

Global Development Network

Annual Report 2014



'Local Research to Inform Development Issues and Policies'

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

GDN's Annual Global Development Conferences

The Annual Report 2014 illustrates GDN's Global reach and activities through the posters of each of its 15 Annual Global Development Conferences since 1999.

1999 Bonn, Germany

The 1st GDN Annual Global Development Conference



Bridging Knowledge and Policy

December 5-8, 1999

Bonn, Germany

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L. Alan Winters CB
Chair
GDN Board of
Directors



Preface

2000 Tokyo, Japan

The 2nd GDN Annual Global Development Conference



Beyond Economics: Multidisciplinary Approaches to Development

December 10-13, 2000
Tokyo, Japan

Welcome to GDN's 2014 Annual Report. Reflecting on GDN's 15th anniversary, in 2014, and on its 15 years of intense activity with economists and social scientists in developing countries, I realized that the value of research capacity building efforts is most often assessed through the lens of research output, rather than those of education, empowerment and ownership. This is essentially a short-termist perspective and one which makes it much more difficult to extend the benefits of research capacity building to places and individuals where capacity is blatantly weak, even though they are the ones likely to benefit the most from it. Such a view also directs resources toward a few developing country researchers who already have enough capacity, and who may then end up being overwhelmed by the resulting pressure on their time.

I see this bias as a very substantial shortcoming of the current patterns of development assistance. Knowledge is key for development, but the way that knowledge is produced also matters. Development issues need to be analyzed in their context, by researchers aware of the local characteristics and political economy, and under a research agenda that takes local conditions into account. Policy options almost never emerge solely from the writings of global researchers: rather they need adapting, shaping and implementation through a complex interaction between local academic researchers, foreign advisers, policymakers and other local stakeholders. Teams of global researchers, however qualified, lack the contextual knowledge and the legitimacy to allow their output to be the only source of evidence and inspiration for local policies. In a nutshell, producing good academic knowledge and analysis locally is a key component of policy ownership, which, in turn, is recognized as a key principle of aid effectiveness, and a pre-condition for the social usefulness of development research in developing countries.

GDN's model was built on these premises, as this 2014 Annual Report once again documents. We have an unwavering commitment to produce quality research output, but as much as a condition that shapes the process of research capacity building as an objective per se. GDN's projects are organized from the developing country researchers' perspectives: what themes are the most relevant, how can well-established researchers help local ones acquire the necessary skills, what are the local nuances and how can local researchers and policymakers best interact? GDN therefore reaches far beyond financing research conducted by the best experts: it provides services, ranging from identifying promising young researchers in developing countries, to organizing training, providing mentoring, connecting researchers across countries, promoting peer reviews and organizing policy-workshops.

I find it enlivening and exciting that many prominent world academics and policy and opinion leaders have recognized the importance of GDN's mission and joined GDN's Board of Directors. In 2014, GDN's Assembly appointed four Directors to join an already outstanding team: Professor Helen Milner of Princeton University, Minister Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala of Nigeria, Professor Guillermo Perry of Bogota's Universidad de Los Andes and Professor Biman Prasad, member of Fiji's Parliament. Two new Directors also joined on January 1st, 2015: Guillermo de la Dehesa from Spain and Maureen O'Neil from Canada. I trust that this mobilization and explicit expression of support for GDN's mission at the highest level will be mirrored among development donors and stakeholders in a sustained willingness to support GDN's activities.

Pierre Jacquet
President



Introduction

2001 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
The 3rd GDN Annual Global Development Conference



Blending Local and Global Knowledge
December 9-12, 2001
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

This 2014 Annual Report provides ample details on GDN's projects and on various innovations introduced throughout the year. In this brief introduction, I would like to outline three major drivers of our activities.

First of all, development issues loom large on the international agenda, with high level discussions on the post-2015 objectives, on the adoption of sustainable development goals and on climate and development finance. On all these inter-related issues, GDN believes that the local dimension remains a largely missing link: for any meaningful global agreement to translate into domestic policy priorities, more knowledge and empowerment is needed locally, and there is a need for local academic research to document the various issues and inspire policies. This is the profound meaning of GDN's action through the various research capacity building services it provides, and it is captured in our new tagline: 'Local Research to Inform Development Issues and Policies'. This has also inspired GDN's efforts and priorities: towards better apprehending local research environments, through our new 'Doing Research' project; towards filling knowledge gaps through research projects that resonate with this global agenda, be they on food and nutrition security and agriculture development, on the management of natural resources or on urban and on industrial productivity challenges; and to intensify our efforts to raise research capacity in the lowest income countries.

This is the second driver I would like to mention: thanks to generous support from IDRC, GDN was able to initiate a program of research capacity building for low-income countries. Instead of requiring researchers to compete for GDN's support, this innovative program competitively selects its beneficiaries through a call for research capacity building proposals: research institutions from low income countries submit their own plan for building their research capacity and explain how they would like to use GDN's support to that end. GDN received 250 completed submissions from 40 target countries, and, given the resources available, could engage in a tailored partnership with four institutions, from Bhutan, Cambodia, Ethiopia and Senegal. An international panel of scientific advisors was formed to mentor and support the selected institutions throughout the grant process.

Third, GDN has substantially revisited its flagship event, the Annual Global Development Conference. Held in June 2014 in Accra, Ghana, the Conference involved an innovative partnership between GDN, the University of Ghana, the African Capacity Building Foundation, the African Economic Research Consortium and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). The program was built around a call for papers that allowed GDN to select 16 papers out of about 300 submissions, with a prominent participation from developing countries. Moreover, thanks to support from UNECA, 50 graduate students from African Universities, selected through a pan-African essay competition, were invited to participate in the Conference and benefitted from a one-day program prior to the Conference. Our purpose remains to make the Conference a lively yearly forum for developing country research and a unique opportunity for developing country researchers to meet and interact with their peers and with prominent global scholars and decision makers.

We could not have achieved what we did without the generous support from a vibrant community of multilateral, regional and bilateral, public and private development donors which we recognize gratefully. We rely fully on their continued partnership with us in mainstreaming the crucial objective of research capacity building for better development policies in developing countries.



2003 Cairo, Egypt

The 4th GDN Annual Global Development Conference



Globalization and Equity

January 18-21, 2003
Cairo, Egypt

GDN 'AT A GLIMPSE' 2014

The Global Development Network in 2014

The Global Development Network is a Public International Organization headquartered in New Delhi. Its mission is to raise the capacity of developing country social science researchers to produce useful, relevant and academically proficient knowledge in order to inform development issues and local public policies. The raison d'être of this mission is three-fold:

- Local researchers are best placed to analyze local issues in their context.
- Research and policy-debate agendas should be defined and owned locally and not by research programs defined in foreign universities or international agencies.
- The production and dissemination of local analyzes and evidence is crucial both to raising issues within the domestic political agenda and to improving the quality of public policies.

Building research capacity is a long-term, multi-fold process. In order to accomplish its mission, GDN supports research programs aimed at producing policy-relevant and high-quality research outputs finding their ways into published articles, discussion papers, seminars, workshops, and media.

This support consists in a variety of services

- ◆ GDN raises resources from multilateral, regional and bilateral donors, public and private, in order to provide financial support to researchers and research institutions in the South to conduct research activities, or engage into specific research capacity building programs.

In 2014 GDN awarded more than **100 grants to almost 200 developing country researchers** which was a 40 percent increase in the number of grantees from 2013. Three-fourth of these grantees hail from low income countries and lower middle income countries, registering an almost 10 percent increase from 2013.

- ◆ GDN helps select promising, young developing country researchers through its competitive calls for proposals as well as its competitive awards and medals program, which recognize high quality research papers or support promising research proposals. These researchers then become part of a wider global network that will enhance their own capacity.

In 2014, GDN issued Calls for Proposals for three new research and capacity building programs: Doing Research, Natural Resource Management and Building Institutional Capacity in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). For the seven grants announced under the pilot Doing Research program, for instance, GDN received more than 180 submissions in English and French from multi-disciplinary teams from more than 60 countries. The seven grants awarded cover 11





countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and 43 percent of the Principal Investigators are women. The Building Research Capacity in Least Developed Countries program was initiated by GDN in 2014 in order to intensify research capacity building efforts in low research capacity environments. By partnering with institutions competitively selected on the basis of their own research capacity building strategy and objectives, GDN provides tailored support and expects to have a sustainable impact. The call for proposals for the research capacity program for LDCs received 250 applications from 40 countries where the current size of the program allowed GDN to select four partner institutions.

GDN ran its yearly Awards and Medals Competition, and received close to 400 submissions from more than 70 developing countries, of which close to one-third were from female researchers. Prizes were distributed to 11 winners from 9 countries.

GDN also organized a research award funded by the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) on the Relevance of Korea's Development Experience for Developing Countries that received over 180 submissions from 41 eligible countries. KOICA's research award recognized six winning papers from six developing countries. Finally, GDN organized in partnership with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation a global essay competition on the future of development assistance, which attracted close to 1500 submissions from 142 countries. After a demanding selection process, an international jury nominated 13 winners.

- ◆ GDN mobilizes some of the most prominent researchers globally to advise on the content of research and monitor academic quality through the scientific and steering committees it constitutes for each of its major projects. GDN also invites top researchers from developed and developing countries to provide one-to-one mentoring services all along the projects it funds.

In 2014, such Scientific Committees were constituted for GDN's Annual Global Development Conference in Accra, the Doing Research project, research on Natural Resource Management, and for Building Research Capacity in LDCs program. In addition, GDN organized a workshop in April 2014 to define its approach to inclusive growth issues and a policy lab in Dakar in March 2014, with the aim to assemble African researchers and policymakers to discuss the state of the current initiatives and methodologies regarding natural resource management and its implications for national accounts.

- ◆ GDN organizes training sessions and methodological workshops in the early stages of the projects it funds, to assist researchers in the conception of their research and in the choice of methodology, to expand their knowledge of the field and to develop their skills and technical proficiency.

GDN 'AT A GLIMPSE' 2014

- ◆ GDN organizes peer review workshops and seminars to give researchers the opportunity of presenting their work and help them refine its presentation and quality. In 2014, this was organized for the Macro-Economic Volatility in the Pacific and Caribbean project and for the Regional Research Competition grantees across the world. In November 2014, a peer review workshop on Financial Inclusion in Latin America also took place in Washington, with the opportunity for the young researchers to interact with experts.
- ◆ GDN also provides training sessions on the communication of research results to a wider audience. In 2014, this was organized for the Awards & Medals finalists to enable them to present their research in a plenary session at the GDN Annual Conference in Accra.
- ◆ GDN organizes policy seminars and conferences to promote the interaction between research and policy-making on major development issues, thereby increasing the social usefulness of local academic research.

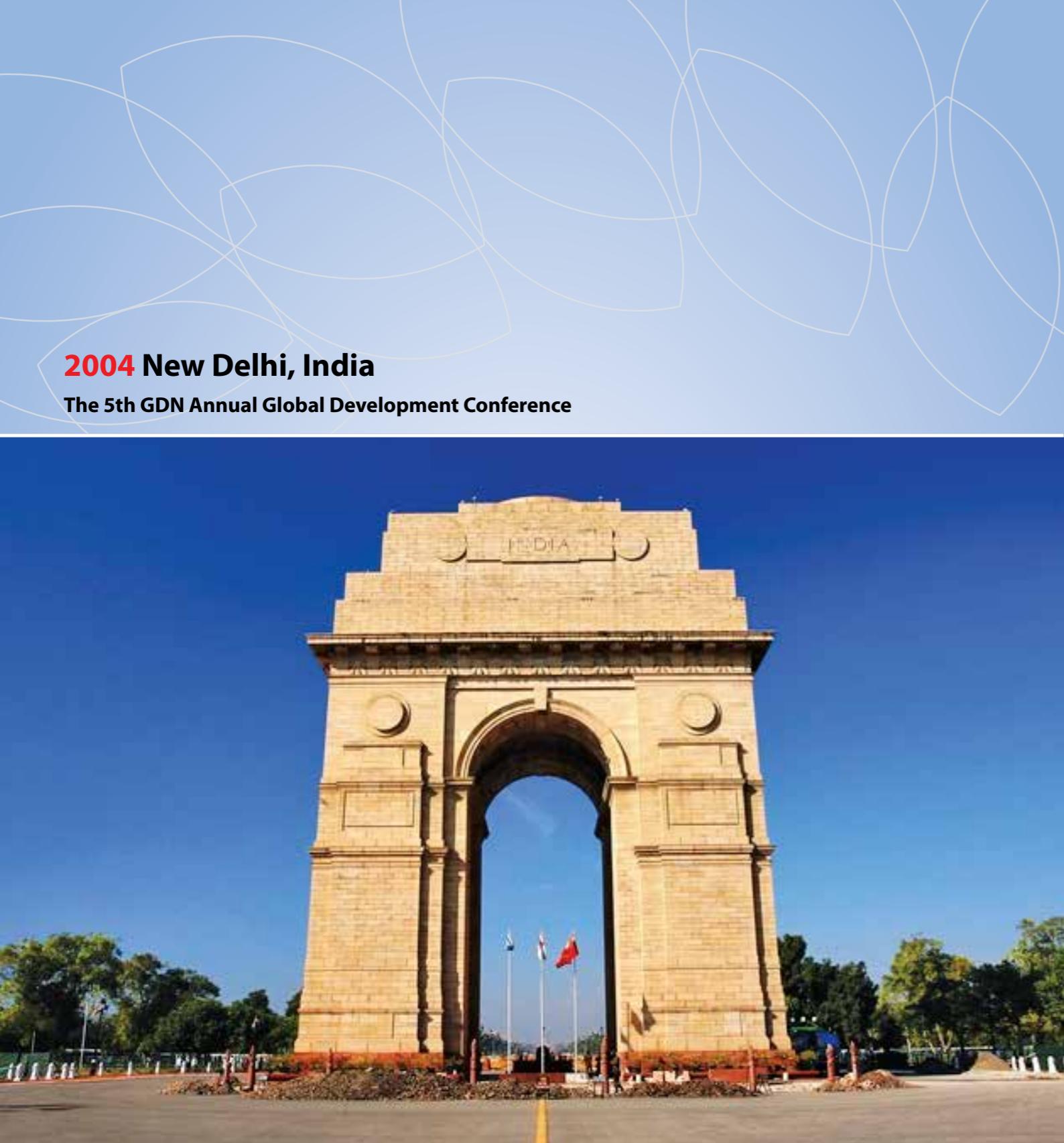
In its current 2011-2016 Business Plan, GDN has developed three major instruments to combine these services at various levels of research capacity:

- Through its Regional Research Competitions (RRCs), GDN has provided support to its Regional Network Partners to finance 12-18 months research programs competitively proposed by early career researchers in their own research areas. In 2014, 67 grants across seven regions were awarded.
- GDN's Global Research Competitions (GRCs) provide selected developing country researchers an opportunity to team-up across countries and regions and address pre-specified, highly topical themes, such as Food Security, Inclusive and Sustainable Growth, and Political, Economic and Social Transformations. In 2014, five grants were awarded under this program.
- GDN's Global Research Projects (GRPs) are large-scale, high calibre undertakings where researchers team up with more senior scholars. They typically include 12 to 15 country studies, conducted simultaneously by as many teams of researchers spread across various regions.

