

QUALITY

ANALYSIS

INTERNATIONAL

DEVELOPMENT

GRANTEE

LOCAL

AFRICA

RESEARCH

KNOWLEDGE

CAPACITY

ASIA

PARTNERS

POLICY

REGIONAL

LATIN AMERICA

IMPACT

GLOBAL

DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

2015 ANNUAL
REPORT

Global. During 2015, GDN supported work in more than 80 developing countries – with new research grants in 38 countries. GDN's annual conference, in Casablanca this year, drew 350 participants from 58 countries. Our research programs impacted developing regions across the world.

Development. GDN supported research generates fresh, local development knowledge and perspectives, and speaks directly to sustainable development policy. Nearly 45% of our active grantees in 2015 were women and 75% of our annual conference participants in 2015 were from developing and transition countries.

Network. GDN works with individuals and institutions around the world and conducts its activities through multiple partnerships. Its board of directors mobilizes prominent world scholars. In 2015 alone, GDN connected 115 developing country researchers with their peers and with mentors and professionals globally.

Cover Design and Artwork: Purple Communications

Page 4 – Image: Mukesh Kumar/Shutterstock

Page 11 – Image: Global Development Network

Page 14 – Image: Ikpro/Shutterstock (and frog) – Image: Kamil Martinovsky/Shutterstock

Page 19 – Image: xtock/Shutterstock

Page 23 – Image: Stasel'nik/Shutterstock

Page 25 – Image: Hypnotype/Shutterstock

Page 29 – Image: Vladimirs Koskins/Shutterstock

Page 30 – Image: Route66/Shutterstock

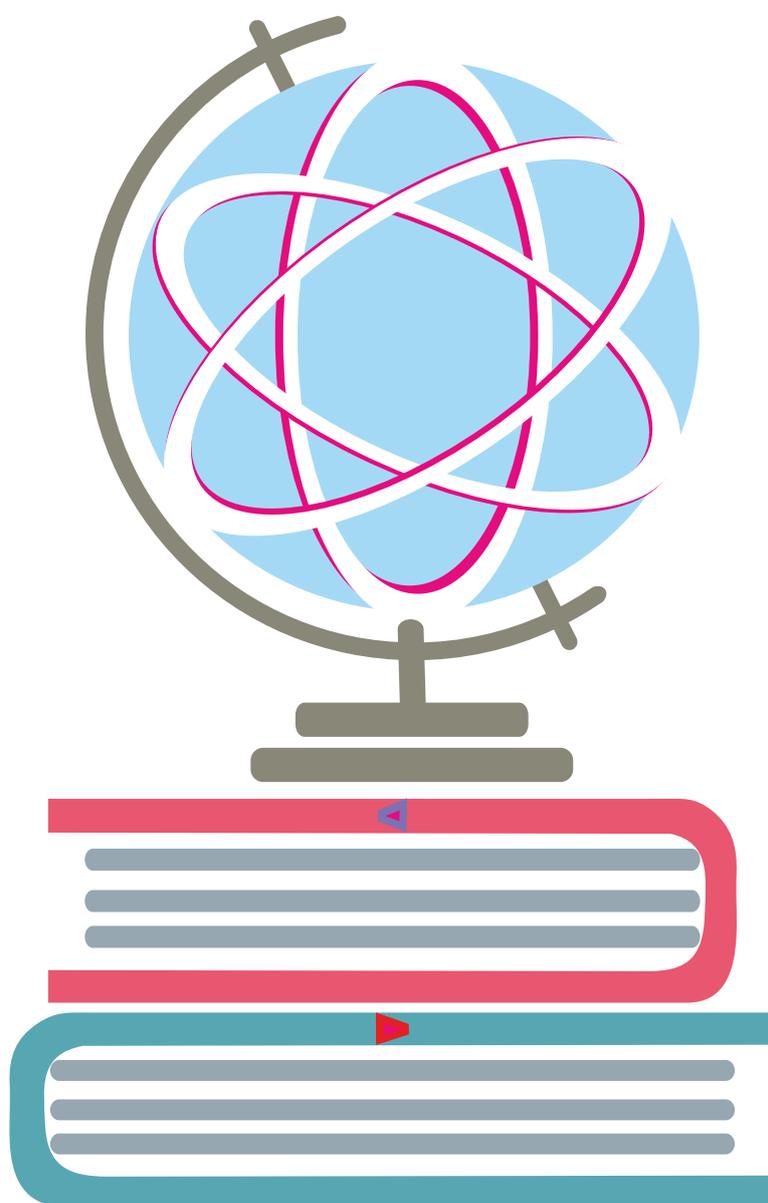
Page 46 – Image: PictureStudio/Shutterstock

Global Development Network Annual Report 2015

Contents

Preface	05
What is GDN?	06
Building Research Capacity and Influence	07
Research Outputs	12
Impact Stories	
Protecting Natural Resources in Madagascar	13
Doing Research in Cambodia	21
Bridging Wage Gaps in Macedonia	27
Transitioning to the European Union.....	30
Map	32
Financials	34
Networking & Outreach	37

In 2015, GDN continued its support to developing country researchers to inform policymaking with high quality, evidence-based academic work.



Preface



L. Alan Winters CB
Chair, Board of Directors



Pierre Jacquet
President

The year 2015 is likely to be seen as a landmark for development cooperation. United Nations countries have unanimously adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), more than 190 countries have reached a global climate agreement at the COP 21 in Paris, and a global partnership for sustainable development data has been initiated. Against this background, GDN's mission of empowering policymaking in developing countries through high quality, local policy research is ever more relevant.

Much more scientific research is needed to deepen our understanding of sustainable development challenges, and much more innovation is called for to address the problems that mankind may have created, but has been unable to manage. However, transforming research into innovations and using these to shape policies requires local social and political knowledge. Equally, devising and implementing development solutions requires access to insights from high quality social science research. Research in developing countries is also the indispensable companion for reaping all the benefits of global data.

In 2015, as will be obvious in the following pages, GDN has intensified its efforts to address sustainable development challenges through the promotion of local research and dedicated capacity building initiatives. Our "Doing Research" project aims to assess the environment for social science research in developing countries, in order to inform producers and users of research and to sensitize policymakers about research quality. We have sponsored original research on natural wealth accounting in developing countries and on financial inclusion and microfinance in Latin American and Caribbean nations. We have also strengthened our capacity building efforts toward least developed countries and toward Africa.

GDN's flagship annual conference, held in 2015 in Casablanca, Morocco, provided a platform for research and ideas for sustainable agricultural growth through a new green revolution. It highlighted the value of bringing together scholars from across the globe and from various disciplines such as economics, social sciences, agronomy and nutrition studies, to mention but a few. GDN will build up on these activities in 2016, and will rely on the continuing support of its current funders as well as the willingness of new partners to join the cause. We are very grateful to all those who support our activities and contribute to our mission.

What is GDN?

The purpose of GDN is to generate and mobilize high quality local research in the social sciences to improve development policies and outcomes.

GDN is a public international organization that promotes social science research in developing and transition countries to inform sustainable development policies. It supports researchers with financial resources, global networking, access to information, training, peer review and mentoring. GDN acts on the premise that better research leads to more informed policies and better and more inclusive development. GDN's global platform connects social science researchers with policymakers and development stakeholders.

Since 1999, GDN has supported more than 4,000 research grantees from more than 100 countries. It manages global comparative research projects, promotes scholarly views on topics of interest to policymakers, studies the research environment, supports research institutions in least developed countries, and assists individuals in bringing their research to fruition.

