sociologists and local authorities – who assessed the publication before it is published. The handbook main aim is to strengthen the capacity of local urban actors in the revitalization of historic districts, and promote a holistic approach in accordance with the principles of sustainable development and social justice. It also reflects India’s complex urban scenario, the structure of local government, as well as the urban reform currently carried out by the authorities in an effort to meet the challenges of the expected increase in urban population.

Historic Districts for All - India: A Social and Human Approach for Sustainable Revitalisation. Brochure for Local Authorities

World Social Science Report 2010. Knowledge Divides

This Report provides a comprehensive review of the state of the social sciences in the world. It analyses some of the most critical global problems confronting humanity, as perceived by renowned specialists from different social science disciplines, and highlights the social sciences' potential contribution to their analysis and identification of solutions; provides a detailed description of the organization of social science production in different regions of the world, with an emphasis on issues confronted; reviews the different factors that contribute to the depletion of national capacities, including brain drain; analyses the inequalities in knowledge production that result from major inequalities in capacity across regions and countries; reviews the impact of internationalization of the social sciences, the homogenization trends as well as possible alternatives to existing hegemonies; discusses the divides and bridges between disciplines; and identifies new trends in social science themes, methods and disciplines; assesses the impact of the recent trends in assessment and funding which tend to emphasize competition in social science production; analyses the relationship between social scientists, policy-makers and society at large; makes concrete proposals for tackling the challenges. Also available in French [Rapport mondial sur les sciences sociales, 2010. Divisions dans les savoirs] and Spanish [Informe sobre las ciencias sociales en el mundo, 2010. Las brechas del conocimiento]. Online summary in English, French, Spanish and Russian. Open Access.

Políticas Sociais para o Desenvolvimento. Superar a Pobreza e Promover a Inclusão. Simpósio Internacional sobre Desenvolvimento Social

Published in partnership with the Brazilian Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS) and the UNDP, the main aim of this publication is to deepen the debate on social inclusion and poverty. It is based on the results of an international symposium on social development held in Brazil in 2009. It deals with such themes as: Development, growth and poverty: challenges posed by the international crisis; Responding to the crisis of global transformation: why is a basic income necessary?; Social transformation and State intervention; Poverty, unemployment and inequality: the case of Brazil’s urban areas; Poverty and inequality: progress and challenges; Social capital as a leverage to accelerate economic growth; Social protection in developing countries: trends and new perspectives; the State’s role in promoting social policies in a comprehensive development mode.

UNESCO Small Grants Programme on Poverty Eradication. Building national capacities for research and policy analysis. Summary of the findings and recommendations of the selected research projects. 39 Research projects to fight against poverty. This publication compiles the results of 39 research projects supported by UNESCO within the framework of its Small Grants Programme on Poverty Eradication. It summarizes the main recommendations of each research project conducted on various themes such as, inter alia, culture, tradition and marginalized communities (India, Pakistan), poverty and the rights of indigenous people (Chile, Mexico and Peru), youth rights in urban peripheral areas (Panama), the impact of HIV/AIDS on the elderly poor (South Africa), the challenges of environmental protection policies and the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples (Argentina, Mexico). Also available in Russian.

The "Power of Culture" in the Fight against Poverty in the Sahara. Stakes and Perspectives.

Sahara: policy paper - 21.1/21.2

At the end of the Year 2006, completion year of the first World Decade to eradicate poverty, the statement is grave: over a billion human beings are poor or extreme poor even if some steps proved successful in the realization of the first Objective of the Millennium for the development and the project "The Sahara of Cultures and People". Also available in French [Le “pouvoir de la culture” dans la lute contre la pauvreté au Sahara. Enjeux et perspectives].

Gestión Local del Desarrollo y Lucha Contra la Pobreza. Aportes para el Fortalecimiento de la Investigación y las Políticas en América Latina

Local Management of Development and the Fight Against Poverty. Contributions to strengthening research and policies in Latin America. The correct use of rigorous social science may lead to more effective policies and outcomes. The knowledge sought by the social sciences is required to draft appropriate public policies. The world needs new forms of interaction between social scientists and policy-makers and actors as well as innovative areas to make such interaction possible. The MOST programmes Summer Schools in Latin America and the Caribbean are strategic mechanisms for contributing to capacity-building and to facilitating the social science-policy nexus.
The survey of policies that are likely to promote the globalization trends involve nothing but the urbanization of poverty and social exclusion. The poor are unable to enjoy their rights; and they are specially Extreme Poverty, approved as part of the World Conference on Social Development in 2005. The book, premised on these facts, contains the encouraging results of several initiatives and strategies that have laid the foundations of good governance and participatory urban planning in various cities throughout the world. It reviews a selection of municipal, national, regional and international instruments that contribute to the development of human rights in the city. Bilingual English/French.

Cities are engines of economic growth and afford the greatest opportunities for social progress and development. They also have very high rates of inequality and poverty concentration. Current world urbanization and globalization trends involve nothing but the urbanization of poverty and social exclusion. This book, premised on these facts, contains the encouraging results of several initiatives and strategies that have laid the foundations of good governance and participatory urban planning in various cities throughout the world. It reviews a selection of municipal, national, regional and international instruments that contribute to the development of human rights in the city. Bilingual English/French.