In 2013-2014, GDN completed four GRPs. GDN is now in the process of launching new Global Research Projects. The pilot phase of a major initiative to analyze the local environment for research in developing countries was started in 2014, with the constitution of a Scientific Committee and the launching of six country studies. GDN also held a scientific workshop in Paris to discuss the prospects of launching research projects on issues of inclusive growth. As a follow-up on previous activities, GDN has also initiated projects and proposals on issues related to food and nutrition security, to urbanization and to industrial productivity and industrial policies. It has also launched a research project on Natural Resource Management, which currently consists of three country studies in Madagascar, Mauritius and Morocco.



GDN's flagship event is its Annual Global Development Conference, held every year in a different region and on a different main theme, as documented by the Conference posters chosen to illustrate this 2014 Report. This global annual forum for developing country research gathers the world's leading academics, experts, researchers and policymakers to discuss the most pressing development challenges. It provides developing country researchers with a unique opportunity to interact with their peers and with renowned researchers in a global setting highly conducive to academic and policy exchanges. GDN's 15th Conference took place on June 18-20, 2014 in Accra, Ghana, on the theme of 'Structural Transformation in Africa and Beyond'.



2004 New Delhi, India

The 5th GDN Annual Global Development Conference

Understanding Reform
January 27-30, 2004
New Delhi, India

REGIONAL RESEARCH COMPETITIONS

Support to Regional Network Partners Regional Research Competitions (RRCs) & Knowledge Sharing

ABOUT THE COMPETITIONS

The Regional Research Competitions' (RRCs) main purpose is to support young economists and social science researchers in developing and transition countries to conduct development research for a period of 12-18 months in the context of a highly competitive and respected global capacity building program. The RRCs are carried out in partnership with GDN's Regional Network Partners (RNPs). Apart from funding, the selected researchers who take part in the RRCs get access to value-added services such as mentoring, peer review workshops, and the opportunity to get their work published and presented to diverse audiences within their region.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

African Economic Research Consortium (AERC)

AERC has a three-fold mandate: enhancing the capacity of locally-based researchers to conduct policy-relevant economic inquiry; promoting retention of such capacity; and encouraging its application in the policy context. In 2014, AERC awarded 20 research grants of which eight were supported by GDN; successfully organized biannual research workshops which brought together researchers from more than 20 African countries (including fragile and post-conflict nations). The evaluations conducted by AERC informed that virtually all respondents rated the overall organization and usefulness of the biannual workshops as either excellent or good. AERC published 12 research papers on its website that emanated from the previous rounds of RRCs during the fiscal year.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education – Economics Institute (CERGE-EI)

In 2014, CERGE-EI received a total of 72 proposals representing 13 of the 17 countries in the region, of which 17 projects were awarded the RRC grants. Every year, the research teams convene for an intensive workshop in August in Prague to review the work in progress and sharpen the analysis and discussion of results in the funded projects. Some are assigned more in-depth mentoring and all receive training in publication strategies. All grantees have to submit their final papers for publication. A research paper by Martyna Kobus titled 'On the measurement of inequality for ordinal data' from the 13th RRC round has been published in the *Journal of Economic Inequality*.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

Economics Education and Research Consortium (EERC)

Based in Kiev, the EERC supports original policy-relevant studies, organizes training seminars and research workshops, and links academics and policymakers. In 2014, EERC received 152 applications and awarded grants to 12 projects involving 16 researchers from the CIS region, including the smaller countries in the region. The participation of women researchers in RRCs from the CIS region was high (in comparison to the previous year) at 56 percent. EERC publishes (via its working paper series) the results of sponsored research and makes it freely available on its website. The published papers are also made available at www.repec.org (the widely used website called 'Research Papers in Economics').

Fact File:
67 grants across
7 regions
Average grant: \$9,800

The quality of research supported by GDN and EERC has been improving steadily – the RRC papers titled 'The effect of minimum wage on poverty: Evidence from Russia' and 'Do elections matter? Appointed vs. elected governors and their effect on public goods provision in Russia' by Sergey Kapelyuk and Olga Vasilyeva respectively, received positive feedback at the *Economics of Transition* and *Journal of Comparative Economics*. Yulia Vymiatnina and Daria Antonova published a manuscript at Palgrave Macmillan 'Creating a Eurasian Union: Economic Integration of the

Former Soviet Republics' as a result of their project titled 'Common economic area: is there an area for anything common in the economies concerned?'

EAST ASIA

East Asian Development Network (EADN)

Hosted at the Philippine Institute of Development Studies - PIDS (in Manila), EADN is a network of research institutions in East Asia committed to undertaking high quality, development focused and policy-relevant research in the social sciences. In 2014, EADN awarded eight research grants. In keeping with the capacity building objective, great emphasis is placed on peer reviews and mentoring. Apart from the EADN Annual Forums where research teams receive constructive comments on their research projects, each of the selected teams is assigned a mentor to help improve their skills and quality of research. The 2014 Annual Forum was held in Manila, The Philippines on 7-8 July 2014. The main agenda of the conference was the presentation of the eight individual research projects awarded between July 2013 and June 2014. The case studies under the 2013 GDN-JICA-EADN Regional Research Project on 'Toward a More Resilient Society' were also presented.

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association (LACEA)

In the LAC region, LACEA supported the various meetings and workshops of the following six thematic networks as well the publication of the Journal *Economia*:

- Network on Inequality and Poverty (NIP)
- International Finance & Economics Camps Network (IE&F)
- Trade Integration and Growth Network (TIGN)
- Political Economy Group (PEG)
- Impact Evaluation Network (IEN)
- America Latina Crime and Policy Network (ALCAPONE)

The LACEA Annual Meeting held in Brazil in November 2014, which gathered over 700 prominent economists from the region and from around the world, was also partly supported by GDN. Finally, Vox.LACEA, the online portal managed by LACEA, continued to raise the bar for economic analysis in Latin America and the Caribbean by providing access to reliable data, academic articles, interviews, debates, and teaching materials.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Economic Research Forum (ERF)

ERF attempts to fill knowledge gaps in the region by steering research topics in areas that are relevant for the economies of the MENA countries. In 2014, ERF conducted the RRC on the theme of 'The Economics of Informality in the ERF Region' which is very relevant to the region. This is in line with ERF's objective of addressing relevant issues that are under-researched, and producing a coherent output on an important issue. Grants were awarded to eight of the 13 projects which were submitted under the aforesaid theme. The grantees are provided mentoring, training and opportunities to interact as well as work on projects with the senior researchers. The research outputs generated from the RRCs are published in the ERF working paper series/research report series and the best ones in the Middle East Development Journal, published by ERF. Grantees also receive training on how to write winning research proposals and those with completed papers participate in workshops on how to write policy briefs and effectively communicate their research.

SOUTH PACIFIC

Oceania Development Network (ODN)

ODN conducts RRCs biennially and, therefore, no new grant was issued during the year. The existing round will be completed soon which comprises of 10 studies funded on the theme of 'Urbanization in the Pacific: Trends, Characteristics and Challenges'. All grantees receive training and guidance from advisers through their research at four workshops during the grant cycle, from proposal writing to analysis and communicating findings effectively.

SOUTH ASIA

South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI)

In 2014, SANEI funded a total of 10 research projects. The studies from across the region focused on the theme of 'Regional Integration' in South Asia. These research projects were presented and discussed by experts at the 13th SANEI Annual Conference held in August 2014.

REGIONAL RESEARCH COMPETITIONS

GRANTEES 2014

AERC				
TITLE OF STUDY	GRANT (USD)	AFFILIATION	NATIONALITY	NAME
Accounting for the Gender Gap in Youth Unemployment in Africa: The Case of Kenya	12,500	Institute of Development Studies, University of Nairobi	Kenya	Paul Kamau
Analysis of Asymmetries in the Tax Spending Nexus in Burundi: Evidence from Threshold Modelling, TAR and M-TAR Models	12,500	University of Burundi	Burundi	Arcade Ndoricimpa
Analysis of Health Care Production in Togo: Technical Efficiency in Public Hospitals	12,500	University of Lome	Togo	Atake-Essou Hanam
Are High Value Agri-Food Supply Chains Participants Better Insulated from Shocks? Evidence from Senegal	12,500	University of Benin	Benin	Senakpon Fidele Dedehouanou
Assessing User Satisfaction with the Quality of Health Care Services in Cameroun	12,500	University of Bamenda, Cameroun	Cameroun	Aloysius Mom Njong
Determinants of the Share of Short Term Foreign Debts Inflows to Ghana	12,500	University of Cape Coast, Ghana	Ghana	William Braful-Insaidoo
Implications du Capital Social Sur l'Access au Microcredit Parmi Les Menages Ayant Different Niveaux de Revenu au Cameroun: 2001-2007	12,500	University of Yaounde II	Cameroun	Clarisse Metseyem
Intraregional FDI in SADC: A Case of South Africa and Mauritius Outward FDI	12,500	Reserve Bank of Malawi	Malawi	Onelie Nkuna

ERF

ERF				
TITLE OF STUDY	GRANT (USD)	AFFILIATION	NATIONALITY	NAME
Formal-Informal Gap in Return to Schooling and Income Penalty to Education-Occupation Mismatch A Comparative Study for Egypt, Jordan, and Palestine	7,500	Birzeit University	Palestine	Tareq Sadeq
Informality and Poverty: A Causality Dilemma with Application to Egypt	10,000	Cairo University	Egypt	Hanan Nazier
Rethinking the Distribution Effects of Informality in Egypt: A Micro-simulation Analysis	15,000	Cairo University	Egypt	Hala Abou Ali
The Micro Determinants of Section into Self-employment in Sudan	10,000	University of Khartoum	Sudan	Kabbashi Suliman
The Nexus between Informal Credit and Informal Labor for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in Egypt	30,000	American University in Cairo	Egypt	Mohamed El Komi
The Pros and Cons of Formalizing Informal MSMES in the Palestinian Economy	25,727	Palestine Economic Policy Research Institute (MAS)	Palestine	Belal Fallah
Trade Liberalization and the Costs and Benefits of Informality: An Intertemporal General Equilibrium Model for Egypt	15,000	American University in Cairo	Egypt	Abeer El Shennawy
Transitions Across Formal / Informal Divide in the Labor Markets in Egypt And Jordan	11,500	Middle East Technical University, Ankara	Turkey	Aysit Tansel

REGIONAL RESEARCH COMPETITIONS

GRANTEES 2014

CERGE-EI				
TITLE OF STUDY	GRANT (USD)	AFFILIATION	NATIONALITY	NAME
An Experimental Test of Design Alternatives for Spectrum Auction in Czech Republic	6,000	IES-Charles University in Prague	Czech Republic	Jindřich Matoušek, Lubomír Cingl
Contagion Spillovers in the European Banking Sector. A Macroprudential CoVaR approach.	6,000		Romania	Simona Mutu
Determinants of Export Diversification at the Export Margins in Transition Countries	5,000	School of Economics and Business, University of Sarajevo	Bosnia	Merima Balavac
Evaluating the Impact of Unconditional Cash Transfers Through Regression Discontinuity: The Case of the Social Assistance Program in Georgia	10,000	CERGE-EI	Georgia Switzerland	Lasha Lanchava, Zurab Abramishvili, Patrick Gaulé
Financial Inclusion and Business Development of Marginalized Households: The Case of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) in Uganda	10,000	Central European University	Italy	Andrea Canidio
Investigating the Peer Effect of Corruption	8,000	CERGE-EI	Ukraine	Irina Momotenko
Links Between Zombie Lending, Productivity and Employment	5,250	International Graduate Business School	Croatia	Tanja Broz, Tomislav Ridzak
Monetary Policy and Exchange Rate Dynamics in Selected CEE Countries	3,500	CERGE-EI Czech National Bank	Belarus Slovak Republic	Volha Audzei, František Brázdik
Regional Development Fund Transfers to Local Government and State Clientelism in Albania	6,700	Agricultural University of Tirana	Albania	Elvina Merkaj
Risk Aversion and Contagion in Experimental Stock Markets	8,000	CERGE-EI	Armenia	Suren Vardanyan
The Dynamics of Fiscal Policy Transmission Mechanism and the Effect on Economic Growth	7,000	University of Ljubljana	Slovenia	Aleksander Aristovnik, Jernej Mencinger
The Effects of Macro-Societal Configurations on the Timing of "Involuntary" and "Voluntary" Early Retirement in Enlarged Europe	8,000	Institute of International and Social Studies, Tallinn University	Estonia	Marge Unt
The Local Labor Markets and Board Composition	2,500	CERGE-EI	Ukraine	Svitlana Omural
The Relationship Between Sovereign and Bank Crises	8,800	IES-Charles University in Prague	Czech Republic	Petr Teply, Tomáš Klinger
The Study of Fiscal Vulnerability: Empirical Evidence for European Union Countries	6,000	Department of Finance, Bucharest University of Economic Studies	Romania	Andreea Maria Stoian
Time-Varying Parameters Forecasting with Real-Time Data for Russia	5,000	CERGE-EI	Russia	Sergey Slobodyan
Welfare Effects of Immigration under Policy Coordination	2,600	CERGE-EI	Ukraine	Dmytro Vikhrov
What Determines the Bank's Market Share in the Western Balkans? Is it Firm or Political Economy Determinants?	6,000	Association for Economic Research	Macedonia	Viktorija Atanasovska