A THREEFOLD IMPACT

Since its inception, GDN has pursued and achieved a threefold impact, as documented by independent evaluations and the few impact stories in this report. First, GDN has provided individual researchers with better opportunities for professional development: funding of their research, strengthening and acquisition of research skills, quality control through mentoring services, better dissemination and visibility of their work, assistance to publication and regional and global networking. Through helping individual researchers, GDN also contributes to the strength of their institutions and to promoting social science research, especially in developing and transition countries.

Second, GDN's supported research has generated new, contextualized, applied scientific knowledge on major development issues in developing and transition countries. For example: Are decentralization or privatization effective routes to provide inclusive, high quality public services to citizens? What are the opportunities for a new green revolution? Or how can policymakers take account of the social and economic benefits of beaches? New data and new local research will be crucial to the success of the newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals.

Third, GDN's work has informed policy and practice. This has happened both because some of GDN's supported researchers have been involved in policy formulation, sometimes at the highest level of government, and because policymakers have been consistently exposed to the research work thus generated. GDN has organized meetings allowing policymakers and researchers to interact, including focused workshops, research communication training, policy dialogues, policy labs allowing the framing of research questions in closer relation to policy demands, and large annual Global Development Conferences. Becoming more visible, GDN's supported researchers have often been invited to present their findings locally and commissioned by policymakers to inform policy.

Building Research Capacity and Influence

In 2015, GDN organized research projects, policy dialogues, global and regional research competitions, an annual conference and various awards.

GDN projects provide a holistic framework in which researchers can acquire new skills and information through peer reviews and mentoring support over a 2-3 year period. While these inputs help to ensure high quality research results, GDN also connects researchers to experts at local and global levels, helping them to disseminate their research and make it more visible for policymakers. In 2015, GDN organized research projects, policy dialogues, global and regional research competitions, an annual conference and awards.

I. RESEARCH PROJECTS

Doing Research: Assessing the Environment for Social Science Research in Developing Countries

This project is developing a comprehensive framework to assess and measure the performance of social science research systems in a few world markets. It was piloted in April 2014, with seven multi-disciplinary research teams across 11 countries. This produced seven pioneering research studies, which have outlined compelling findings. For instance, low levels of access to libraries, advanced datasets and weak international networks are major bottlenecks to doing research in Cameroon. In Indonesia, careers and opportunities, rather than academic merit, tend to drive research. In 2015, the project discussed these findings. Results from the pilot phase will be used in 2016 to scale up the approach and to develop an overarching methodological framework and a robust benchmarking tool, to enable a systematic comparison of research systems and capacities, in a broad range of countries.

Supported by: 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). US\$ 775,000 for two years (May 2014 - April 2016)

Supported by: Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). US\$ 350,000 for two years (May 2015 – June 2017)

Supported by: International Development Research Center (IDRC). US\$ 234,900 per year for three years (January 2014 - December 2016)

Supported by: Agence Française de Développement and the Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et du Développement International as part of the African Initiative. USD 263,334 for September 2014– December 2015

Strengthening the Research Capacity of Relatively Small Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean

Launched in June 2015, this new and innovative project aims to better understand the particular constraints faced by 17 small countries in Latin America and the Caribbean with respect to the production and use of policy-oriented social science research. The project strengthens the capabilities of select research institutions to contribute to evidence-based policy making. Central to achieving the outcomes of the project is a mapping/diagnostic study that identifies actors and issues relevant to research capacity and its contribution to public policy in the countries of focus. In 2015, a synthesis study was completed, and will be followed by a policy lab in conjunction with GDN's forthcoming Annual Conference in Lima in March 2016.

Building Research Capacity in Least Developed Countries

The project supports the demand for institutionalizing research capacity and outreach in some of the poorest countries in the world. It supports three institutions – selected from 250 applications across 40 countries – to implement and evaluate self-designed and managed research capacity building programs. Over the last year, teams from the Institute for Gross National Happiness Studies in Bhutan, the Royal University of Law and Economics of Cambodia, the Academy of Social Sciences of Vietnam, and the Haramaya University in Ethiopia have implemented internal research capacity building programs.

Natural Resource Management – Natural Wealth Accounting

This project supports research that helps three ecologically fragile countries – Madagascar, Mauritius and Morocco – to take their natural resources into account and measure the interactions with socio-economics activities. In 2015, the findings helped to raise awareness on local environmental issues through dissemination workshops and a policy dialogue in Paris. The current framework of the SDGs requires a systemic understanding of the development process that simultaneously integrates economic, social and environmental imperatives. These studies should therefore help government formulate policies with objectives consistent with this context. Lessons learnt from this project were also used to inform students of the African School of Economics' summer school in Benin.

Development Aid Effectiveness in Africa

This project promotes African research on key development issues on the continent. It aims to build a thematic network of researchers-donors-policymakers by undertaking tailored activities – including research, capacity building and facilitating dialogue between researchers and policymakers – to promote African voices on aid effectiveness and its implications on the changing donor landscape in Africa. In 2015, five of GDN's regional research grants come via the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), a key partner on the project, for mentoring and peer review, and GDN has commissioned three overview papers from senior African academics on the future of aid effectiveness. Topics include recipient-driven ODA accounting, sub-regional debates on aid effectiveness and collaborative research for sustainable development.

Financial Inclusion and Microfinance in Latin American and the Caribbean Nations

This project aimed to investigate the issue of financial inclusion in Latin American and Caribbean nations. Launched in February 2014, the project has produced rigorously evidenced research papers from three case studies namely Bolivia, Chile and Uruguay. Identifying instruments to promote financial inclusion among different sections of the society such as women, urban poor households and small and medium entrepreneurs, each case study adopted field and desk research methodology to produce evidences of understanding. The issues listed in the research are true to local context, as it is they require additional understanding in order to better deal with the issues, and provide inclusive financial strategies for universal coverage of services.

Mobilizing Local Knowledge for Competitiveness Strategies

Funded by the Competitive Industries and Innovation Program, a multi-donor partnership managed by the World Bank, the project seeks to mobilize developing country researchers to examine how companies and governments interact to improve or penalize industrial productivity. Instead of asking whether governments should have or not an industrial policy, it is proposed to look at some policies and initiatives to see how they work with a focus on learning and implementation. The ambition is also to create a bottom-up movement to document policy-making from locally generated evidence and to train the local research constituency needed to carry that mission. The focus is on the African, Caribbean and Pacific group of states.



Supported by: United States Agency for International Development (USAID). US\$ 553,000 for over two years (April 2015 – June 2017)

Supported by: CAF– Development Bank of Latin America. US\$ 50000 for one year (February 2014- 2015)

Supported by: The World Bank. US\$ 518,000 for two and a half years (September 2015- December 2017)

Supported by: *International Development Research Center (IDRC) and Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (formerly AusAID), US\$ 338,000 and US\$ 320,911 respectively for two years (2013- 2015)*

Supported by: *The World Bank and IDRC. US\$ 997,000 and US\$ 286,450 respectively for July 2014 - June 2015*

Supported by: *The World Bank, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD), Canada, African Development Bank, OCP Foundation. US\$ 702,893 in 2015.*

II. RESEARCH COMPETITIONS

Global Research Competition

This is a competitive grant program that provides early-career social science researchers from developing and transition countries with a transnational platform to investigate international development challenges through collaborative cross-country or inter-regional research projects. Winning teams receive technical guidance and financial support of up to US\$ 32,000, and submit their research for publication in academic journals. The current round, launched in late 2013, covers 11 developing countries and is close to completion with all final reports expected by February 2016 followed by a dissemination of findings. Topics being investigated are regional economic integration, the impact of rural electrification on labor, popular support for social protection programs, FDIs and environmental regulation, and more.