Femmes et politiques urbaines. Ruses, luttes et stratégies

*Cities and Women’s Empowerment* addresses the theme of gender relations and its contribution to initiatives developed by women in developing countries to improve their standard of living. The aim is to convey to the general public the main outcomes of the action research conducted within a network of inhabitants of seven cities. This research reveals how the process of empowerment of women enables them to cope with difficulties and seize the opportunities offered by urban social transformations. This book is the result of the collaboration between task forces from marginalized neighbourhoods in Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic), Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso), Yambol (Bulgaria), Bucharest (Romania), and three other teams from the outskirts of Dakar (Senegal), Buenos Aires (Argentina) and São Paulo (Brazil). Also available in Spanish [Ciudades y Empoderamiento de las Mujeres: luchas y estrategias para el cambio social]. For sale at UNESCO Publishing.

Parcerias por um Brasil Sem Fome e Mais Justo. Sociedade, Empresas e Governo Juntos para Gerar Renda e Dignidade

Published in partnership with the Brazilian Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS), this publication promotes social development through a better and closer cooperation between the government and the private sector, giving tangible examples of successful cooperation projects.

Poverty alleviation and community-based tourism. Experiences from Central and South Asia

This publication reports on pilot activities carried out in eight Central and South Asian countries between 2002 and 2005 as part of the UNESCO project Development of Cultural and Ecotourism in the Mountainous Regions of Central and South Asia. The activities aimed at developing community-based ecotourism in order to help bring the economic and other benefits of increasing tourism to poorer members of rural communities in remote mountainous areas. This project was part of a UNESCO cross-cutting initiative on the Eradication of Poverty, Especially Extreme Poverty, approved as part of the Organization’s Medium-Term Strategy, 2002-2007. Among the objectives of the strategy are broadening the focus of international and national poverty reduction strategies through the mainstreaming of education, culture, the sciences and education; supporting the establishment of linkages between national poverty reduction strategies and sustainable development frameworks and mobilizing social capital by building capacities and institutions and helping to enable the poor to enjoy their rights; and contributing to an enabling national policy framework and environment for empowerment, participatory approaches and livelihood generation.

Transformation of Micro-finance Schemes from Subsistence Living to Small-scale Enterprises in Nigeria. Analysis of Policies for Integration of Science and Technology into the Clients’ Activities.

Policy paper poverty series, No. 11.2

In 2004, UNESCO Nairobi Office initiated a project with the objective to facilitate the growth of activities financed through Micro-credits. Most of these activities remained at the subsistence level, unable to create employment or generate a multiplier effect. The role of technology as a driving force for such transformation was recognised as decisive and it was concluded that policies that encourage the adoption of technology (skills, knowledge and hardware) were likely to facilitate the transformation process. Based on this conclusion, the project identified and disseminated information on good policies and practices that encourage the adoption of technology and the growth of small-scale enterprises. The project embarked on a series of activities which included the survey of policies that are likely to promote the adoption of technology and the growth of small-scale enterprises.

Women and Poverty in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. A Critical Literature Review. Action Research Series (2)

2006. 100 p. (In various pagings). Multilingual English/Arabic.

Contact: Mimouna Abderrahmane, UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Sector

Journée mondiale de la philosophie à l’UNESCO, 2003
Justice globale : la philosophie face aux questions du XXIe siècle
Au travers de cinq articles, les auteurs de ce livre nous offrent leurs réflexions sur le thème de la justice sociale et ce que pourrait être la contribution des philosophes dans sa promotion : Justice globale et responsabilité individuelle; Les alternatives philosophiques et éducatives à la mondialisation; le concept de justice mondiale et ses implications; La Société "presque juste" et le mal du début du siècle.

2005. 63 pp. Texte choisi No. 06

Poverty, Next Frontier in the Human Rights Struggle?
Is poverty a human rights issue? Today, the advance and affirmation of civil and political rights are a reality. The world is going in the right direction towards winning rights and freedom of expression and establishing democracies. Yet, with regard to social rights which call for our spirit of solidarity, we see a real regression because these rights have for a long time been relegated to a position of secondary importance. If we genuinely wish to call poverty into question and make our contribution as an ethical and intellectual Organization, we need to see poverty as a question of human rights and ensure the advance of this new approach. Also available in French [La pauvreté, une question de droits humains ?].


The Sasia Story
The Sasia Story, published in cooperation with the European Commission, recounts Madanjeet Singh’s lifelong search for common cultural and economic denominators to foster and strengthen cooperative initiatives. Sasia is the name he has coined for South Asia’s common currency in the hope that, like the Euro, it will become the anchor of economic stability. He strongly believes that in today’s fast-moving and ultra-competitive world, regional cooperation is indispensable and no country can safeguard its security and economic well-being unilaterally. His teenage experiences of poverty have led him to establish two foundations devoted to helping marginalized and disadvantaged communities in South Asia. Also available in French [L’histoire du Sasia] and Spanish [La historia del Sasia].