GRANTEES 2014

EADN				
TITLE OF STUDY	GRANT (USD)	AFFILIATION	NATIONALITY	NAME
An Understanding on Women's Roles, Demands and Perceptions in an Informal Economy in Cambodia	11,300	Human Resource University	Cambodia	Chap Sopanha, Yos Chanthana, Soun Sang
Assessing the Social Dimension of Organic Agriculture to Enhance Resilience of Women to Climate Change	11,900	University of the Philippines Los Baños Thailand Education Foundation	The Philippines Thailand	Dr. Edna Luisa Matienzo, Tiemtip Kitibut
Contract Farming and Enforcement in Vietnam: A Case Study of Pineapple Production Contract Between Farm Households and Dong Giao Agro-processing Company in Ninh Binh Province	10,190	Hanoi University of Agriculture	Vietnam	Do Thi Diep, Dr. Nguyen Mau Dung, Vu Duc Hanh
Energy Consumption and Economic Development: Granger Causality Analysis for Vietnam	8,000	Institute of World Economics and Politics	Vietnam	Binh Giang Nguyen, Le Thi Minh Vo, Loi Duy Nguyen, Ha Thi Tran
Financial Inclusion for Women: Impact Evaluation on Islamic Microfinance to Women's Empowerment in Indonesia	10,478	Indonesia Institute of Sciences	Indonesia	Umi Karomah Yaumidin, Yeni Saptia
The Impact of Institutional Quality on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Inflows to Vietnam	8,300	Foreign Trade University	Vietnam	Cao Thi Hong Vinh, Dr. Nguyen Thi Viet Hoa
The Role of Urban Public Space in Developing Social Network of Fast Growth City: The Integrated Approach of Urban Design and Behavior Study	8,380	University of Brawijaya	Indonesia	Chairul Maulidi, Dian Kusuma Wardhani, Johannes Parlindungan
TPP: Implications on US-Philippine Trade in Goods An Indicator Approach	7,700	University of Asia and the Pacific	The Philippines	Dr. George Manzano, Kristine Joy Martin

**REGIONAL
RESEARCH
COMPETITIONS**

GRANTEES 2014

EERC				
TITLE OF STUDY	GRANT (USD)	AFFILIATION	NATIONALITY	NAME
Could Further Financial Deepening Help to Revive Russian Economic Growth? A Regional View	1,380	Center for Macroeconomic Analysis and Short-Term Forecasting	Russia	Irina Sukhareva
Covered Interest Parity: Evidence from Russian Money Market	5,500	Higher School of Economics, St. Petersburg	Russia	Elena Kuzmina, Iakov Kuga
Determinants of Productivity Growth in Developing Countries: What Really Matters?	9,500	Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Ukraine	Ukraine	Roman Moskalyk
Domestic Systemically Important Banks : Evidence from Ukraine	850	Ukrainian Academy of Banking	Ukraine	Serhiy Lyeonov
Effects of Oil Shocks on Oil-importing Emerging Economies	9,900	CERGE-EI, Prague	Georgia	Beka Lamazosvhili
Estimating Informal Economy Share in Russian Regions	9,600	Severstal, JSC	Russia	Pavel Vorobyev
Heterogeneous Consumers and Market Structure in the Monopolistically Competitive Setting	4,750	Institute for Physics of Microstructures	Russia	Valery Verbus
	7,950	Higher School of Economics, N.Novgorod	Russia	Aleksandr Osharin
Intentions to Emigrate: Theory and Evidence from South Caucasus	10,100	American University of Armenia, Yerevan	Armenia	Aleksandr Grigoryan
International Diversity of Boards in Ukraine: Implications for Corporate Governance and Performance	1,960	Sumy State University, Ukraine	Ukraine	Kateryna Kondrunina
Political Uncertainty and Corruption: Evidence from Russian Regions	700	CERGE-EI, Prague	Russia	Dmitriy Vorobyev, Oleg Sidorkin
Regional Development of Knowledge Intensive Business Services and Firms' Outsourcing Decisions: Is There A Synergy?	2,350	Institute of Industrial and Market Studies	Russia	Denis Ivanov
The Influence of Environmental Factors on Human Health: Economic Estimations for Ukraine	4,750	Sumy State University Institute of Development Economics (Sumy, Ukraine	Ukraine	Oleksandra Kubatko Oleksandr Kubatko
	7,850			

GRANTEES 2014

SANEI				
TITLE OF STUDY	GRANT (USD)	AFFILIATION	NATIONALITY	NAME
Actual and Potential Trade in Services between Pakistan and SAARC Countries using Gravity Model	10,000	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics	Pakistan	Akar Ullah
Barriers to Cross Border Energy Cooperation & Implications on Energy Security and the Environment: An Indian Perspective with Reference to Energy Trade in South Asia	9,550	International Management Institute, Kolkata	India	Tirthankar Nag
Bilateral and Regional Trade Agreements in South Asia: An Outline on Implication of Trade Agreements in Nepal	9,890	Institute for Integrated Development Studies	Nepal	Sushmita Pradhan
Cross Border Electricity Trade in South Asia and Regional Integration Potential Assessment, Underlying Factors, and Policy Options	10,000	National Institute of Advanced Studies	India	Hippu Salk Kristle Nathan
Determinants of Non-Traditional Agricultural Exports: A Study of Horticulture & Floriculture Sector in India	10,000	Madras School of Economics	India	Madhuri Saripalle
Estimating the Impacts of South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) on Indian Economy	10,000	Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research	India	Hansa Jain
Firm Level Determinants of FTA Utilization: An Analysis of the India-Sri Lanka FTA and the Pakistan-Sri Lanka FTA	10,000	Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Raveen Ekanayake
Intra-Industry Trade and the Likely Labor Market Adjustment in SAFTA-Exploring the Reasons for poor Intra-Regional and Intra-Industry Trade	9,890	TERI University	India	Poornima Varma
Pak-India Trade and MFN: Short Run vs. Long Run Impact	10,000	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics	Pakistan	Nasir Iqbal
South Asia Free Trade Area: Implications for Nepal	10,000	Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science, Tribhuvan University	Nepal	Maniratna Aryal

2005 Dakar, Senegal

The 6th GDN Annual Global Development Conference



Developing and Developed Worlds: Mutual Impact

January 24-26, 2005
Dakar, Senegal



REGIONAL RESEARCH COMPETITION Grantee

DR. EBINEZER R. FLORANO

Associate Professor

University of the Philippines – National College of Public Administration and Governance and Director, Center for Policy and Executive Development

GDN conducted a Regional Research Competition for the duration of one year (2013-14) – fully funded by JICA-RI – in collaboration with its regional network partner from East Asia-EADN, on the theme of 'Towards a More Resilient Society'. The theme was extremely well positioned and relevant in view of the natural disaster called Haiyan typhoon that struck East Asian nations in 2013. The aim of the Competition was to organize a research project to produce rigorous evidence-based policy-relevant recommendations on how to build a disaster resilient society. Dr. Ebinezer R. Florano was one of the lead researchers and his research propounded two important findings.

Firstly, the country needed to incorporate robust 'Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning' (PDRP) mechanism in its efforts to build effective and efficient disaster recovery plans. The study found that disaster recovery was the weakest link in the disaster management plans as designed for the region/barangays. The cause of concern was that disaster recovery efforts on the part of the government only started after a Post-Disaster Needs Analysis (PDNA) which took time due to problems associated with data quality, availability and process of gathering.

Secondly, the method of determining the resilience of the *barangays* (villages), i.e., the 'Disaster-Resilient Community Index' (DRCI) would help to assess and compare the resilience of the villages using 199 indicators. By comparing the DRCI of the villages and the time it took them to recover, the study found out that the faster the recovery of the village, the higher DRCI they obtain, i.e., the more resilient they become.

Every semester, in pursuance of his current research interest, Dr. Florano conducts vulnerability assessment and climate change adaptation workshops with his students at the local government level and has also conducted five workshops at the provincial, municipal, and city levels. In 2010, he was a member of a multi-disciplinary study team that drafted a manual on vulnerability assessment and climate change adaptation workshop protocol for coastal areas which was funded by a UNDP project.

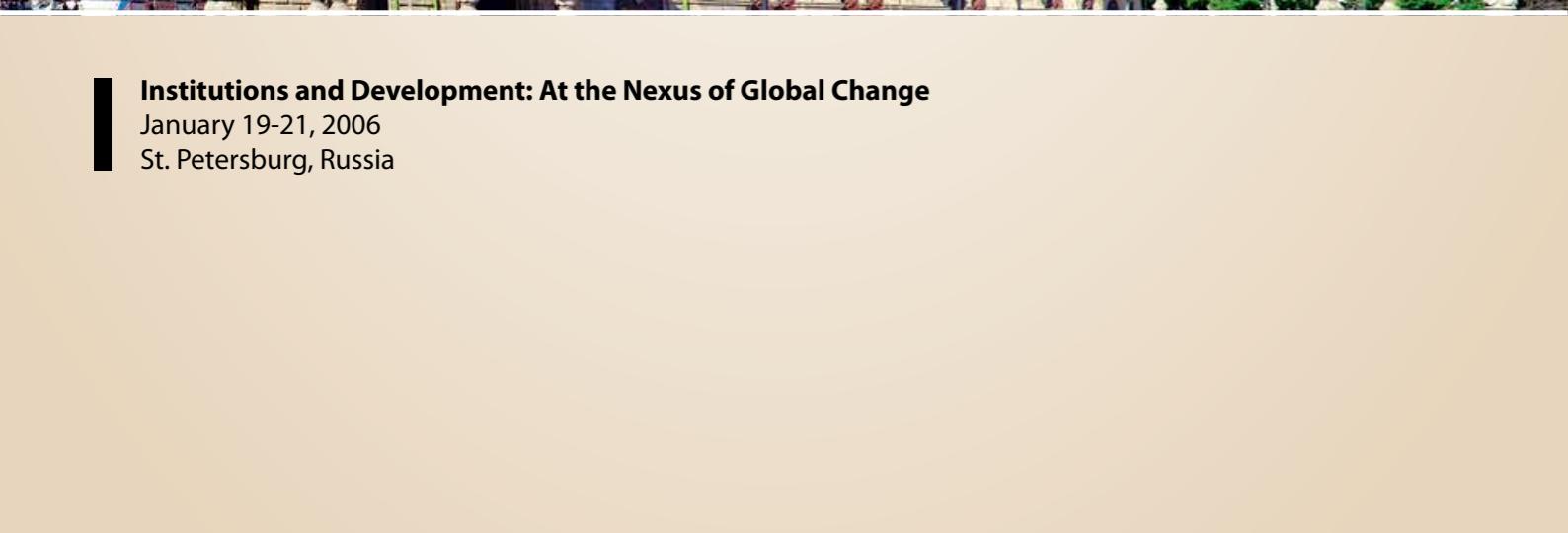
"I am extremely grateful to the GDN team for being patient with me. Writing a four-case research study was extremely difficult because of the enormity of the data requirements, and the fact that I had to visit disaster-stricken areas," says Dr. Florano. Regarding his plans to pursue future research on the topic, he looks forward to publishing a policy brief with a focus on 'Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning' with assistance from the Center for Policy and Executive Development, University of the Philippines; National College of Public Administration and Governance, an article in the *Journal of Extreme Events* and possibly even a book. "In addition, I plan to advocate for the amendment of the Philippines' DRRM law to incorporate PDRP in its disaster recovery component; and follow it up with a study on public service continuity planning for disaster recovery of government frontline agencies to be funded by the UNDP and requested by the Civil Service Commission, the central personnel agency of the Government," says, Dr. Florano.

The aim was to produce policy-relevant research with recommendations on how to build a resilient society in the aftermath of the disaster.



2006 St. Petersburg, Russia

The 7th GDN Annual Global Development Conference



GDN-CAF REGIONAL RESEARCH COMPETITION 2013-2015

Financial Inclusion and Micro-Finance in Latin American and the Caribbean Nations: Impact on Welfare and Development

About the Project

In the last quarter of 2013, GDN launched, with financial support from CAF (the Development Bank of Latin America), a Regional Research Competition on 'Financial Inclusion and Micro-Finance in Latin America and the Caribbean countries: Impact on Welfare and Development'. By designing and promoting research activities for generation and sharing of applied knowledge about economic development in the Latin American and the Caribbean countries, the project delved deeper into a diagnostic and constructive understanding on issues of financial inclusion and micro-credit with special focus on low- and middle-income communities in developing and transition countries of the continent. CAF has supported parallel research, in the past, on micro-credit, micro-insurance and micro-finance instruments employed in several nations of the region. Some of the findings indicate that there is a crucial problem of access to credit for a larger percentage of poor households who also are trapped in the entry issues of complex financial markets resulting in forming a vicious circle of poverty. While there are a number of investigative researches taking place in order to explore reasons for lack of penetration of financial markets to different sections of the societies in these developing countries, there are glaring gaps in knowledge on this issue.

Project Status and Highlights

The Competition called for research proposals from young researchers from the region. Three teams were selected for their competency in research theme, questions posited and methodology to be adopted to drive the research. Researchers from *Universidad Católica Boliviana San Pablo*, Bolivia, intend to test the 'Integrated Platform for Company Management' (PIMEX) as an innovative tool proposed as a technique to improve the chances of access to credit for the most vulnerable borrowers who lack conventional mechanisms of borrowing – collateral or supporting documentation – to access credit. A small-scale experiment has been carried out among potential customers, the least advantaged households and small entrepreneurs from a sample of different municipalities of Cochabamba, who had no access to credit before, in order to identify their needs, knowledge barriers and alternative sources of funding. Another team of researchers from *Universidad Católica del Uruguay* are assessing the role of 'Parallel Credit Markets' among the Uruguayan poor, the risks associated in the process, identifying dimensions of vulnerabilities in this population, and to contribute to an informed discussion on the issue in the region.