Regional Research Competitions

GDN organizes regional research competitions to support young economists and social science researchers in developing and transition countries to conduct development research for a period of 12-18 months, providing them with access to value added services such as mentoring, peer review workshops, and the opportunity to get their research published and presented to diverse audiences within their region. The competitions are run by GDN's Regional Network Partners, who directly manage sub-grants to winners, and capacity building services.

III. ANNUAL GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

GDN's Annual Global Development Conferences provide a venue for the exchange of ideas on the most pressing development challenges with internationally influential academics, policymakers, renowned researchers, representatives of national and international organizations, and sponsors of research. Each year, the conference focuses on a different theme, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2015, the conference focused on the theme of Agriculture for Sustainable Growth: Challenges and Opportunities for a new 'Green Revolution', and was held in Casablanca, Morocco. Over 350 participants from 58 countries attended, with 75% from developing countries. It gathered some of the world's most influential researchers, corporate leaders and

political figures on a common platform, and discussions focused on the challenges facing agricultural and food systems in the post 2015 development arena.

IV. AWARDS AND CONTESTS

Every year, GDN supports early-career researchers in developing countries by awarding them significant prize monies through the Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development to help them conduct locally relevant research and make their findings known. Prizes are also awarded to innovative development projects in developing countries that are ready for scale-up or replication through the Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project, and the first prize winner is eligible to apply for the Japan Social Development Fund Award. These prizes are funded by the Ministry of Finance, Government of Japan. In 2014-15, GDN, in partnership with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, implemented an international Essay Contest, 'Next Horizons' inviting fresh ideas on Future of Foreign Aid against the backdrop of the post-2015 development agenda. In addition, GDN also ran the KOICA Development Research Award 2014-15 which resulted in six research papers on the relevance of Korea's development experience for developing countries. The contest was funded by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).

Supported by: Ministry of Finance, Government of Japan (recurring annual budget of US\$ 552,276), Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (US\$ 1.26 million) and KOICA (US\$ 179,400)



Winners of the Global Development Awards Competition 2015 & the GDN-ERF Essay Contest, along with dignitaries.

Research Outputs

In 2015, GDN supported social science research from over 80 developing and transition countries across the world.

Research outputs from the many programs listed in the preceding section are detailed here, by region.

*natural capital accounting,
management, environment,
protected areas, Madagascar*

AFRICA

Edmond, R., Rakotondraompiana, S., Rokotoniaina, S., and Faramalala, M. Natural Capital Accounting for the Management of a Protected Area: The Case of the New Protected Area of Antrema (Madagascar). Working Paper (French). 2015.

This study describes the application of natural capital accounting methodology to a small size protected area in the northwest region of Madagascar, Antrema. Using remote sensing methods, in situ observations, it provides two land cover maps, one in 2004 and another one in 2014, and draws from them the changes of land use that occurred during that period. The maps also helped build bio-physical accounts for changes in ecosystemic infrastructure and carbon. These accounts describe the evolution of the characteristics of the area, that might otherwise have gone unheeded. The accounts form the basis of engaging a discussion between key stakeholders, i.e., managers of the area, local populations, and government, on how to achieve the twin goals of preserving the ecosystemic infrastructure and enabling the development of socio-economic activities. These discussions laid the ground for an inclusive process to help achieve the sustainable development of Madagascar.

Impact Story

Protecting Natural Resources in Madagascar

- ✓ **informing policy**
- ✓ **adding to local development knowledge**
- ✓ **improved professional visibility and networking**

Madagascar (2015-16)

Project: *Global Research Project on Natural Resource Management – Natural Wealth Accounting*

Research: *Natural Capital Accounting for the management of a protected area– The case of the new Protected Area of Antrema*

Grantee: *Solofo Andriamanantsoa Rakotondraompiana, University of Antananarivo*

Donors: *Agence Française de Développement, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development*

Natural capital makes up a significant share of total wealth in developing countries. However, it is often depleted as a result of economic development activity, which poses a serious threat to the prosperity of future generations. Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) is a technique by which one measures the wealth of natural resources in a country, which helps to account for the impact of human activity on the environment over time.

Madagascar represents around eight percent of all global biodiversity. Solofo Rakotondraompiana, from the University of Antananarivo, applied a specific methodology for measuring natural capital and ecosystem services through land-cover mapping, to a protected area in the north-west coast of Madagascar, known as Antrema – a biodiversity hotspot. His research mapped the change in the ecosystemic infrastructure between 2004 and 2014 and its relationship with socio-economic interactions. It also identified areas that needed extra managerial focus to rectify the degradation in the area.

As Rakotondraompiana points out, the most important impact of the study has been, “to have shown that implementation of natural capital accounting is feasible with few resources.” This is important to policymakers as they consider scaling-up the approach. Harison Randriarimanana, Special Advisor for Economic Affairs of the President of the Republic of



Madagascar, took part in the policy panel organized in Paris in November 2015 and praised the study for its high relevance in a country where GDP relies heavily on natural resources.

Rakotondraompiana is thankful to GDN for the communications skills provided – in addition to the US\$ 20,000 research grant that also provided technical and mentoring support – because it enabled him to communicate effectively with policymakers about the results of the study. “I want to convince the authorities (to begin) land-cover mapping,” he says, which is the first-step to natural capital accounting. He has been invited by the Ministry of Environment and the Indian Ocean Commission to explain how this accounting system can be implemented not only in Madagascar, but also in the neighboring archipelago nation, Comoros.



El Mrini, A., Flayou, L., Hout, R., and Snoussi, M. Contribution to the Sustainable Management of Coastal Tourism in Morocco through the Evaluation of the Cost of the Degradation of Ecosystem Services: Cases from the Tétouan Coastline. Research Paper. 2015.

degradation, ecosystems, coastal tourism, sustainable management, Morocco

This study combines physical oceanography and coastal modeling with the economic evaluation of natural resources represented by the sandy beaches of the coast of Tétouan. Based on data availability, two ecosystem services were assessed: the supply service (cost of sand) and the tourism service (overnight stays). Assuming a 'Business as Usual' scenario, the comparison between the gains that could be registered by the 'sand mining' service by 2048, with the cost of degradation of the beaches based on tourism revenues for the same period, it concludes that the losses in the tourism sector exceed the gains of the supply service. This without considering the additional costs that could be imposed by the expected and unavoidable impacts of sea level rise and storm surges due to climate change. The prospects of a decline in tourism and loss of tourism related-jobs, and of higher exposure to coastal flooding, challenge policymakers to the urgent need to take into account the value of the beaches as natural capital in planning and implementation of economic policies and coastal development.

Sultan, R., and Peeroo, A. Governance and Economic Accounting Issues in the Mauritian Water Sector: Towards Sustainable Management of a Natural Resource. Research Paper. 2015.

governance, economic accounting, water, sustainable management, Mauritius

The study estimates the price elasticity of demand for water in residential and non-residential sectors at -0.16% and -0.72% and a corresponding income elasticity of 0.23 and 0.39. A survey was also conducted on water use at household level. It was observed that around 43% of households adopted adaptation strategy to water shortages, such as water tank and pump. The study also forecasts demand for water under three economic growth scenarios (2%, 5.5% and 7%) for the period 2015-2030, and concludes a respective rise of 16.3%, 38% and 50.7% by 2030 from the current level. Combining climate change scenarios, water shortages in the range of 19Mm³ to 52Mm³ is expected in 2030. Potential remedies include constructing additional storage systems and reducing distributional loss from piped networks. The study concludes that with a price inelasticity of demand, the pricing policy may be more effective if it raises revenue rather than curbs demand, in the long run. However, the current pricing policy is far from being effective in funding long-term investment projects, since there is a dichotomy between the distribution and storage of water. Therefore, improvement in the water sector necessitates a restructuring of tariffs in different sectors together with new roles of institutions in raising revenues.