La Ilusión del Buen Gobierno. Sociedad Civil, Democracia y Desarrollo Humano en América Latina
The illusion of good governance. Civil society, democracy and human development in Latin America is a contribution to international reflection on the situation and prospects of Latin America and the Caribbean. The collection of papers reproduced in this volume is representative of the varied, inexhaustible and increasing intense discussion on democracy in Latin America. Going against current thinking which emphasizes the vulnerability of democracy in the region, the democratic political systems of Latin America have shown, over the years, strong resistance to the evils undermining them: poverty and particularly the increasing inequalities, dictatorships, corruption, drug trafficking and organized crime. This publication puts together arguments from both sides: governability and human development as an extension of freedom, and a critical evaluation of the role of development NGOs. Eight chapters, beginning with "Ten fallacies about the social problems of Latin America", and ending with "The eternal democratic dream" attempt to provide answers as to what UNESCO’s Social and Human Sciences Sector input should be to Latin America and the Caribbean over the next 20 to 25 year.

2004. 63 pp. Texte choisi No. 06

Journée mondiale de la philosophie à l’UNESCO, 2002
Pauvreté, justice et paix mondiale
La pauvreté au regard de la dignité humaine; Sur la paix et quelques conditions de son établissement; Réflexions sur des conditions du progrès dans un monde inégal et globalisé; Entre désespoir et espoir dans un monde terrorisé; La philosophie et la réconciliation avec le monde, tels sont les titres des cinq articles de cet ouvrage consacré à la pauvreté.

Contact: Mimouna Abderrahmane, UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Sector
Paths to Social Inclusion. Porto Alegre’s Network of Popular Participation
Through combining quantitative and qualitative methods of research (interviews and questionnaires), this publication outlines the Network for the protection of socially-vulnerable families and identifies the perception and image the main user groups have of the services provided, the main characteristics and the needs and expectations of these user groups. Research findings point out both the richness in the participation of citizens in volunteer associations (a broad network) and their active participation in the Councils, that is, several organizations that make decisions regarding sectoral policies in the municipalities. Also available in Portuguese [Nos caminhos da inclusão social. A rede de participação popular de Porto Alegre].

Pobreza e Desigualdade no Brasil. Traçando Caminhos para a Inclusão Social
This book gathers a variety of academic papers delivered at an international seminar held in Brazil in 2003 and entitled “International Seminar on Poverty and Inequality in Brazil: Creating Paths for Social Inclusion”. The Seminar, which was a follow-up to actions UNESCO had developed to combat and mitigate poverty in Brazil, was co-organized with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the Ministry of Social Security and Welfare, the Zero Hunger Program and the Ministry of Food Security and Hunger Prevention.

Changing the Outlook. Eradication of poverty in urban areas

Género y Pobreza. Problemas Urbano Ambientales de los Barrios La Ciénaga y Los Guandules y su Vínculo con las Relaciones entre Hombres y Mujeres
Género y pobreza son conceptos de significación múltiple cuyos sentidos entretejen una tela compleja. El concepto género hace referencia a un elemento que alude a las categorías histórico-sociales, económicas y culturales de los sexos, varón y hembra, y no sólo a la mujer. El de pobres y pobreza resulta aún más complejo si atendemos a singularizar a través de ellos una vivencia, generadora de realidades en continuo cambio.

Is awareness of the ravages of poverty translated into long-term action genuinely likely to reduce poverty in the next twenty years? This book attempts to answer that question, drawing on studies conducted in four African countries. It also includes innovative future-oriented courses of action. For sale at UNESCO Publishing.

Contact: Mimouna Abderrahmane, UNESCO Social and Human Sciences Sector
Social Capital and Poverty Reduction. Which Role for the Civil Society Organizations and the State?
This publication is one of the outcomes of a 2000 International Symposium co-organized by UNESCO’s Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme and the International Social Science Council’s (ISSC) Comparative Research Programme on Poverty (CROP), in the context of the 24th Special Session of the General Assembly on the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and Further Initiatives (Geneva, 2000). As the intellectual and ethical organization of the United Nations system, UNESCO is deeply concerned with the problems of poverty, exclusion, inequalities and their impact on human rights. UNESCO’s strategy on “The eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty” focuses on mobilizing social capital by building capacity and institutions, with a view to advocating and enabling the poor to enjoy their rights in areas of UNESCO’s competence. In this respect, UNESCO is recognizing the role of social capital as an important component in the poverty eradication efforts. This approach can contribute both towards poverty eradication and social stability, as well as to economic development.

Rethinking Development. Putting an End to Poverty
Although this book was published more than 10 years ago, the ideas it develops are still relevant. Poverty is growing, social and economic gaps between countries and individuals increase, AIDS spreads, life expectancy falls, environmental insecurity, armed conflicts and the enslavement to money values grow. The author insists that rethinking development as linked to human rights is crucial, and that there is a need to rethink economics. Also available in French [Repenser le développement: en finir avec la pauvreté].