A research team from *Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile* is investigating the issue of inequality and high poverty as a reflection of lack of human capital in micro-entrepreneurs with low qualifications, in this case, the Chilean female workforce. The study aims to present the results of business skills training program where women are offered specialized teaching methods and technical assistance in order to raise their skills on micro-entrepreneurship. Over the year, respective research teams have been mentored from a renowned expert of the field who guided the teams in re-drafting the set of objectives, better aligning research goals with the theme of the study, suggesting relevant literature, as well as sharing insights on survey design or experimental methodology. Finally, a peer-review workshop and round-table of global experts in Washington, DC in November 2014 provided the opportunity to share views on financial inclusion from all over the world, with comparative perspectives on Asia, Africa and Latin America. This one-year project will conclude in May 2015 with the submission of final reports documenting the research findings from respective case studies.

"Mentoring can help younger researchers learn more about the relevant literature and other experiences. On the other hand, senior researchers can learn from their younger colleagues who are often very innovative and have fresh ideas."



Thorsten Beck
Professor of Banking and Finance, Cass Business School, London
Research Fellow, CEPR; Managing Editor *Economic Policy*

Mentor, CAF-GDN Regional Research Competition:
'Financial Inclusion in Latin American and Caribbean Nations'

Institutions and Development: At the Nexus of Global Change

January 19-21, 2006
St. Petersburg, Russia

GRC Steering Committee

Nora Lustig
(Chair of the Steering Committee and Vice-Chair of the GDN Board), Tulane University

Abhijit Banerjee, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Ahmed Galal, Economic Research Forum

Deepa Narayan, Independent Consultant

Elizabeth Asiedu, University of Kansas

François Bourguignon, Paris School of Economics

L. Alan Winters CB
(Chair of the GDN Board), University of Sussex

Robert E.B. Lucas, Boston University

About the Competition

GDN's Global Research Competition (GRC) is a competitive grant program that provides early career social science researchers from developing and transition countries with a platform to investigate international development challenges through collaborative cross-country or inter-regional research projects. The Competition is in line with the prevailing global trends that indicate an increase in the frequency, publication and citations of co-authored papers in leading international journals, which further authenticates the significance of collaborative research. The winning research teams receive expert guidance during their grant cycle, apart from financial support of up to US\$ 32,000. The research generally spans a period of 18 months.

The Competition receives a large number of individual applications each year, almost 20 times more than the number of grants available. GDN leverages an advanced online platform to support individual applicants to find interested peers and form cross-country teams. Female researchers are strongly encouraged to compete. In the current round, 37 percent of the applicants were women, and 34 percent of the proposed research studies had female researchers as Principal Investigators.

Themes and Topics

Each year, the Competition invites research proposals on diverse research themes which originate from the research priority areas defined by GDN's global research agenda. These themes are also in line with GDN's future Global Research Projects. The current round of the Competition focuses on the following three development themes:

- Inclusive and Sustainable Growth
- Political, Economic and Social Transformations
- Food Security

Research Capacity Building and Learning

Having an integral capacity building component, the Competition engages world renowned experts as mentors for the research studies. Furthermore, a Steering Committee guides the entire Competition. Before the final submission, a methodological training workshop provided hands-on technical training, individual proposal preparation guidance and assistance with the comparative nature of the research. On the basis of the quality of applications and the demonstrated need for capacity building, the training targets young researchers to help them enhance their research design and proposal writing skills, thus improving the overall quality of the proposals as well as the social utility of the Competition itself.

Highlights of Research Results from the Pilot Round

The research phase of the pilot round has concluded, and results from the six studies are now available. The team from Albania and Kosovo has analyzed the party system and level of democracy in the two countries that are young democracies with insufficiently institutionalized parties. The paper titled 'To What Extent have the Albanian and Kosovo Political Parties Institutionalized Since Democratic Revival' concludes that both countries need to adopt relevant internal democracy standards that shape the parties' role in the political system.

The lack of internal party democracy in both countries, in many respects, also impacts the quality of democracy in the political system. This is an important contribution to understanding party systems in new democracies and transition countries.

The paper on the 'Role of Social Protection in Food Security for Socially Excluded Groups' draws on evidence from two social protection programs: Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for the Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) in India and the Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) in Pakistan. The research findings reveal that both interventions have reduced food insecurity of poor and the socially excluded groups. The number of meals has increased in the case of SABLA beneficiaries, and the direct cash transfer program under BISP has increased the household income of the beneficiaries. However, inadequacy of the support offered and weak implementation of these programs have affected the overall impact of the social protection interventions. The two programs have not sufficiently tackled structural difficulties like large family size, household responsibility of women and other gender-specific issues. Therefore, both the monetary assistance and food content provided through these schemes are inadequate for the beneficiaries.

The Current Round of the Competition

Subsequent to the pilot, the current round of the Competition received 131 submissions from 72 countries, of which 24 percent were from low income countries. Five research teams covering 11 developing countries have been selected to undertake research on a broad range of relevant and prevailing development issues. These include topics such as rural electrification and its impact on labour market outcomes in India and South Africa; conditional cash transfers as a form of redistribution in Brazil, Turkey and Uruguay; wage dynamics and worker reallocation during deep recessions in Argentina and Latvia.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The comprehensive process assessment of the current round has been completed, providing insights in the way GDN advertises its calls for proposals, manages selection, facilitates cross-country team formation, the value of the pre-selection global training workshop and additional mentoring for a subset of the shortlisted teams.

It highlights the interest expressed by applicants in conducting cross-country collaborative research and confirms the alignment of the Competition with GDN's strategic priorities. GDN has further work to do in enhancing the online platform which facilitates finding research collaborators and, along with the mentors, ensuring that the research findings generated from the studies are truly comparative.

The current round of the Competition received 131 submissions from 72 countries, of which 24 percent were from low income countries. Five research teams covering 11 developing countries have been selected to undertake research on a broad range of relevant and prevailing development issues.



Photo credit: UN Women/John Borgoyary

GLOBAL RESEARCH COMPETITION

Grants under the Current Round of the Competition

THEME	TITLE OF STUDY	GRANT (USD)	AFFILIATION	NATIONALITY	NAME
Inclusive and Sustainable Growth	Environmental Regulation, FDI Location and Regional Development: Evidence from Cambodia and China	32,000	University of International Business and Economics, China Royal University of Phnom Penh Royal University of Phnom Penh	China Cambodia Cambodia	Chunhua Wang Vibol San Spoann Vin
	The Impact of Rural Electrification on Labour Market Outcomes in Developing Countries: Evidence from India and South Africa	32,000	University of KwaZulu-Natal (Formerly with) Centre for Budget and Policy Studies	South Africa India	Claire Lauren Vermaak Sambhu Singh Rathi
	Wage Dynamics and Workers' Mobility During Deep Recessions	32,000	Stockholm School of Economics in Riga, Latvia Universidad Torcuato Di Tella	Latvia Argentina	Anete Pajuste Hernan Martin Ruffo
Political, Economic and Social Transformations	Are Conditional Government Transfers a Politically Acceptable Form of Redistribution?	32,000	Fundação Getulio Vargas Escola Brasileira de Administração Pública e de Empresas Development Analytics Instituto de Ciencia Política Pontifícia Universidad Católica de Chile	Brazil Turkey Chile	Cesar Zucco Jr. Gokce Ozgen Baykal Juan Pablo Luna
	Reconnecting the Peripheral Wagons to the Euro Area Core Locomotive	29,950	National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia National Bank of Serbia Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje	Macedonia Serbia Macedonia	Igor Velichkovski Ivana Rajkovic Aleksandar Stojkov



GLOBAL RESEARCH COMPETITION Pilot Round Grantee

Political Islam, Revolution, Social Transformation and the Islamization of the Financial System

KAOUTHAR GAZDAR

Assistant Professor of Economics

Faculty of Economics and Management of Sousse & LEFA-IHEC (University of Carthage), Tunisia

Kaouthar Gazdar is the Principal Investigator of a team of researchers from Tunisia, Egypt and Indonesia for a project that examines and compares the impact of political transformation in four Muslim countries and the installation of new regimes characterized by the strong presence of Islamic political parties on the economic policies and the development of Islamic financial sector. The project has been funded under the pilot round of the Global Research Competition (GRC). The GDN-funded research study is titled 'Political Islam, Revolution, Social Transformation and the Islamization of the Financial System: a Comparative Study Between Countries in North Africa, Indonesia and Pakistan'.

"GDN has provided a highly conducive working environment, not only by financially supporting the project but also by offering mentoring on research structures and findings. This has helped make the project of an international quality and standard," Gazdar says. Gazdar feels that the GRC has special advantages. "This is a cross-country, multi-disciplinary research competition to share ideas with other researchers and improve communication between researchers in different regions and from different disciplines. Moreover, the Competition allows researchers to discuss development economic issues with fellow researchers, professors and academicians." The nature of the research themes are such that they encourage collaboration amongst researchers and are of relevance to more than one region.

Gazdar has specially benefited from the recommendations of experts and mentors which she has found to be very important for the project and future research that she plans to undertake. "It is very important to have a mentor. The feedback has helped in gaining new insights and ideas. The project has helped me acquire more experience in conducting research; collaborative relationships have been formed and new joint research avenues have been explored. I hope to start a joint project soon with another member of the team." Regarding the impact of the study, Gazdar considers that the study is relevant for policymakers in Tunisia and Egypt. "In fact, it can help them consider (and evaluate) the success and failure of strategies of the Islamization of the financial system in Indonesia and Pakistan. The results of the survey can help Islamic bankers with the extension and implementation of Islamic banks over the Tunisian and Egyptian regions." The research is already being disseminated: Gazdar and her team have submitted a paper about Tunisia to ERF's 21st Annual Conference.

According to Kaouthar Gazdar, the most important advantage gained from involvement in the GRC was that it gave her the opportunity to team up with other researchers to share ideas, gain new insights and benefit from the recommendations of experts and mentors which she found especially important for the project and future research.

Outcomes of GDN's Global Research Projects: A Case Study on the Research and Impact in Guatemala

The five-year *Strengthening Institutions to Improve Public Expenditure Accountability* project (2008-2013), implemented in partnership with Results for Development (R4D), USA, aimed at building the capacity of the 14 participating developing country organizations to monitor and analyze public expenditure choices and processes, and to engage constructively with policy officials on various policy options. The project's ultimate goal was more *capable, accountable, and responsive* governments in the countries where the project operated. In 2014, to enhance the value added of the project, a series of knowledge products and videos documenting the impact of the research were compiled. One such example is described here. GDN partnered with *Fundación para el Desarrollo de Guatemala* (FUNDESA) to analyze and suggest optimization of the national program of Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT) *Mi Familia Progresa* now extended and revised as *Mi Bono Seguro*, given its popularity in the region and its objectives for improving health and educational outcomes of beneficiary families.

The Guatemalan Conditional Cash Transfer Program

In 2008, the Government of Guatemala (GoG) decided that the best way to address the problem of poverty was through the implementation of a program that benefited the poorest families in the country, conditional on sending children to school and regular health check-ups. This initiative aimed to replicate models such as *Oportunidades* in Mexico and *Bolsa Familia* in Brazil, with the objective of fostering human capital in Guatemalans by improvements in education and health outcomes. Experience from similar programs showed that CCTs have had a positive impact in reducing poverty in the poorest areas of the region, but have been extremely expensive and difficult to implement.

Elections in Guatemala in 2011 provided a fresh impetus to institutionalize social programs (particularly the CCT program) which was introduced by the previous government. The CCT program had been implemented for four years and the new Government decided to re-evaluate if this was the best way to reduce poverty. The program, coordinated by a Social Cohesion Council, came under review as it drew a large share of finances from Guatemala's national budget (close to US\$ 100 million in 2009 and around US\$ 132.4 million in 2011). This raised concerns about the cost-effectiveness of the program vis-à-vis other programs in the health and education sector.

Project Findings

FUNDESA's assessment of the program yielded interesting results. The findings revealed that the CCT program was successful in achieving its main objectives: increase in school attendance and the number of visits to health centers and posts in the poorest municipalities in Guatemala. However, there were concerns about the cost effectiveness of the program and also a few side effects that were not taken into account when the original program was implemented, such as the increase in the number of teen pregnancies in the poorest municipalities in Guatemala and the abuse of the program for clientelism. Researcher Jorge Benavides from FUNDESA shared these insights: "When the program was being implemented, there were some flaws. One was operational: it had to do with how the money was handed over to people and with how the follow-up on the requirements was executed. The second one had to do with the need for institutionalization of the program."

Key Recommendations

One of the key recommendations of FUNDESA included the formation of a dedicated ministry that would coordinate and regulate all social programs in the country. The recommendations were shared with different stakeholders and policy-making groups prior to the elections. A new Social Development Ministry was created within 24 days of

the formation of the new Government. The new Ministry has the mandate of administering the social programs in Guatemala and the sustainability of the National System of Information for the Beneficiaries of Social Programs. The Minister of Social Development, Guatemala, in an interview to GDN said: "We need transparency, people need to know who their Minister is, but also who is the closest authority representing the Ministry, who is accountable but also who they can go to in order to share their needs, complaints or ideas...this will only be made possible by institutionalization."

Despite its low cost-effectiveness, the new GoG was willing to continue with the CCT program. FUNDESA shared its recommendations with the Ministry for some key reform measures that could lead to savings in the program without compromising its effectiveness. The team suggested that instead of giving one monetary transfer for health purposes (children under 15 years old) and one monetary transfer for education purposes (children attending primary school between 6 and 15 years old), the best option was to scale the transfers: health transfer for children in the range 0-5 years old, and education transfer for children attending primary school in the range 6-15 years old; with the restriction that the money should be transferred by family, instead of per child (US\$ 18.50 a month for health and US\$ 18.50 for education, independent of the number of children the family has).

FUNDESA estimated that for the program to be redesigned and expanded to the whole country, the proposed investment would be around US\$ 100 million, which is expected to decrease income inequality in Guatemala by almost 8 percent. As a mother of two children and a beneficiary of the CCTs program, Maria Estela shared the following in the short video produced by GDN in Guatemala: "It (the program) is very useful for us poor people. There are times when we have nothing. The program should continue so that we can educate our children." The full interview and further information and results from this project are available on GDN's website (www.gdn.int/pem).





**GLOBAL
RESEARCH
PROJECT
Grantee**

JORGE RODRIGO BENAVIDES MUÑOZ

Associate Researcher

Fundación para el Desarrollo de Guatemala (FUNDESA)

Jorge Rodrigo Benavides Muñoz was the senior researcher for this project conducted by FUNDESA, which enabled him and the team to get training in public expenditure analysis and conduct a policy simulation on a new but critical social assistance program in Guatemala. He describes below the importance of this research, carried out under the umbrella of a GDN global research and capacity building program.