*social science research,
reform, supply and demand,
knowledge utilization, research
environment, Niger*

*research environment,
universities, think tanks,
institutions, research policy,
South Africa*

Idrissa, R. & Mounkaila, H. Restoring Social Science Research in Niger. Research Report. 2015.

In the late seventies and early eighties, university capacities in Niger were increased by the state through the creation of new social science programs. However, there was a decline following the uranium boom that filled Niger's coffers in the nineties, forcing the country to adopt austerity measures and make structural adjustments. The hypothesis that this led to stagnation (quantity) and decline (quality) of social science research in the late 1990s and early 2000s, holds true. However, the idea that reform would be difficult, against this backdrop, is not. Research findings, focused on research supply and demand, show that path dependencies in social science research do not necessarily impede reform. Rather the opposite, the crisis opened a new range of opportunities in which public and private producers of research compete and collaborate to answer a new form of demand led by NGOs and international organizations. A revived culture of teamwork, mentorship and networking seems to function well on the condition that it is backed by transparent rules of the game from the institutions.

Potgieter, C., Bob, U., and Sooryamurthy, R. Assessing the Environment for Social Science Research in Developing Countries: The Case of South Africa. Research Report. 2015.

The only African country with universities in the top 500 is still grappling with a host of post-apartheid issues. While social science research plays an important part in shaping the future of South Africa, its research system is highly regulated and is shaped by available funding such as for health or climate change. Also, senior researchers in the country say that social science is methodologically and conceptually stunted, and has not developed appropriate approaches to help solve current societal challenges in education, health and other public arenas. By and large the state of research in the social sciences is not in an appreciable state, with more respect, and funding availability, for research in the natural sciences. For instance, the Doing Research project found that the majority of research is conducted by white people (36%) and socially advantaged Indians (22.4%), whereas research by Africans is only 25%. However, resourcing for social science research including skills development, networking and mentorship opportunities can help surmount many of these challenges.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Rakhmani, I., and Siregar, F. Reforming Research in Indonesia: Policies and Practices. Research Report. 2015.

Indonesian research is struggling to go beyond bureaucratic boundaries. Structural problems within universities may be the overriding reason that not one of its 3,000 plus institutions have an internationally respectable standing. Bureaucracy within the state university has clogged the disbursement of research funding and lecturer positions are determined more based on civil services promotions than on academic merit. Critical peer reviews and the institutional support of academic mobility for researchers, including international conferences, joint university grants and collaborations etc., are the need of the hour. Going forward, the democratization of science, which coincides with open governance initiatives via international agencies with democratic agendas, will enable a knowledge economy in Indonesia – but will not succeed unless systemic changes at the organizational level in higher educational institutions take place to prevent their cooptation to serve the interests of a few.

Kasenda, D. Lessons for ASEAN Countries Stuck in a “Middle-Income Trap” from Korea’s Economic Development & Institutions. Working Paper. 2015.

Korea’s rapid transition from low-income status to high-income status in a few short decades is an impressive achievement. Many former low-income countries (LICs) that have transitioned to middle-income countries (MICs) shared similar situations and development patterns with Korea. However, many of these countries have remained mired in MIC status. This paper will analyze this phenomenon, known as the middle-income trap (MIT), with particular focus on the select ASEAN countries of Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines. The paper focuses on governance and institutional quality during each country’s lower and upper middle-income stages, and examines significant differences among the countries. The analysis shows that Korea’s governance and institutional quality excels in many areas compared to the ASEAN countries. The paper then argues that good governance and institutions are essential for promoting effective markets and private sector development, leading to increased productivity, investments and industrialization. Furthermore, the paper observes that improvements in infrastructure, R&D and education have been important drivers enabling Korea’s escape from the MIT.

*research environment,
universities, think tanks,
institutions, research policy,
Indonesia*

*economic development,
middle-income, South Korea*

*development strategy, Africa,
South Korea*

Trang, D.T., Trang, V.T., and My Hanh, N.T.
Resources Mobilization by Self-Help Approach to Rural Development Program in Vietnam: Lessons from Saemaul Undong in Korea. Working Paper. 2015.

Vietnam, which started its “Doi Moi” (economic reform) process in 1986, has experienced high economic growth accompanied by rapid urbanization, but it has also widened the gap between rural and urban areas. The Government of Vietnam’s National Target Program on New Rural Development for 2010-2020 aimed at developing the rural economy and improving living standards of rural people, but after nearly five years the urban-rural gap remains substantial. Two main reasons are the lack of investment capital and lack of effective ways to mobilize community involvement. In contrast, during the 1970s rural areas in Korea experienced huge improvements under the government’s New Village Movement (Saemaul Undong). The program’s success at promoting sustainable development in Korea’s rural areas has inspired rural programs in other developing countries. In this paper, we compare and contrast NRD and SU to explore explanations for the different results in rural area between the two countries. We examine survey results from North and South Vietnam. Based on this analysis, and policy implications stemming from it, we recommend resource mobilization strategies to change villagers’ attitude and increase their involvement in Vietnam’s rural development movement. These recommendations align with the NRD inclusivity principle “people know, people discuss, people do and people check”.

*development, knowledge
economy, economic growth,
South Korea*

Asongu, S.A., Knowledge Economy Gaps, Policy Syndromes and Catch-up Strategies: Fresh South Korean Lessons to Africa. Working Paper. 2015.

Africa’s overall knowledge index fell between 2000 and 2009. South Korea’s “economic miracle” was largely due to a knowledge-based development strategy that holds valuable lessons for African countries in their current pursuit toward knowledge economies. Using updated data (1996-2010), this paper presents fresh South Korean lessons to Africa by assessing knowledge economy (KE) gaps, deriving policy syndromes, and providing catch-up strategies. The paper decomposes the 53 peripheral African countries based on several fundamental characteristics: wealth, legal origins, regional proximity, oil-exporting, political stability and state of “landlockedness”. We use the World Bank’s four KE components: education, innovation, information & communication technology (ICT, economic incentives and institutional regime). It employs absolute beta and sigma convergence techniques as empirical strategies. With the exception of ICT, for which “catch-up” is not very apparent, it observes African catch-up by categories (in increasing order) in innovation, economic incentives, education and institutional regime. The speed of catch-up varies between

8.66% and 30.00% per annum with full or 100% catch-up of between 34.64 years and 10 years. Based on the trends and dynamics in KE gaps, it discusses policy syndromes and compelling catch-up strategies. It also dissects obstacles to KE in Africa before presenting relevant South Korean solutions.

Tsegaye, D. L. Trade and Growth Nexus in South Korea: Analysis Using Vector Error Correction Model and Granger Causality Test. Working Paper. 2015.

This study examines the connection between trade and economic growth in South Korea, where trade has been an important sector of the country's economy. It reviews the causal relationships between trade and economic growth by employing the Cobb-Douglas production function under the Vector Error Correction (VEC) model and Granger causality test, using time series data between 1960 and 2010. Accordingly, this study indicates that unidirectional long-run causality exists between exports and economic growth in South Korea, while it is bidirectional for imports. Moreover, this study has found unidirectional short-run causality running from exports and imports to economic growth; validating both Export-Led Growth (ELG) and Import-Led Growth (ILG) hypotheses in South Korea. Overall, the implications from this study are that both exports and imports could play an important role in stimulating economic growth; and that a singular trade policy that accentuates export promotion might have difficulty in sustaining economic growth.

trade, economic growth, South Korea



*research environment,
universities, think tanks,
institutions, methodology,
policy, Cambodia*

**Pou, S., Sok, S., Work, C., Beban, A., Nauen, K.,
and Khoun, T.** Doing Research in Cambodia: Making
Models that Build Capacity. Research Report. 2015.