"Most of the knowledge acquired during the length of the project was through the interaction with people from different countries and different expertise areas. Additionally, the exposure to a sort of diverse realities contributed to learn from implementers who were trying to improve conditions similar to the ones addressed by FUNDESA in Guatemala. Finally, the direct relationship with international world class professors and researchers helped me to develop new techniques of analysis in social areas with the purpose of recommending policies based on evidence; something that was not very common in this side of the world." Jorge credits this project and the affiliation with GDN for the increased visibility of his work and for the contribution to his career as a young researcher.

"Today, the outputs derived from the project have been used as inputs to inform policymakers in order to redefine the selection criteria of beneficiaries, the scale of the subsidies, the temporality of the interventions and the way to measure the impact on the households of the beneficiaries. Thanks to the recommendations made by Proyecto FUNDESA-GDN, today we have in Guatemala a set of programs that are being implemented, monitored and evaluated according to solid and objective indicators, with the ultimate goal of reducing poverty rates in specific territories," says Jorge. The project was a very significant opportunity to analyze one of the most contentious issues in Guatemala: the launch of social programs (e.g. CCTs) to alleviate poverty conditions and to move away from populist centered debates to robust and independent inputs for policy decisions.

There was little by way of a rigorous approach in Guatemala to evaluate the impact, accountability and budgetary consequences of this kind of programs due to its relatively new wave of supporters and implementers around the region. "The research contributed to the institutionalization and revision of the CCT program," says Jorge. "Now there is a Social Development Ministry in Guatemala, in charge of the definition, implementation and evaluation of the social programs that were previously disaggregated in different institutions of the GoG and it has its own budget, personnel and legal framework."

The project was an excellent opportunity for Jorge to engage in an area of analysis that has moved the public agenda in terms of development policies. "To be one of the first institutions in analyzing these programs has gained us the recognition of other academic institutions, allowing us to define a strategic line of research for the next years," Jorge concludes. "I have to recognize that I didn't have any reference about GDN's work or activities before we applied for the project. However, researching the objectives of the institution, its values, publications and affiliates around the world, (motivated me) to be part of this global network in order to learn alternative approaches to promote development in a country like Guatemala," and to benefit from the various services provided by GDN, such as access to data platforms, journals, mentoring and the cross-regional shared learning of successful experiences around the world.

Strengthening Institutions to Improve Public Expenditure Accountability project

2007 Beijing, China

The 8th GDN Annual Global Development Conference



Shaping a New Global Reality: The Rise of Asia and its Implications

January 12 – 19, 2007
Beijing, China

The outputs derived from the project have been used as inputs to inform policymakers in order to redefine the selection criteria of beneficiaries, the scale of the subsidies, the temporality of the interventions and the way to measure the impact on the households of the beneficiaries.

Doing Research

Assessing the Research Environment in Developing Countries (2014-16)

Introduction

GDN launched the 'Doing Research' Pilot project in January 2014 to develop a holistic understanding of the research environment for undertaking policy-relevant social science research in developing countries. GDN's 'Doing Research' project is unique as it will bring forth evidence systematically and in a comparative framework from developing countries so that the quality of the research environment across all these countries can be benchmarked and appropriate recommendations made to rectify structural impediments or remove bottlenecks and change the incentive structure for researchers. The pilot phase of the project is crucial as it will, through country case studies, look to arrive at a methodological framework that will be amenable to systematic and periodic cross-country comparisons as well as capture regional or country level trends. The two-year long pilot phase is supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (MoFAID), and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

Implementing 'Doing Research'

Given the complexity and disciplinary diversity of the research issues in the project, a review of existing knowledge and literature on the topic was initiated at GDN and an inception workshop was organized bringing together a broad spectrum of experts on the topic to deliberate and shape a research strategy for the project. Guided by the initial literature review and the discussions at the inception workshop, the project team at GDN subsequently prepared extensive terms of reference for country studies that elaborated on the four major inter-related issues that GDN wants to focus on:

- a) how researchers are trained in developing countries
- b) how research is produced
- c) how research is disseminated and
- d) how research is used

A global Call for Proposal was launched in English and French, in June 2014 and extensively promoted and it received nearly 180 applications from 47 countries, in English and French.

Through a rigorous process of technical review, seven grants covering 11 countries have been selected by GDN. The seven grants are listed below:

Cambodia: *Doing Research in Cambodia: Making Models that Build Capacity*, Principal Investigator - Sovachana Pou, Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace. The team will study the research environment in the country within the context of contemporary politics, structural issues in research and channels of research to advocacy, using mentored university students to participate in data collection and diagnostics in order to develop their capacity as agents of change.

Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire: *Indice « Doing Research in Social Sciences » et Production du Savoir au Cameroun et en Côte d'Ivoire*, Principal Investigator: Benjamin Fomba Kamga, Université de Yaoundé II-Soa. The aim of this study is to highlight input and output indicators that capture the environment and the practice of research at both institutional and individual levels and to analyze the factors that determine and explain the observed production of research in the social sciences in Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire.

India and Bangladesh: *Doing Research – Assessing the Environment for Social Science Research in India and Bangladesh*, Principal Investigator: Saumen Chattopadhyay, Jawaharlal Nehru University. The study will focus on three aspects: policy and politics at macro level, institutional governance and practice at the meso level and individual research culture and incentives at the micro level to develop a comprehensive understanding of the research ecosystem in two neighboring countries sharing the same historical legacies yet at different levels of evolution of the research and higher education systems.

Indonesia: *Reforming Research in Indonesia: Policies and Practices*, Principal Investigator: Inaya Rakhmani, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Indonesia. The team intends to study the intellectual, organizational and structural constraints confronting those conducting research in state universities in Indonesia. It will adopt a three-pronged approach of studying the macro-policy environment in research and higher education, institutional policies and practices at the meso level and departmental or individual research related practices at the micro level.

Niger: *Restauration de la recherche en sciences sociales au Niger: Progrès et Impasses*, Principal Investigator: Abdourahmane Idrissa, Think Tank Economie Politique et Gouvernance Autonome (EPGA). The study plans to undertake research on the historical path dependencies in the evolution and performance of social science research in Niger and will try to address questions of policy reforms required to mitigate the negative effects of such historical legacies.

Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay: *Contexts of Production, Circulation and Use of Economic and Social Research in South American Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A Comparative Multi-Country Study Of Bolivia, Paraguay And Peru*, Principal Investigator: Maria Balarin, Group for the Analysis of Development (GRADE). A comparative multi-country study of three low and middle-income South American countries; where the main aim of the study is to work towards the identification of key aspects of the specific model of research production typical in each country but also to identify common trends in the region.

South Africa: *Assessing the Environment for Social Science Research in Developing Countries: The Case of South Africa*, Principal Investigator: Cheryl-Ann Potgieter, University of KwaZulu-Natal. A critical assessment of social science knowledge generation activity in the post-apartheid period in South Africa, and its contribution to national policy-making, including, most recently, the production of a National Development Plan. The study also aims to look at the allocation of resources and the institutions in this research environment and to develop a framework for measuring the output, outcomes, and its impact on development.

Next Steps

GDN has constituted a Steering Committee and a panel of external advisors who will work closely with the research teams to guide them on their scope of research, methodological questions and analysis. The Steering Committee will also work with GDN to provide strategic direction to the project, synthesis of results from the country studies and thereby scaling up of the project in the next phase. To provide additional support to the teams, GDN organizes research methodology and peer-review workshops. An inception research methodology workshop is being organized for research teams in January 2015 in Johannesburg, South Africa. The workshop will bring the experts and researchers in the project together to discuss the research questions and methodology for each of the country case studies and for the overall global project.



GDN's 15th Annual Global Development Conference

Structural Transformation in Africa and Beyond

GDN's 15th Annual Global Development Conference

June 18-20, Accra, Ghana

Structural Transformation in Africa and Beyond

For GDN's 15th Anniversary in 2014, the Annual Global Development Conference was held in Accra, Ghana, in partnership with the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the University of Ghana. This Conference aimed to achieve a better understanding of the nature and prospects of structural transformation in Africa, drawing on insights from other experiences around the world, and to foster dialogue among researchers and practitioners whose work focuses on Africa. As we addressed these challenges, it was crucial to look at how transformation was taking place in other parts of the world: in Latin America, in Asia or in Central and Eastern Europe.

GDN's over-arching goal was to provide young researchers with a unique opportunity to interact with their peers and with top researchers in the profession, and to help them identify issues, methods and partners so that they produce good quality research and contribute to better policies, accordingly to the core mission of GDN. The Conference was organized around a competitive call for sessions and papers, in addition to the annual Global Development Awards and Medals Competition and approximately 300 paper submissions were received and the researchers showcased their work through presentations, discussions and posters exhibition.

In 2014, the GDN launched the first edition of an essay competition, in partnership (UNECA) which aimed at selecting 50 African students enrolled in a graduate program. The selected students received the opportunity to: (i) attend the Conference and interact with senior researchers, policymakers and representatives of civil society; (ii) interact together and make new contacts; (iii) and attend a specific workshop and present their ideas to some of the Conference speakers. The selected speakers were leading experts from the fields of economics and international development, including Dr. Ernest Aryeetey (Vice Chancellor, University of Ghana), Sir Paul Collier CBE (Oxford University), Dr. Frannie



Léautier (Chief Executive Officer, Mkoba Private Equity), Dr. Célestin Monga (The World Bank), Professor L. Alan Winters CB (University of Sussex), and the representatives of GDN and UNECA (Professor Pierre Jacquet, President of GDN and Dr. Adam B. Elhiraika, Director of the Macroeconomic Policy Division, UNECA).

During the Conference, over 430 participants from almost 70 countries shared their views on the theme of 'Structural Transformation in Africa and Beyond', through seven plenary sessions, 22 parallel sessions and three keynote speeches (such as Dr. Eleni Gabre-Madhin, Dr. Célestin Monga and Nigeria's Coordinating Minister for Economy and Minister of Finance Dr. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala). GDN's *Conference Research Monitor* Issue No 12 (September 2014), documents the debates at the Conference and can be read online at www.gdn.int/rm2014

GDN's 16th Annual Global Development Conference, Morocco, June 11-13, 2015

The forthcoming 16th Annual Global Development Conference will be held in Morocco, in partnership with the *Office Chérifien des Phosphates Policy Center* (OCP Policy Center) Mohammed VI Polytechnic University and the Economic Research Forum (ERF). The Conference will be organized around the major theme of **Agriculture for Sustainable Growth: Challenges and Opportunities for a new 'Green Revolution'**. In light of the challenges of economic, social and environmental sustainability facing agricultural and food systems, the Conference will focus on agricultural development in the context of the post-2015 development agenda and the discussions towards a new international climate agreement. The main topic of the Conference will include inter-related issues, each of them calling for a variety of disciplinary approaches: Food security and nutrition; Environmental challenges and natural resources management; Economic, social and political transformation: effect and impact of agricultural development; Financial and technological innovation: which new tools for the next 'Green Revolution'?



"The Conferences provide promising, early career researchers from developing countries with the opportunity to showcase their research at an international forum and benefit from an interaction with renowned academics, policymakers, and development practitioners."

Independent Evaluation Report 2014



2008 Brisbane, Australia

The 9th GDN Annual Global Development Conference

Security for Development: Confronting Threats to Survival and Safety

January 29-31, 2008
Brisbane, Australia

AWARDS AND MEDALS COMPETITION 2013 - 2014

Structural Transformation in Africa and Beyond

Global Development Awards and Medals Competition 2013-14

About the Competition

The Global Development Awards and Medals Competition recognizes excellence in policy-relevant research, supports research capacity development of researchers in developing countries and rewards creativity in development projects generated throughout the developing world. In 2013-14, the Competition received 388 submissions from 72 developing countries of which 30 percent of the applicants were women. The Competition solicited submissions on the theme of **Structural Transformation in Africa and Beyond** and project proposals for scaling up innovative practices in social development.

Rewarding Innovative Social Development Practices

The **Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project** (MIDP) funds innovative projects scaling up improved service delivery to marginalized groups in developing countries. 'Equal Opportunities for Education' the education initiative of Science of Life Studies 24/7 – Grassroots Development Institute (SOLS 24/7-GDI), Cambodia won the **first prize** for providing quality holistic education in hard and soft skills to disadvantaged Cambodian youth to make them employment ready through a two-year boarding program provided free of cost. SOLS is running 60 schools and the Award will fund 10 such schools in Cambodia. The **second prize** winner was 'Sustainable Development For All' - Kenya (SDFA-Kenya), for their work on integrating conservation and development and innovatively empowering 100 women through provision of solar lanterns, micro-enterprise development and a seed grant, to set up group income generating activities. The **third prize** was awarded to Deepak Foundation, India for their 'Asha Kiran' project implementing a Decision Support system (DSS) for community health workers to identify high risk pregnancies in rural villages and training village women towards health literacy.

Through the **Japan Social Development Fund Award**, Impulse NGO Network, India is replicating the database of trafficked victims in Myanmar to strengthen an efficient cross-border response to anti-trafficking. Impulse NGO Network identified national civil society organizations, international NGOs, governmental service providers, media houses and law enforcement agencies in Myanmar and involved them in a consultative process to develop partnerships for addressing human trafficking and sensitive reporting by the media.

Endorsing Early Career Researchers from Developing Countries

The **Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development** (ORD) funded research proposals led by developing country researchers that have a high potential for quality, policy-relevant research on the theme of the Competition. The **first prize** winner, **Kanchana Wickramasinghe** from Sri Lanka proposed to assess the demand and willingness to pay for different types of climate insurance by dry-zone farmers in Sri Lanka. It is envisaged that the research will provide useful insights for formulating insurance products for mitigating climate-related risks of dry zone farmers and guide effective formulation of such policies. The **second prize** winning team of **Fredu Nega** and **Edris Said** from Ethiopia proposed to investigate the financial gap for Small and Medium Enterprises in Ethiopia from both the demand as well as the supply side and provide diagnostics on how to improve access to finance for this sector. **Nastaran Simarsal** from Iran who won the **third prize**, aims to study the interplay between national regulatory environments and female entrepreneurs' social capital.

The **Medals for Research on Development** (Medals) recognized the four best research papers on development issues from developing country researchers. The **medal winners** were **Olayinka Kareem** (Nigeria), **Simplice Asongu** (Cameroon) **Bibhu Prasad Nayak** and **Veena Aggarwal** (India) and **David Anaafø** (Ghana). Prior to the conference a two-day Research Communications Workshop was organized for the finalists to strengthen research communications for presentation styles and to develop communication products such as policy briefs.

2013-2014

388 submissions from 72 developing countries; 30 percent of the applicants were female; average age of applicants: 36 years

11 winners from nine developing countries (Cambodia, Cameroon, Ghana, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Kenya, Nigeria and Sri Lanka)

Supported by:

Ministry of Finance, Government of Japan through the Japan Trust Funds at the World Bank

Department for International Development, UK through the GDN Knowledge Services Program

Global Development Network



AWARDS AND MEDALS

Winner 2013-14

Kanchana Wickremasinghe has been bestowed one of the Top Outstanding Young Persons in Sri Lanka Award 2014. The program recognizes outstanding individuals, whose personal and professional achievements in a chosen field are outstanding and nationally beneficial.

Demand for Climate Insurance by Dry Zone Farmers in Sri Lanka

KANCHANA WICKRAMASINGHE

Research Officer

Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka

Kanchana Wickramasinghe from Sri Lanka is the first prize winner of the 2013-14 **Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development (ORD)** for her research proposal: *Demand for Climate Insurance by Dry Zone Farmers in Sri Lanka*. The project is particularly relevant in Sri Lanka. Through the proposed study, Kanchana intends to assess the risk management strategies of the dry zone farmers in relation to changing weather and climatic conditions. This is important as the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events has been increasing in Sri Lanka over the past few decades.

Also, the study intends to assess the demand for climate insurance. The existing government and private insurance programs have not been successful in this specific sector in Sri Lanka. Therefore, the study will provide important policy implications in revising climate insurance in the country.

The opportunities and platforms provided by GDN to early-career researchers are important to establish links, networks and learn from experts, feels Kanchana. "This opportunity to participate in a GDN-funded project provides a global recognition for young researchers including me and helps to get access to other opportunities which are available for young researchers," she says. "This award was particularly important in my career as I have not obtained a doctoral degree yet. Also the research communication training workshop helped to develop my communication skills. It helped me to network with key development experts at a global level, during the GDN Annual Conference in Accra," she continues.

Her research has taken off starting with a literature review. She is hopeful that as it progresses to the final stages, opportunities to participate in the policy making process will be possible. Her own association with an economic research think-tank in Sri Lanka will be important.

Kanchana Wickremasinghe is already being recognized for her work. She has recently been bestowed one of the **Top Outstanding Young Persons (TOYP) in Sri Lanka Award 2014** for personal accomplishment. The program recognizes 10 outstanding individuals, whose personal and professional achievements in a chosen field are exemplary, outstanding and nationally beneficial.

This year, Kanchana Wickramasinghe was the only female to win the TOYP Award. Acknowledging GDN's contribution, she said, "I believe that being awarded the first prize for the Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development 2013-14 as part of the GDN Awards and Medal Competition has contributed a lot in winning the Top Outstanding Young Persons in Sri Lanka Award 2014 as the GDN Competition is very significant at the global scale which recognizes innovative research around the world."

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

Building Research Capacity in Least Developed Countries

The Existing Research Capacity Gap

The research environment and quality of research undertaken and produced in least developed countries are influenced by several factors, most notably low individual and institutional capacity in carrying out cutting-edge research; limited graduate and Ph.D. programs; restricted funding opportunities; inadequate infrastructure, resources and data availability; weak research-to-policy connect and limited opportunities to engage, collaborate and network with peers locally, regionally and globally. This low capacity environment restricts the ability of researchers in these countries to inform the policy-making community with timely and reliable analysis and evidence. As a result, there is low demand for their research, and this vicious circle of low-capacity, low-credibility, and low-demand works as a 'low research capacity trap.'

In this context, with the support of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), GDN has launched a program on *Building Research Capacity in Least Developed Countries* to focus on scientific research in economics and social sciences that is designed to inform national and local policy-making. GDN is partnering with four research institutions based and working in least developed countries to help them implement a research capacity building program that is designed and proposed by the institutions themselves. These institutions have been selected through an open call for proposals that received 250 completed applications from 40 target countries. The duration of the program is two years.

Strengthening Capabilities Through Demand-Led Interventions

Each partner institution is implementing a program that aims to strengthen their research capacity. In Senegal, the **Centre Africain d'Études Supérieures en Gestion** has identified several requirements which include: the capacity to lead multidisciplinary projects, expertise in quantitative methods, research methods identification and the ability to collect and manage data and publication in scientific journals. By the end of the program, the Centre expects to have developed and strengthened the skills of its researchers in experimental and behavioral economics. In Ethiopia, **Haramaya University** intends to develop skilled professionals who will be recognized as providers of high quality research



Natural Resource Management in Developing Countries: The Importance and Use of Natural Wealth Accounting

GLOBAL RESEARCH PROJECT

services and education in their disciplines. The program helps target the University's Ph.D. and M.Sc. students through grants and training on statistics, econometrics, data collection and analysis. To improve the quality of theses supervision, the program also provides training and mentoring for its academic staff. In Bhutan, the program proposed by the **Institute for Gross National Happiness Studies** aims at developing human resources that can support existing and future research activities in the nine colleges under the **Royal University of Bhutan**.

In Cambodia, the **Académie des Sciences Sociales du Vietnam** in partnership with the **Université Royale de Droit et des Sciences Économiques du Cambodge** aim to extend their Summer School in Tam Dao, which mostly concentrates on training methodology in social sciences. The purpose is to approach the essential skills and instruments for the appropriate study of social reality and to provide researchers with theoretical basis as well as methodologies in preparation of qualified scientific research projects. The program intends to reinforce the involvement of regional participants (Cambodia and Laos), as well as to duplicate the program and open it to additional countries (Myanmar and Madagascar). The expected impact is to support qualified training on social sciences and to contribute to higher education training and research strategy in South Asia and beyond.

Additionally, GDN has also engaged a panel of advisors to mentor and support the selected partner institutions throughout the grant process. These advisors provide guidance on the program design, development, implementation and effectiveness.

NAME	COUNTRY	TEAM MEMBERS	GRANT (USD)
Centre Africain d'Etudes Supérieures en Gestion	Senegal	El Hadji Gueye (Program Coordinator) Aboudou Ouattara Bernard Korai Hadiza Moussa Saley	124,960
Haramaya University	Ethiopia	Mengistu Ketema Aredo (Program Coordinator) Degye Goshu Habteyesus	140,000
The Institute for Gross National Happiness Studies at the Royal University of Bhutan	Bhutan	Dorji Thinley (Program Coordinator) Jamba Tobden Kezang Sherab Sangay Thinley	124,791
Université Royale de Droit et des Sciences Économiques du Cambodge & Académie des Sciences Sociales du Vietnam	Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Vietnam	Stéphane Lagrée (Program Coordinator) Hoài Nam Do Hong Trang Nguyen Laurent Mesmann Thu Trang Bui	140,000

Steering Committee
Ricardo Martinez-Lagunes,
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the World Bank
Claire Plateau,
Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE)
Jean-Louis Weber, European Environmental Agency (EEA)

It has been widely acknowledged and recognized that developed countries need to realign their economic strategies with the objectives of sustainable development and green growth. However, it is even more important that developing and least developed countries whose primary source of economic well-being is grounded in exploitation of natural resources need to account for the depletion or deterioration of these in tandem with the more conventional measures of economic performance. The World Bank *Little Green Data Book 2014* presents that about 88 percent of low income countries and 58 percent of lower middle income countries are depleting their wealth (broadly defined to include produced capital, natural capital [including forests], and human and social capital). Alarmingly, most of these countries belong to Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. In these countries, the stark reality is that investment and net savings adjusted for gains in human capital cannot compensate for the depletion of natural capital and wealth diluting effects of population growth.

Accordingly, there arises a case for a paradigm shift in the system of measurement of economic performance, from the conventional measure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to a more comprehensive measure of national wealth, which would be able to capture the sustainability of economic performance of countries. It is in this context, GDN with support from the **French Development Agency** and **French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development** launched a Call for Proposals in English and French to select three country studies in **Madagascar, Mauritius and Morocco**. The duration of the research project is one year.

Each selected research team will implement research that will address contextualized challenges in natural resource management and accounting. In **Madagascar**, the project aims to use methods based on spatial data in order to map land use as well as river and lake water-level in Madagascar, in order to build inventories. In **Morocco**, the study will combine physical oceanography and coastal modeling with natural resource economics and will present a scenario of the potential loss of ecosystem services – especially coastal protection – and the corresponding loss in economic benefits to select tourist beaches in Morocco if current practices are continued. It will also indicate what changes in practices are appropriate to prevent the losses observed.

Finally, the research in **Mauritius** will make an assessment of water situation and critically analyze the governance structure in the Mauritian water sector, in order to conduct scenario-based analyzes on the impact of changing trends of water use and to eventually design policy recommendations for sustainable use and efficient water management. The three country studies will bring forth data, techniques and methods of efficient natural resource management that can inform policy-making in developing countries.

THEME	COUNTRY	PRINCIPAL RESEARCHER	GRANT (USD)
Methodology for Building of a National Inventory of Natural Wealth	Madagascar	Solofo Andriamanantsoa Rakotondraompiana	20,000
Governance and Economic Accounting Issues in the Mauritian Water Sector: Towards Sustainable Management of a Natural Resource	Mauritius	Aleksandra Peeroo Riad Sultan	20,000
Supporting the Sustainable Management of Coastal Tourism in Morocco by Quantifying the Economic Value of Beach Ecosystems	Morocco	Maria Snoussi	19,930



2009 Kuwait City, Kuwait

The 10th GDN Annual Global Development Conference

Natural Resources and Development

February 1–5, 2009
Kuwait City, Kuwait

NEW INITIATIVES

About the Contest

With the objective of fostering the use of high-quality academic knowledge of developing country researchers on this important theme, GDN and KOICA partnered to launch the first round of the KOICA Development Research Award. The contest, funded by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and administered by GDN, identified and recognized research papers engaging in promising growth studies that investigated the salient features of Korea's development experience and prospects for developing countries.

Nationals from a list of 88 countries were eligible to apply to the contest and comprised of low income and lower middle income countries (excluding India). The contest received 181 research papers from 41 eligible countries comprising of a majority of lower middle-income and low income countries. A third of the entries were by women. The largest number of submissions came from Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Vietnam. Besides the first three prizes, the contest also aimed at promoting quality research by announcing special prizes by eligible researchers from the 26 Priority Partner Countries of the Korean Government, by young researchers and by women.

The Korean Development Experience: Through the Lens of Winning Papers

The six winning papers investigated various facets of the South Korean development experience and discussed the following facets of the Korean development:

- The community involvement in rural development in Vietnam will benefit by adopting the Saemaul Undong efforts pioneered by the Korean government in the 1970s.
- Middle-income Asian countries, learning from Korea can avoid being stuck in a “middle-income trap” by determining pathways that make a successful transition to a high income country category through an efficient government system and leadership, and modern and productivity-enhanced industrialization.

2014: Inaugural Round

Theme: *Relevance of Korea's Development Experience in Developing Countries*

- 181 research papers received from 41 eligible developing countries
- Nearly 30 percent of the applicants were women
- Six winners from six developing countries: Cameroon, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Uzbekistan and Vietnam
- Supported by: Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)



NEW INITIATIVES

- The coordination of human capital development and foreign knowledge-inflows, macroeconomic stability and financial liberalization must be prioritized for prompting knowledge-driven growth in the case of Uzbekistan.
- The catch-up strategies which should be used by African countries should involve taking steps such as increasing college enrolments, increasing the ratio of R&D/GDP and providing technical and vocational training.
- The ways in which South Korea successfully overcame the first oil crisis through its active, flexible and pragmatic foreign policy especially in context of its decision to support Arab states position towards the state of Israel was highlighted.
- The importance of foreign policy decisions in supporting South Korea's industrialization process during the oil crisis of 1973, especially keeping in mind the development state nature of the South Korean economy was also discussed in one of the papers.

List of Winners of the KOICA Development Research Award

First Prize: Vu Thu Trang, Do Thu Trang and Nguyen Thi My Hanh from Vietnam for their paper titled 'How to Mobilize Community Involvement in Vietnam Rural Development: Inspiration under the New Community Movement of Korea - Saemaul Undong'.

Second Prize: Daniel Kasenda from Indonesia for his paper 'Can Asian Developing Countries Stuck in a "Middle-Income Trap" Learn from South Korea's Economic Development Experience'?

Third Prize: Sirojiddin Juraev from Uzbekistan for his paper 'Transition into Knowledge-based Economy: Relevance of Korean Experience to Growth Perspectives in Uzbekistan'.

KOICA President's Award for the Best Submission from a Researcher from the 26 Priority Partner Countries of the Korean Government: Simplice Asongu from Cameroon for his research paper titled 'Knowledge Economy Gaps, Policy Syndromes and Catch-up Strategies: Fresh South Korean Lessons to Africa'.

The KOICA Award for the Best Submission from a Young Researcher/Team: Denu Lemma Tsegaye of Ethiopia for his paper 'The Nexus of Trade and Economic Growth in South Korea: An Empirical Analysis'.

The KOICA Award for the Best Submission from a Woman Researcher/Team of Women Researchers: Oyunbileg Gatav from Mongolia for her paper titled 'Foreign Policy of Developmental State: South Korean Foreign Policy Role During The First Oil Crisis'.

The winners were felicitated at a ceremony hosted by KOICA at its headquarters, in Seoul. The purpose of the Ceremony was to initiate a network between the award winners followed by an exposure within Korea.

"The **KOICA Development Research Award** was a great opportunity for me to learn more about the Korean, and other Asian countries' economic experience and it has helped me to further develop ideas regarding the topic," said Daniel Kasenda, Indonesia, the Second Prize Winner of the KOICA Development Research Award 2014.