Cambodia has a missing older generation, many of whom were executed during the Khmer regime. This has meant a generation of missing academics and a limited understanding of the role of research, marked by a large gap between policymakers who undervalue research and social science researchers, who do understand the value that research brings to society. Expectedly, clearing bureaucratic roadblocks is one of the impediments to doing research in the country, as are opportunities for funding, multi-stakeholders collaboration and capacity building. In addition, there is an overabundance of donor-driven agendas. However, the research environment in Cambodia is in transition, given the vibrancy of youth and other groups willing to engage in it, as well as the emergence of action-oriented research, especially by the civil society. Gender gaps in research need to be closed (nearly all research is conducted by men), and more attention needs to be paid to the quality of research being conducted. Researchers in Cambodia also recommend finding ways to incentivize research, improve access to literature and research data, and creating national standards for research.

*growth volatility, small
economies, endogeneity, Fiji*

Chen, H., Chand, B., and Singh, B. Growth
Volatility in Small Countries: Empirical Evidence
from a Panel Data Analysis. Research Paper. 2015.

This study examines determinants of growth volatility in small states, focusing on trade liberalization, monetary policy, fiscal policy, economic structure and institutional correlate, over 1993-2008. While they enjoy moderate growth rates, small states are subject to significant levels of volatility. The authors explain why this is the case in a broad growth framework, paying particular attention to aspects such as macroeconomic stability, monetary policy, geographic characteristics, external environment, trade regime and governance level. To this end, cross-country comparisons were made based on a sample of small economies; and regression analysis will be undertaken to quantify the influence of various factors. Policy implications for reducing growth volatility and hence enhancing economic growth in small countries were drawn from the findings of this study.

Impact Story

Doing Research in Cambodia

- ✓ **informing policy**
- ✓ **adding to local development knowledge**
- ✓ **improved professional visibility and networking**

Doing research in developing countries can be impeded by a host of reasons such as the lack of funding or the lack of professional management. Clearly, both the producers and users of research in these countries should be aware of the limitations of the research landscape, and their impact on the quality of insights thus available to policymakers.

But what precisely are the impediments to doing research? Is there a global standard for measuring the research environment in a country to help analyze the quality of research emerging from it?

With support from GDN, Pou Sovachana and his team of researchers participated in a multi-country pilot that studied the environment for policy-relevant social science research in eleven countries. Sovachana studied his own country, Cambodia, where post-conflict characteristics pose significant challenges, leading to the majority of social science research being conducted by a small number of organizations. His findings fed into a larger pool, from which GDN will develop global standards for a 'Doing Research Index'.

In the meantime, Sovachana's findings are already relevant for researchers and allied communities in Cambodia. For instance, he found that research productivity in Cambodia was low, and that there was no national research policy to support a research-based, fact-finding culture. Sovachana took his findings to several higher-education institutions and civil society organizations, which resulted in the Cambodian Education Ministry developing a national policy for the integration of research in higher-education institutions – a

Cambodia (2014-16)

Project: Doing Research: *Assessing the Environment for Social Science Research in Developing Countries*

Research: *Doing Research in Cambodia: making models that build capacity*

Grantees: *Pou Sovachana, Courtney Work, Kevin Nauen, Alice Beban, Khoun Theara, Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace*

Donors: *Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, International Development Research Centre, Agence Française de Développement, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development*

significant win that will see these institutions developing and implementing their own research policies in the future.

Of his work, Sovachana says it has "provided an empirically-based understanding of the state of research in Cambodia and potential avenues for improvement." He also benefited from peer review workshops and international research expertise from GDN to achieve this objective. "The GDN grant allowed our team to gain access to high levels of government ministries and also to the students at the bottom of the research process," he says. To encourage a research culture in the country, Sovachana also trained young research students – i.e., tomorrow's research leaders – to participate in the study and created a national web-resource to connect researchers across disciplines.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

financial inclusion, financial services, financial decision making, credit access, Bolivia

Borda, A. C., & Camacho, S., R. Do Financial Management Tools improve Credit Access among Disadvantaged Sectors? Evidence from the use of an Integrated Platform for Company Management. Research Paper. 2015.

This study tests on the effects of an Integrated Platform for Company Management (PiMex) as a tool proposed to improve the probabilities of access to credit and increase the levels of financial inclusion among a sample of borrowers who lack conventional mechanisms like collateral or supporting documentation to their credit applications, among other characteristics. Entry barriers, use of and access to financial services were identified as parameters that can be critical determinant for credit assignment for different sectors of Cochabamba, Bolivia. The insights from the study have contributed to the knowledge, skills and understanding of how to make better use of financial products and services within a framework of sustainable development and social inclusion in microcredit.

financial literacy, women entrepreneurs, participation, Chile

Lafortune, J. & Tessada, J. Improving Financial Literacy and Participation of Female Entrepreneurs in Chile. Research Paper. 2015.

The study focuses on investigating the impact of adding a role model and of offering consulting services in various formats in the context of a micro-entrepreneurship training in Chile. The role model is a very low-cost way of increasing attendance to the classes of micro-entrepreneurship and led to some improvements in the well-being of participants. This seems to be operating not through increased knowledge but potentially through providing added motivation and a sense that participants can also become better entrepreneurs, like the role model. On the other hand, the individualized technical assistance, compared to one provided in the group, appears to have some effects in the short-run on business outcomes but none through improved financial or managerial techniques. However, there are some evidences that in the long-run, businesses are improved and that, simultaneously, financial concepts are better understood by those who received individual versus group assistance. Given the difference in costs, however, it is unclear whether it is a good investment for any training to include individualized assistance.

Wong, S.A. Labor Market Effects of Social Security Enrollment for Maids in Ecuador. Research Paper. 2015.

labor market, social security, Ecuador

Domestic workers in Ecuador are mostly women from low income families, known as maids. The government is enforcing the mandate for their employers to enroll them in social security, a policy that could be important for providing social insurance for this occupation category. The study explored how the employer-sponsored social security coverage mandate for maids in domestic work impacted real monthly wages and hours worked. Results suggest evidence of negative impacts on both wages and hours worked, which should be weighed against the expected benefits from social security. However, a survey on maids' opinions show that they know little or nothing of most benefits they are entitled to when enrolled, and therefore do not use these benefits. Thus, for this social protection policy to be effective, more effort should be placed to support both, i.e., employers, so they can afford the higher cost –perhaps through subsidies for household employers, and maids, so these vulnerable employees gain effective access to the benefits of social security. Besides labor market impacts, other issues should also be studied, such as what other instruments could be used to address these negative impacts or how to reach coverage for all maids, to make social security services more effective.



*credit, consumption, poverty,
low income, Uruguay*

Rossel, C. Consumption and Credit among the Poor: Assessing “Parallel” Market Features and Behavior toward Cash and Consumer Credit in Low Income Households in Uruguay. Research Paper. 2015.

The non-banking consumer credit market has been growing in most Latin American countries, enabling low income and poor households the possibility to access credit. New type of institutions such as cooperatives, credit unions and other non-banking credit providing businesses have risen in the country. Although this implies important advances in terms of financial inclusion, the market has distinctive aspects that expose low-income families to certain risks. In light of exploring this ambivalence (the benefits of accessing credit and the potential dangers), this paper assess the main features of the non-banking consumer credit market in the country, as well as the relationship these households have with the NBF1 credit market, and their attitudes and behaviors toward consumer credit. The paper makes a contribution to an informed discussion on the increase of non-banking consumer credit Latin American as well as its significance for the study of borrowing behavior and strategies for managing indebtedness among the poor.

*economic growth, growth
crisis, foreign shocks, The
Caribbean*

Auguste, S., & Cornejo, M. Vulnerability in Small Island Economies: The Case of the Caribbean. Research Paper. 2015.

This paper discusses and proposes a measure of growth vulnerability for Caribbean economies based on the probability of growth crises. The results of estimations show that in the economies studied, a few variables can successfully predict growth crises, and probably this is due to the undiversified structure of the economies. More notably, most of the variables that can induce a growth crisis are foreign shocks, as domestic variables are not significant, with a few exceptions.

*tax, fiscal volatility,
The Caribbean*

Birchwood, A. Should Micro Economies Follow Fiscal Rules? Research Paper. 2015.

Many commonwealth micro economies have been plagued by large fiscal and external current account deficits accompanied by high debt overhang. Given these challenges, the author explores the capability of these states to follow fiscal rules in order to address these imbalances. Consequently this paper explores the ability of these economies to follow and sustain the practice of fiscal rules. To undertake this study the author applies Panel Generalised Method of Moments (GMM) to a select group of micro economies for the period 2007 to 2011. Results indicate that the external accounts have been critical to the fiscal stance of governments in these economies.

Balarin, M., González, I., Masi, G., Servín, C., Peres, N., and Vera, M The Production of Social Science Research in Three Middle- and Low-Income South American countries: the cases of Bolivia, Paraguay and Peru. Working Paper (Spanish). 2015.

*research environment,
universities, think tanks,
institutions, research policy,
Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay*

GDN's Doing Research project studies three countries in South America – Bolivia, Paraguay and Peru – where findings indicate that social science research, particularly on the part of the state, is oriented toward decision-making ideas for political projects of populist persuasion. The relationship between knowledge production and policymaking is linear and mechanistic, and research agendas are set top-down – including by the international aid community – resulting in fragmented knowledge. The social sciences are a “blind spot”. In Peru, this has deepened since the research discourse has begun to focus on evidence-based decision making. In Paraguay, recent science and technology policies have raised the possibility of greater autonomy for the social sciences, but the effects and sustainability of this remains to be seen. In Bolivia, the technocratic model of research has weakened, but has been substituted by another version of instrumentalism that seeks to put social science at the disposal of a specific political project. This highlights the need for research that can ask critical questions, and drive the agenda on the merit of the quality of knowledge it produces, as far as possible, within each context.



*wage, equality, inequality,
gender, gender gaps,
Macedonia*

CENTRAL & EASTERN EUROPE

Petreski, M., Blazevski, N.M., and Petreski, B.
Greater Gender Wage Equality in Macedonia, with
reference to Workers. Journal Publication. 2015.

Can large gender employment and participation gaps in Macedonia shed some light on the gender wage gap? A large contingent of inactive women in Macedonia including those unemployed in the long term due to the transition process, female remittance receivers from the male migrant, unpaid family workers in agriculture and so on, are outside employment, but do not necessarily have the worst labor-market characteristics. In addition, both the gender wage gap and participation gap enlarge as education decreases, revealing the importance of non-random selection of women into employment. The research looked at repeated wage imputations for those not in work, by simply making assumptions on the position of the imputed wage observation with respect to the median. Then, the impact of selection into employment was assessed by comparing estimated wage gaps on the base sample versus on an imputed sample. The main result is that selection explains most of the gender wage gap in the primary-education group (75 %), followed by the secondary education group (55 %). In the tertiary group, the small initial gap vanishes once selection is considered. This suggests that indeed non-working women are not those with the worst labor-market characteristics. Results suggest that gender wage discrimination in Macedonia is actually between 5.4% and 9.8 % and does not exist for highly-educated women. The inability of the Heckman-type correction to document a role for selection in explaining the gender wage gap may be due to the criticisms to the exclusion restrictions and the large amount of missing wages.

Impact Story

Bridging Wage Gaps in Macedonia

- ✓ **informing policy**
- ✓ **adding to local development knowledge**
- ✓ **improved professional visibility and networking**

Despite an apparent upswing of economic activity, transition countries often suffer from wage inequality, making many families less able to participate in economic life, which further impacts the health, education and long-term prosperity. Macedonia, for instance, is a small but open economy, that needs more economic reform to improve employment opportunities and standards of living.

With an award from GDN, three researchers in Macedonia developed a web-based tool, EdPlaKo, to test the fairness of wage levels at the company level, based on the personal and socio-economic characteristics of workers. The tool is an analytical and a practical instrument for leveling wages and reducing retribution bias – and gender biases in particular – in the hands of unions, employers and government agencies. It also allows users to visualize disparity through graphical representations.

EdPlaKo was a hit. In the beginning, it was publicized through leaflets distributed in public spaces, and later, it became the subject of a national radio program and was reported in key newspapers. Soon, the tool found its way into the hands of 100,000 people and 300 companies, employers' organizations and trade unions. It is also being actively considered by the Macedonian Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, and Macedonia's Parliamentary Commission.

Researcher Marjan Petreski says his main message for policymakers is that gender wage gaps cannot be properly understood without including

Macedonia (2015-16)

Project: *The Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development*

Research: *The Gender Wage Gap in Macedonia: the EdPlaKo web tool*

Grantees: *Marjan Petreski, Nikica Mojskoska-Blazevski from the University American College Skopje, Macedonia, and Blagica Petreski from the think tank, Finance Think.*

Donor: *Ministry of Finance, Government of Japan*

potential women workers, who are largely inactive in the Macedonian economy. Petreski says that "GDN opened new strands of thinking," and that the research helped promote his career. He and a colleague were later hired by the International Labor Office to undertake a study specifically on the gender and motherhood wage gaps in Macedonia. And, EdPlaKo got further support from the Central European Initiative within their Know-How Exchange Program (KEP) Austria.

Through networking opportunities offered by GDN to its grantees at its Annual Global Development Conference, Petreski teamed up with another GDN awardee, Sara Wong, to work collaboratively on research funded by the Inter-American Development Bank to investigate how large net inflows – i.e., export booms, remittances, FDIs and aid – impact manufacturing economies in Latin America.

*accountability, service delivery,
governance*

*wage dynamics,
unemployment, labor
productivity, shocks, recessions,
matching model, Spain, Latvia,
Europe*

COMPARATIVE RESEARCH (MULTI-COUNTRY)

Perry, G. & Naqvi, R.A. (eds.) To Govern and to Serve – Improving Access and Quality of Public Services in Latin America. Manuscript accepted for publication (Palgrave, expected in 2016).

This book discusses the complex questions of governance of service delivery in over 30 countries. Dr. Guillermo Perry, Professor at Universidad de los Andes in Colombia and Ramona Angelescu Naqvi, Director of Programs at the Global Development Network headquartered in New Delhi, feel that the jury is still out on whether public or private provision delivers better results in terms of coverage or quality, with great differences observed across the countries studied. They note that the role of information, systematically collected and shared, is key to good governance of services. Two other major conclusions were that a) paying for services, even partially, leads to more demands for accountability from both providers and bureaucrats, and in turn to better services and that b) political culture and legacy have a significant impact on whether governance reforms, including decentralization and citizen participation, will lead to improved service delivery or not and how. In the transition countries, with a highly centralized and hierarchical structure inherited from the communist regime and a rather limited culture of civil society engagement and citizen participation in decision-making, decentralization has been slower, partial and less successful.