Fact File

- 1470 submissions from 142 countries across the world
- 13 winning essays from citizens of 10 countries – Canada, Kenya, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, USA and UK
- Supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

GDN Next Horizons Essay Contest 2014 The Future of Foreign Aid

About the Competition

Held in partnership with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the international essay contest on *The Future of Foreign Aid* solicited essays in English, French and Spanish aimed at mobilizing various forms of scholarship to generate fresh and innovative thinking on the future of foreign aid and at raising the level of understanding and interest on the nature and role of foreign aid as a key component of post-2015 development finance. The contest received 1470 submissions in three languages from 142 countries with a good representation from developing countries and the winners were selected by an eminent jury comprising of international luminaries and experts for global relevance.

List of Winners (Alphabetical Order)

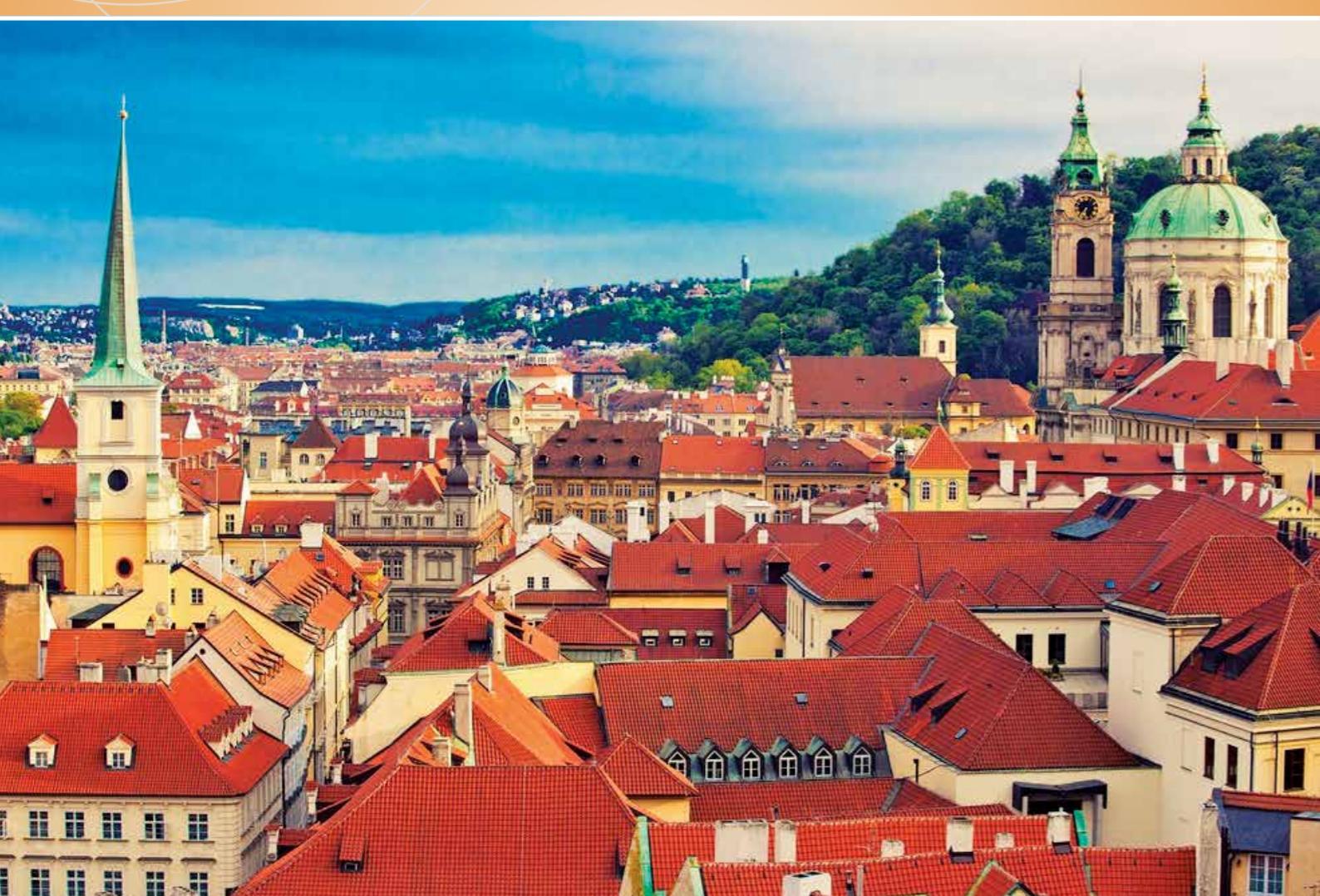
The winning entries of the contest have put forth innovative solutions and recommendations for transforming the next generation of foreign aid. The essays span a wide variety of themes relevant to aid and action-oriented ideas.

- **ANG, Yuen Yuen (United States of America)** - Making Details Matter: How to reform aid agencies to generate contextual knowledge?
- **BARA-SLUPSKI, Tadeusz Krzysztof (Poland)** - Towards a holistic approach to digitization of healthcare delivery in Sub-Saharan Africa and beyond: Setting a new agenda for the digitization endeavor and direction of foreign aid.
- **BRINK, Jason Arthur (Thailand)** - The AidDollar: Increasing the utility of the donated Dollar through highly-targeted non-cash cryptocurrency aid distribution.
- **GUPTA, Abhay (Canada)** - Doing it wisely: Using financial innovations to improve aid outcomes.
- **HEIN, Lars (The Netherlands)** - Towards an investment fund for global ecosystem services.
- **HONIG, Dan (United States of America)** - More autonomy for donor organizations & their agents (Sometimes): Bringing organizational behavior and management theory to foreign aid delivery.
- **HORROCKS, Isabella (Kenya), HORROCKS, James (Kenya)** - Catalyzing investment in social enterprise: The SEE Fund.
- **KENNEDY, Raymond Sikander (United Kingdom)** - Surfing the wave: How to capitalize on the new breed of global funds.
- **LARRAURI, Helena Puig (Spain), DAVIES, Rodrigo (United Kingdom)** -Building on open data and information technologies: The future of resources, narratives and collective intelligence for development.
- **MACHARIA, Stephen Mwangi (Kenya)** - Scaling the impact of development assistance.
- **PORTMAN, Will (United States of America), CARNEGIE, Alison (United States of America), ARONOW, Peter (United States of America)** - Adaptively deploying and evaluating aid: An integrated approach.
- **ROBINSON, Susannah Elizabeth (Switzerland)** - What goes up, must come down: the role of open data in improving aid accountability.
- **WILES, Kevin Peter (South Africa)** - A social project finance model.



2010 Prague, Czech Republic

The 11th GDN Annual Global Development Conference



Regional and Global Integration: Quo Vadis?

January 13–19, 2010
Prague, Czech Republic

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

GDN in the Eyes of External Evaluations

Throughout 2014, a number of external evaluations assessed GDN's recently concluded research capacity building programs, both in qualitative and quantitative terms. Among these, the 2014 Independent Evaluation stands out for its scope to gauge the effectiveness, impact, value-for-money and sustainability of GDN for the period 2007-13. In addition, final project evaluations looked at different Global Research Projects (GRPs) concluding in late 2012 and 2013, notably the following:

- Strengthening Institutions to Improve Public Expenditure Accountability (2008-13)
- Varieties of Governance: Effective Public Service Delivery (2009-12)
- Supporting Policy Research to Inform Agricultural Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia (2011-13)
- Urbanization and Development – Delving Deeper into the Nexus (2012-13) – separately for the general and Francophone component.

By assessing systematically the work that GDN funds and does, these evaluations contribute a body of critical, externally vetted knowledge on our approach, focus and methods of work. The contributions of External Evaluations to GDN's planning process are critical: insights drawn from across these reports are instrumental to develop GDN's future and present work, making sure we innovate and adapt in a quickly changing environment for research funding and research communication. Key observations are outlined below.

GDN's value added: steadily taking shape

External evaluators identify GDN's uniqueness in its framing of rigorous comparative knowledge as a function of evidence-based policy engagement in and across developing regions. GDN's structured, multi-pronged and increasingly innovative approach in bridging the research-policy gap was able to stimulate innovation, quality and sustainability in Southern research efforts, both at the individual and at the institutional level.

GDN's approach to research capacity building: an innovative and flexible toolkit

Among the building blocks of GDN's approach, stakeholders and evaluators have recurrently listed the following interrelated strategies as major assets:

Mentorship: The majority of grantees and award winners recognize the value of having access to a world-class research mentor. The mentor ensures that researchers have access to a range of methodologies and approaches, including outside of their immediate field of work. They also provide guidance on how to make research academically compelling and comparative in scope.

Workshops: Focusing on how to build, review and disseminate research for uptake, GDN's workshops bring researchers from across the world to work face-to-face. Besides global workshops, regional-level workshops have been introduced as part of Global Research Projects (GRPs), to respond to the growing demand for capacity building by grantees themselves.

Networking opportunities: GDN systematically links researchers to international experts and to existing research networks. This networking increases the reliance of grantees and award winners on peer-review as a quality control mechanism, and boosts their professional advancement and access to policy and public fora.

Communication and dissemination: Attention is given to building competencies of researchers to address non-academic audiences. The production of knowledge outputs specifically for policy or public influence broadens significantly the scope of work of the researchers GDN engages.

Conferences: A major catalyst of attention among researchers in developing and transition countries, GDN conferences offer Southern researchers the opportunity to make the most of the professional mobility and visibility northern researchers can often take for granted.

Project management support: Evaluators highlight the importance of having a strong headquarter team to grasp and leverage these processes strategically. GDN's direct and continued engagement with grantees assures on-going support and effective mitigation strategies when obstacles arise. By working as much with donors as with researchers, GDN engages in solid institutional learning that feeds back, on an on-going basis, into its programming.

Impact: balancing the imperatives of grant-making with the timescale of change

- Self-assessments and analysis of CVs by evaluators show high levels of satisfaction among researchers across all of GDN activities, and very significant improvements in confidence and career prospects.
- Spill-over effect on research teams or institutions, including policy groups, have also been observed as a direct result of GDN grants. These are important steps towards long-term sustainability for Southern research.
- Evaluators agree that GDN activities impact Southern researchers individually by supporting their exposure to high international standards of professionalism, not only as academic but also as communicators, networkers and fundraisers.



Excerpts from Evaluation Reports of Global Research Projects

"Overall, the GRP showed that the research community needs to have a much greater understanding of the policy world, where there are continuously changing demands of constituents, shifting power relations and vested interests. (...)Developing connections between Southern researchers and policymakers is unlikely to be achieved overnight or on a general basis: it needs to be developed as part of an iterative process, focused on particular countries, with adequate funding."

External Final Evaluation Report 'Supporting Policy Research to Inform Agriculture Policy in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa' GRP

"What is innovative about the project is that it employs the following five elements together effectively: a solid conceptual framework supported by rigorous empirical evidence, recruitment of organizations with a clear interest in the approach, a highly structured 'learning by doing' approach wherein the techniques learned are immediately applied, using a 'constructive approach to effectively communicate results to policymakers, and a peer review and learning element."

NORC at the University of Chicago, Final Report - Strengthening Institutions to Improve Public Expenditure Accountability Project (2013)

"From the beginning, the project's efficient functioning was challenged by external factors. The activities started with a delay due to difficulties in securing funding. The primary reason for this was the global financial and economic crisis. This proved to be challenging for both the project management teams as well as the late-starters.[...] Nonetheless, the challenges were mitigated in a professional and efficient manner. By expanding the donor pool, the Global Development Network managed to financially secure the project. The careful management of the project, involving close collaboration with the donors, opens the door for future global research projects based on the same funding and organizational structure."

Blomeyer & Sanz, July 2014, External Final Evaluation of the GRP 'Varieties of Governance: Effective Public Service Delivery'

Research Quality: building capacities towards international standards

Evaluators agree that GDN's work is responsible for a sensible increase in the quality of research outputs, irrespective of the context of the research and team. They also highlight that long-term engagement has a larger impact on research quality. In, approximately, over two-thirds of cases, researchers, mentors, external references and evaluators assess GDN's impact on research quality as 'high' or 'very high', with marginally weaker grades relating to the challenging tasks of research communication for policy impact. Methodological appropriateness ranks as the top area of impact in terms of research quality.

The 2014 Independent Evaluation: Key Findings

The Independent Evaluation affirms that GDN has undergone significant and positive change. It has:

- sharpened its vision, mission and objectives;
- met its research capacity building substantially;
- defined a number of value-added services it provides the southern research community; and
- is in a position to identify and address specific areas that present a persistent challenge for researchers and GDN, like capacity building for publication of research outputs and effective policy influence.

Further, in terms of outcomes, effectiveness and impact, the Independent Evaluation also observed that:

- GDN processes allow applicants to improve their proposals, research work and gain confidence.
- Early career researchers, multi-disciplinary approach and women researchers were targeted 'reasonably well'.
- Also, 75 percent of GDNet's members were southern researchers, showing GDN has the capacity to reach its target constituency.
- Recipients of GDN funding report long-term, high-level impact on the quality of their research after the completion of the grant.

In terms of relevance, the report found a high level of consistency with GDN work and grantee needs and priorities. The high level of satisfaction with global conferences is a paradigmatic instance in this respect.

The evaluation registered consistent stakeholders' satisfaction regarding GDN's efficiency and value-for-money. Donors proved increasingly willing to consider future funding and GDN's proved to be able to manage successfully the widespread funding crisis that followed the 2008 global financial crisis.

Sustainability is reflected in the high number of grantees who stay in the same field after the completion of the grant, nurturing the professional network GDN grants allowed them to build.

In terms of **management and operations**, the evaluation converged with all GRP evaluations in stating that the commitment and competence of the GDN team represents an asset to its current work through its monitoring and evaluation work.

The GDN 2014 Independent Evaluation Report is available at the GDN website on the following link: www.gdn.int/ie2014

2011 Bogotá, Colombia

The 12th GDN Annual Global Development Conference



Financing Development in a Post-Crisis World: The Need for a Fresh Look

January 13-15, 2011
Bogotá, Colombia

International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)

About the Program

3ie is an international grant-making NGO promoting evidence-informed development policies and programs. They are a global leader in funding and producing high-quality evidence of what works, how, why and at what cost. 3ie believes that better and policy-relevant evidence will make development more effective and improve people's lives.