Ruffo, H. and Pajuste, A. Wage Dynamics and Workers' Mobility during Deep Recessions. Research Article. December 2015.

The paper looked at the labor market performance of Spain and Latvia during the Great Recession. Both countries suffered a similar rise in unemployment up to 2010. Nevertheless, in Spain the effect seem to be much more persistent. Workers' dynamics are also very different in the two countries. In both there was a rise in separations and a fall in job funding but in Latvia these rates recovered much faster. From the many reasons for this disparity authors concentrate on wage determination as a main factor and find indicators of high incidence of downward wage rigidity in Spain but wage flexibility in Latvia. As in search models, the economy with rigid wages is affected by a higher volatility in unemployment.

Velickovski, I., Stojkov, A., and Rajkovic, I.

Reconnecting the Peripheral Wagons to the Euro Area Core Locomotive: Mission Impossible? Research Article. 2015.

shock synchronization, intra-industry trade, dynamic panel models, European union, core-periphery, transition, Euro area

This paper investigates drivers of shock synchronization using quarterly data for 27 European countries over the period 1999-2013 and taking into account the difference between core ("the Euro area core locomotive") and peripheral Euro area and European transition countries ("the peripheral wagons"). Results from panel error-correction models suggest that the Euro area core has not been strong magnetizer of the shock convergence of peripheral and transition countries since the Euro inception as a result of the offsetting effects of the various factors that affected the shock convergence process. In particular, the demand shock convergence has been supported by the intra-industry trade developments and to some extent by the trade intensity, at least for the peripheral countries, but their effects were offset by the divergent fiscal policies, production structure changes and financial flows. On the other hand, supply shocks registered divergent tendency which was mainly driven by trade intensity flows and uncoordinated fiscal policies. These findings challenge the endogeneity hypothesis of Frankel and Rose (1998) and support the specialization paradigm of Krugman (1993) which is a concerning evidence for the future stability of the Euro area.



Impact Story

Transitioning to the European Union

- ✓ **informing policy**
- ✓ **adding to local development knowledge**
- ✓ **improved professional visibility and networking**

Countries on the periphery of the Eurozone often struggle to integrate into the economy and achieve high standards of living. Igor Velickovski from the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia, Aleksandar Stojkov, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Macedonia, and Ivana Rajkovic, from the National Bank of Serbia, were interested in studying economic transitions in the EU. They asked a research question that would throw light on whether or not reconnecting the peripheral wagons to the Euro-area core locomotive was “Mission Impossible.”

This cross-country collaborative research project supported by GDN examined whether six core countries of the Eurozone (the locomotive) acted as a magnetizer of economic shock convergence in peripheral, transition countries of the European Union, since the inception of the Euro and the drivers of convergence. Results pointed to the opposite, suggesting that trade intensity

Macedonia and Serbia (2013-15)

Project: *Global Research Competition*

Research: *Reconnecting the peripheral wagons to the euro area core locomotive: Mission Impossible?*

Grantees: *Igor Velickovski, National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia, Aleksandar Stojkov, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, and Ivana Rajkovic, National Bank of Serbia*

Donors: *Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC)*

flows and uncoordinated fiscal policies are the prevailing forces in shock divergence, particularly in peripheral, transition countries, and pointed to the need for appropriate monetary and fiscal policies to provide greater stability in the Euro area.



According to Velickovski and Rajkovic, both of whom are placed in key policy informing roles, winning a grant from GDN to investigate the subject reemphasized its relevance, by providing endorsement from a global institution. Velickovski is part of his country's Operational Monetary Policy Committee where policymaking decisions are taken on a monthly basis for the formulation and implementation of Macedonian monetary policy. Rajkovic provides policy analysis regarding the financial stability of the Serbian financial system.

GDN's Global Research Competition (GRC) is an innovative, 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 research grant has helped promote regional cooperation with researchers in Macedonia and Serbia, as well as enhance the relationship between the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia and the National Bank of Serbia.

The GDN grant, according to Velickovski, was important in supporting researchers from small countries with limited resources to conduct larger research projects. Rajkovic was grateful to GDN for enabling the researchers to connect and cooperate with a renowned expert from Université Libre de Bruxelles, who acted as a mentor for the team.

The researchers presented their study at the Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education – Economics Institute (CERGE-EI) conference in Prague in August 2015 and at research seminars at their respective National Banks, where the audience comprised of central bankers and professors who recognized the contribution of their research and discussed the findings in detail. The research findings have also been published by the Macedonian newspaper "Kapital". The researchers intend to publish the paper in a relevant academic journal as well as to explore potential extensions of the research, linking it to the pros and cons of monetary integration for countries such as Serbia and Macedonia.

The Future of Development Aid. Essay Series. 2015.

Development aid has played a big role in tackling some of the most pressing problems that humanity faces. This thirteen-essay series focuses on a number of winning ideas on how to shape the future of aid. Suggestions include: a) donors should contribute to boosting market-based solutions by becoming catalysts of transformative capital, notably by channeling funds into new fields of impact investment and social enterprise, b) debt will work better than grants when the benefits of development are private and marketable such as for agriculture and skills-training, c) making social projects bankable and teaching project participants to deal with the banking system, d) creating an international fund of US\$ 1 billion for minority stakes in successful social enterprises, e) reducing the number of transactions each aid dollar goes through before reaching its final beneficiary, f) working on ways to communicate knowledge collected by research back to the grassroots, g) investing as much in mapping national healthcare systems and existing data management practices, as in digitalizing national health systems, h) treating online user platforms as a form of new collective intelligence and recognizing them as strategic stakeholders, i) using adaptive control trials or ACTs at the cutting edge of experimental medical science, j) achieving results in fragile states via political judgment and decentralized decision making, and not through measurement against set outcomes, k) building a bank of 'non-best practices', diversifying career paths of their staff and creating pockets of experimentation to lead aid's next achievements, l) making bilateral aid a thing of the past, because multilateral funds are proving a more effective and less politicized channel to deliver development aid, and m) setting up a US\$ 25 million global investment fund to pay landowners, anywhere on the planet, for conserving their own land.