Building a Critical Mass of Evidence

As part of its vision to help address the 'evaluation gap', 3ie awards grants for rigorous impact evaluations of socio-economic development interventions in low- and middle-income countries, manages and quality assures studies for other agencies and conducts a small number of in-house impact evaluations. 3ie also plays a leading role in producing systematic reviews and other evidence syntheses in international development that have considerable potential to inform policy and practice by providing a broader evidence base. In 2014, 3ie made these awards:

- 13 impact evaluation grants to researchers under the Agricultural Innovation Thematic Window, which funds studies to increase rigorous evidence on what works in agricultural innovations in selected countries in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.
- 10 proposal preparation grants have been awarded under the Transparency and Accountability Thematic Window aimed at increasing the transparency and accountability in the governance of natural resources in select countries.
- Nine grants to prepare proposals for impact evaluation designs related to climate change mitigation and adaptation in Sub-Saharan and North Africa, Asia and Latin America.
- One award for a replication study on influential, innovative, or controversial impact evaluations of biomedical, behavioral, social and structural HIV prevention interventions.

Building Commitment to Evaluation

The Asian Development Bank, 3ie and the Philippine Institute for Development Studies came together as partners to organize *Making Impact Evaluation Matter: better evidence for effective policies and programmes*, the first major international conference on impact evaluation in South-East Asia. Around 600 participants – a mix of researchers, academia, policymakers, program managers and development practitioners attended the conference and workshops in September 2014. The conference received extensive media coverage in various national dailies and international news outlets. Major international figures spoke at the plenary sessions of the conference, including Paul Gertler, Professor of Economics, University of California, Berkeley; Corazon Juliano Soliman, Secretary of Social Welfare and Development, the Philippines; and Hon. Kabwegeye, Minister of General Duties, Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda and other distinguished speakers.

In October 2014, 3ie held its first Evidence Week with a series of events in London on the importance of evidence in informing policy in international development. 3ie also launched the Howard White Lecture Series, established in honor of Dr Howard White, 3ie's founding executive director. Each year, 3ie will invite a distinguished expert who embodies Dr. White's commitment to and excellence in promoting effective international development to deliver a lecture related to 3ie's mission.

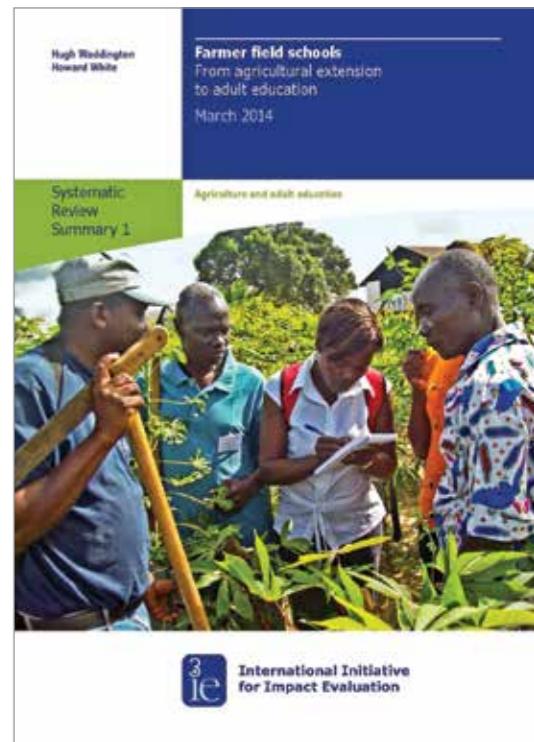
GDN has hosted 3ie's Indian program from 2009 to 2014. In December, 2014, 3ie opened its own office in New Delhi.

Getting Evidence into Use

In 2014, 3ie continued its efforts to improve and expand its integrated communication activities to reach key audiences and expand its commitment to quality evidence production and use. The 3ie Impact Evaluation Repository, which was launched in early 2014, is a unique and growing online database of over 2,500 impact evaluations in international development. 3ie's systematic review database currently includes 290 reviews. 3ie continues to expand its range of knowledge products. Below are highlights from a 3ie-supported impact evaluation study, a systematic review and a working paper published in 2014.

- Addressing unemployment in South Africa with a youth wage subsidy experiment: This study uses a randomized controlled trial to investigate whether providing a wage subsidy voucher to young people, which firms that employed them could claim, resulted in higher employment. The voucher was a temporary measure that reduced the cost of hiring for firms. One year later, young people with the voucher were seven percentage points more likely to be in wage employment than those without the voucher. This impact persisted even after the vouchers lapsed. Most of those who entered wage employment as a result of the voucher were able to remain in employment. The findings highlight the potential positive effects of policies that get young people into jobs earlier.
- Analyzing the effectiveness of farmer field schools: Farmer field schools (FFSs) are an adult education intervention that uses intensive discovery-based learning to promote skills among farmers. Although FFS has been used to train 12 million farmers in over 90 countries across Asia, Africa and Latin America, the effectiveness of this approach has long been a subject of debate. The study finds that although FFSs have changed agricultural practices and raised yields in pilot projects, they have not been effective when taken to scale. The FFS approach requires a degree of facilitation and skilled trainers, which are difficult to sustain beyond the life of the pilot programs. FFSs typically promote better use of pesticides, which requires hands-on experience to encourage adoption. As a result, diffusion is unlikely and has rarely occurred in practice.
- The scope and methods for impact evaluation of humanitarian assistance: Since 2005, more than US\$90 billion has been spent on humanitarian assistance. The humanitarian assistance community has long asked for better evidence on how aid money can be spent more effectively. This paper explores the methodological options and challenges associated with collecting and generating high-quality evidence needed to answer important questions on the impact of humanitarian assistance. This paper is part of background scoping research and consultation undertaken to assess the scope and methods for impact evaluation in the humanitarian sector. The scoping paper provides an independent analysis of the evidence base of evaluations in humanitarian assistance and identifies key gaps and priorities in need of rigorous evidence.

Cover for farmer field school study:
Farmer field school projects should be used selectively to solve specific problems in particular contexts





2012 Budapest, Hungary

The 13th GDN Annual Global Development Conference

Urbanization and Development: Delving Deeper into the Nexus
June 16-18, 2012
Budapest, Hungary

KNOWLEDGE SERVICES

GDN Knowledge Services Leveraging Network Assets

The GDNet program came to completion on June 30, 2014, with the expiration of a major grant from DFID. GDN's Cairo Office, which had managed the program since its creation, was closed in June 2014.

According to the yearly evaluations and to the Project Completion Review conducted by DFID in the second quarter of 2014, GDNet contributed to making southern research more visible and accessible. At the time of its completion, GDNet had constituted a network of 10,000 southern researchers and a knowledge base with approximately 22,000 documents and abstracts. GDNet also built the capacity of many southern researchers to communicate about their research. It provided various services, such as the use of social media to disseminate research and the mobilization of analytics to monitor research outreach. GDNet also promoted researchers' interactions with policy-making communities through workshops and virtual interactions.

GDNet's rich experience will be of significant value to other knowledge intermediaries well beyond its life. Several dimensions of that experience are documented in the documents held on DFID's R4D portal (r4d.dfid.gov.uk, search GDNet). The savoir-faire in research communication training, for example, will usefully inspire other capacity building organizations, knowledge brokers, intermediaries and research communicators.

GDN will further build on the various knowledge assets created by its GDNet program. It will consider partnerships with existing portals in order to contribute to further strengthening an active Southern researchers' network. All GDN alumni's papers are in the process of being transferred to GDN's main website. GDN will also seek funding in order to mainstream global networking services within its research projects and as part of its research capacity building activities.



GDN
**Statement of
Financial Position**

Assets	FY 2013 - 2014 Amount (US\$)	FY 2012 - 13 Amount (US\$)
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	10,421,519	7,511,344
Short Term Deposit	-	-
Contributions receivable	1,571,861	1,884,224
Prepaid expenses	6,766	35,615
Other current assets	24,875	94,373
Total current assets	12,025,021	9,525,557
Property and equipment, net	42,509	118,676
Other assets		
Long Term Deposit	189,119	513,290
Security deposits & Investment	124,472	188,850
Intangible Assets	8,099	20,247
Total assets	12,389,220	10,366,622
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Current liabilities		
Grants payable	1,409,782	2,127,636
Accounts payable	482,635	322,628
Accrued expenses	940,478	809,765
Obligation in the Operating Cycle	520,753	736,522
Total liabilities	3,353,648	3,996,550
Net assets		
Unrestricted	5,254,320	3,977,139
Temporarily restricted	3,781,253	2,392,932
Total net assets	9,035,573	6,370,072
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	12,389,220	10,366,622

GDN's Financial Year Runs from July 1 to June 30

GDN
**Statement of
Activities**

	FY 2013 - 2014 Temporarily Unrestricted Amount (US\$)	FY 2013 - 2014 Temporarily Restricted Amount (US\$)	FY 2013 - 2014 Total Amount (US\$)	FY 2012 - 13 Temporarily Unrestricted Amount (US\$)	FY 2012 - 13 Temporarily Restricted Amount (US\$)	FY 2012 - 13 Total Amount (US\$)
Support and revenue						
Grants, contracts, and contributions	987,891	18,435,027	19,422,918	634,568	18,619,329	19,253,896
In-kind contributions	-	286,955	286,955	-	372,347	372,347
Interest income	57,943	-	57,943	95,674	-	95,674
Foreign currency exchange gain / (loss)	(16,157)	(24,610)	(40,768)	(107,396)	(44,875)	(152,271)
Other income	247,504	-	247,504	32,736	-	32,736
Net assets released from restrictions	17,309,050	(17,309,050)	-	19,425,230	(19,425,230)	-
Total support and revenue	18,586,230	1,388,321	19,974,551	20,080,812	(478,429)	19,602,383
Expenses						
Program services						
Annual Conference	1,057,821	-	1,057,821	838,373	-	838,373
Regional Research Competitions/IRP	1,584,424	-	1,584,424	1,990,743	-	1,990,743
Global Development Awards	458,322	-	458,322	241,395	-	241,395
Global Research Projects	11,837,026	-	11,837,026	13,666,801	-	13,666,801
Global Research Competition	259,414	-	259,414	196,335	-	196,335
GDNet	1,411,389	-	1,411,389	1,729,057	-	1,729,057
Other programs	315,146	-	315,146	345,954	-	345,954
Total program	16,923,542	-	16,923,542	19,008,659	-	19,008,659
Supporting services						
Donor coordination and fundraising	117,173	-	117,173	107,880	-	107,880
Secretariat (indirect costs)	233,306	-	233,306	267,884	-	267,884
Fundraising	35,029	-	35,029	40,807	-	40,807
Total expenses	17,309,050	-	17,309,050	19,425,230	-	19,425,230
Change in net assets	1,277,180	1,388,321	2,665,501	610,706	(433,554)	177,153
Net assets (deficit)						
Beginning of period	3,977,139	2,392,932	6,370,072	3,366,433	2,826,486	6,192,919
End of period	5,254,320	3,781,253	9,035,573	3,977,139	2,392,932	6,370,072

GDN's Financial Year Runs from July 1 to June 30

Note: Grants Revenue and Global Research Project Expenses include an amount of \$10.25m and \$10.80m for the FY 2013-14 and FY 2012-13 respectively for the 3ie program.

GDN
Statement of
Cash Flows

	FY 2013 - 2014 Amount (US\$)	FY 2012 - 13 Amount (US\$)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Contributions, grants, and contract payments received	19,519,512	18,875,706
Interest income received	57,943	95,674
Other revenue / (loss)	206,736	(119,535)
Payments to grantees, vendors, and employees	(17,258,239)	(19,384,210)
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,525,952	(532,365)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Decrease in short term deposit	-	-
Increase in Long term deposit	388,550	146,460
Purchases of property and equipment	(4,328)	(21,327)
Net cash from (used) investing activities	384,222	125,133
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,910,174	(407,232)
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beginning of period	7,511,344	7,918,576
End of year	10,421,519	7,511,344
Actual Cash	\$10,421,519	\$7,511,344
Reconciliation of Change in Net Assets to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		
Change in net assets	2,665,501	177,153
Adjustments		
Depreciation and amortization	92,643	144,582
Other revenue / (loss)	-	-
Decrease / (increase) in assets	-	-
Short term deposit	-	-
Contributions receivable	312,364	(625,642)
Prepaid expenses and security deposits	98,348	31,821
Increase / (decrease) in liabilities	-	-
Grants payable	(717,854)	(109,920)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	74,951	(150,358)
Other Payable	-	-
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,525,952	(532,365)

GDN's Financial Year Runs from July 1 to June 30

2013 Manila, The Philippines

The 14th GDN Annual Global Development Conference



Inequality, Social Protection and Inclusive Growth in Manila
June 19-21, 2013
Manila, The Philippines

2014 Accra, Ghana

The 15th GDN Annual Global Development Conference



Structural Transformation in Africa and Beyond

June 18 - 20, 2014
Accra, Ghana

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December 2014

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H.E. Mr. Szilveszter Bus

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Mr. Tarun Bajaj

Joint Secretary (MI), Department of Economic Affairs
Ministry of Finance, Government of India

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H. E. Mr. Gustavo Manuel de Arístegui y San Román

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- African Development Bank (AfDB)
- Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
- Austrian National Bank
- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)
- Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia (former AusAID)
- Department for International Development (DFID), UK
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- Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Canada
- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
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- Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
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- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of France
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
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- University of Ghana
- The World Bank

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2000 Tokyo, Japan



2001 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil



2003 Cairo, Egypt



2004 New Delhi, India



2005 Dakar, Senegal



2006 St. Petersburg, Russia



2007 Beijing, China



2008 Brisbane, Australia



2009 Kuwait City, Kuwait



2010 Prague, Czech Republic



2011 Bogotá, Colombia



2012 Budapest, Hungary



2013 Manila, The Philippines



2014 Accra, Ghana

The GDN Annual Global Development Conference

The Annual Global Development Conference is GDN's flagship event. Held in a different country every year, the Conference gathers the world's leading academics, experts from the economic and social development sector, researchers and policymakers to analyze and discuss major development issues.

The forthcoming 16th GDN Annual Global Development Conference will be held in Morocco, from June 11-13, 2015 on the topic Agriculture for Sustainable Growth: Challenges and Opportunities for a New 'Green Revolution'.



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