*international aid, finance,
innovation, the future of
development assistance*

Global Development Network **Outreach 2015**



Key

● **Regional Network Partners**

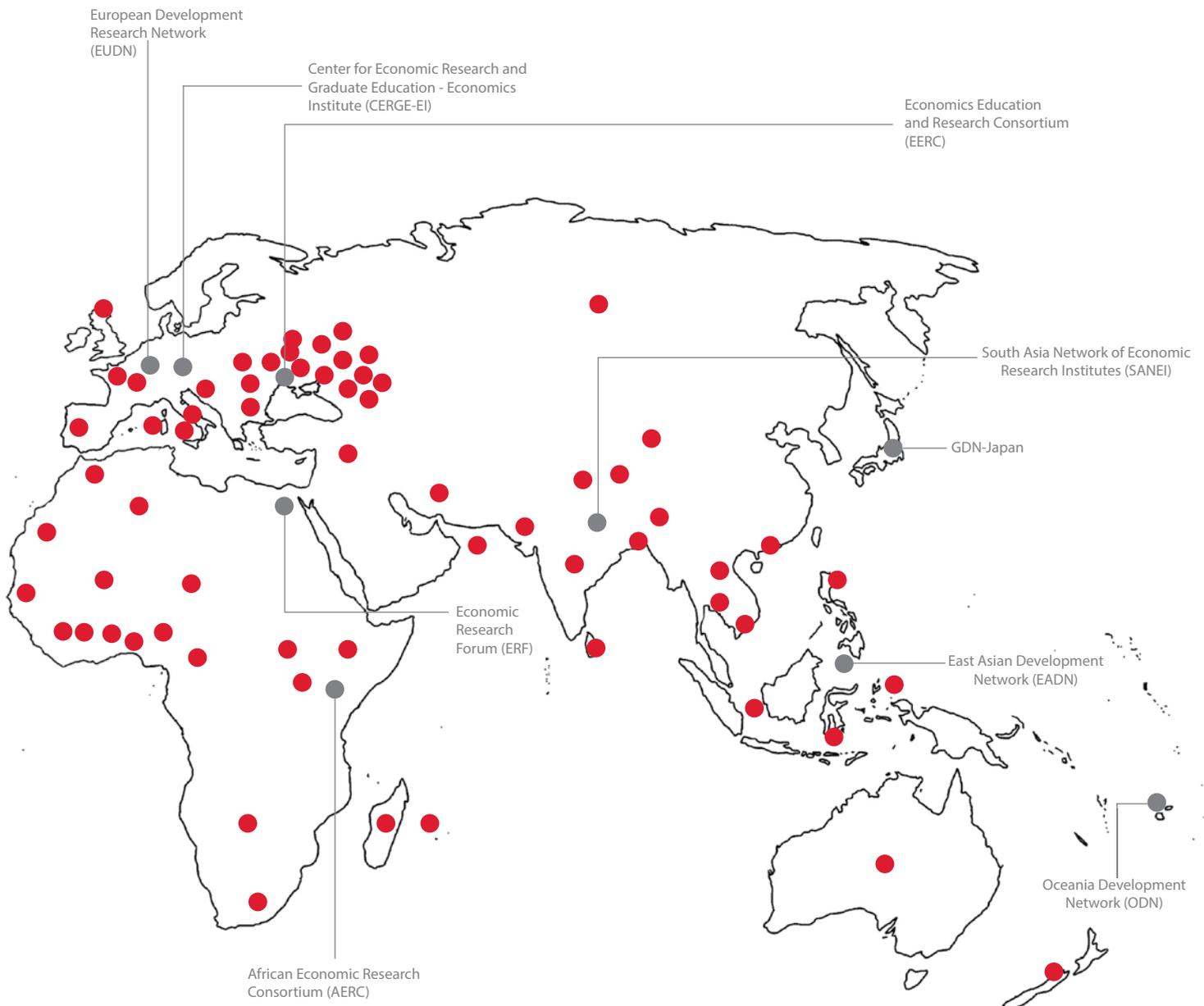
● **Grantees and Winners**

(See countries below)

Low Income: Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Togo, Uganda.

Lower Middle Income: Armenia, Bhutan, Bolivia, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, Vietnam.

Listing as per the World Bank's Income Classification of Countries.



Upper Middle Income: Albania, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Hungary, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Serbia, South Africa, Suriname, Thailand, Turkey, Tunisia, Uruguay.

High Income: Chile, Croatia, Czech Republic, Barbados, France, Italy, Latvia, New Zealand, Poland, Russian Federation, Spain, The Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago, UAE, USA.

Financials

Global Development Network, Inc. Statements of Financial Position for FY 14-15 and 13-14

	2015	2014
	Amount (US\$)	Amount (US\$)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	8,936,511	10,421,519
Contributions receivable	1,294,986	1,571,861
Prepaid expenses	61,466	6,766
Other current assets	24,248	24,875
Total current assets	10,317,211	12,025,021
Property and equipment, net	13,277	42,509
Other assets		
Long Term Deposit and Advances	273,390	189,119
Security deposits & Investment	179,022	124,472
Intangible Assets	-	8,099
Total assets	10,782,901	12,389,220
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Current liabilities		
Grants payable	2,083,667	1,409,782
Accounts payable	210,542	482,635
Accrued expenses	637,634	940,478
Obligation in the Operating Cycle	16,101	520,753
Total liabilities	2,947,944	3,353,648
Net assets		
Unrestricted	5,276,985	5,254,320
Temporarily restricted	2,557,971	3,781,253
Total net assets	7,834,956	9,035,573
Total liabilities and net assets	10,782,901	12,389,220

GDN's Financial Year runs from July 1 to June 30.

Statement of Activities for FY 2014 - 15

	2015		
	Unrestricted Amount (US\$)	Temporarily Restricted Amount (US\$)	Total Amount (US\$)
Support and revenue			
Grants, contracts, and contributions	(100,747)	10,244,515	10,143,768
In-kind contributions	-	-	-
Interest income	52,226	-	52,226
Foreign currency exchange gain / (loss)	(37,014)	(1,777)	(38,791)
Other income	108,201	-	108,201
Net assets released from restrictions	11,466,020	(11,466,020)	-
Total support and revenue	11,488,686	(1,223,282)	10,265,404
Expenses			
Program services			
Annual Conference	814,795	-	814,795
Regional Research Competitions/IRP	1,061,514	-	1,061,514
Global Development Awards	1,349,370	-	1,349,370
Research Capacity Building Program	7,515,665	-	7,515,665
Global Research Competition	130,909	-	130,909
GNet	-	-	-
Other programs	20,390	-	20,390
Total program	10,892,643	-	10,892,643
Supporting services			
Donor coordination and fundraising	202,311	-	202,311
Secretariat (indirect costs)	371,066	-	371,066
Total expenses	11,466,020	-	11,466,020
Change in net assets			
	22,666	(1,223,282)	(1,200,616)
Net assets (deficit)			
Beginning of period	5,254,320	3,781,253	9,035,573
End of period	5,276,985	2,557,971	7,834,956

GDN's Financial Year runs from July 1 to June 30.

Statement of Activities for FY 2013 - 14

	2014		
	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Total
	Amount (US\$)	Amount (US\$)	Amount (US\$)
Support and revenue			
Grants, contracts, and contributions	987,891	18,435,027	19,422,918
In-kind contributions	-	286,955	286,955
Interest income	57,943	-	57,943
Foreign currency exchange gain / (loss)	(16,157)	(24,610)	(40,768)
Other income	247,504	-	247,504
Net assets released from restrictions	17,309,050	(17,309,050)	-
Total support and revenue	18,586,230	1,388,321	19,974,551
Expenses			
Program services			
Annual Conference	1,057,821	-	1,057,821
Regional Research Competitions/IRP	1,584,424	-	1,584,424
Global Development Awards	458,322	-	458,322
Research Capacity Building Program	11,837,026	-	11,837,026
Global Research Competition	259,414	-	259,414
GNet	1,411,389	-	1,411,389
Other programs	315,146	-	315,146
Total program	16,923,542	-	16,923,542
Supporting services			
Donor coordination and fundraising	152,202	-	152,202
Secretariat (indirect costs)	233,306	-	233,306
Total expenses	17,309,050	-	17,309,050
Change in net assets			
	1,277,180	1,388,321	2,665,501
Net assets (deficit)			
Beginning of period	3,977,139	2,392,932	6,370,072
End of period	5,254,320	3,781,253	9,035,573

GDN's Financial Year runs from July 1 to June 30.

Note: During the course of FY 2014-2015, 3ie, then a global program hosted by GDN, became an independent, India-based institution.

Networking & Outreach

In 2015, GDN's flagship annual conference as well as its awards and contests enabled local researchers around the world to gain professional visibility, connect with each other and across disciplines, as well as with experts from around the globe.

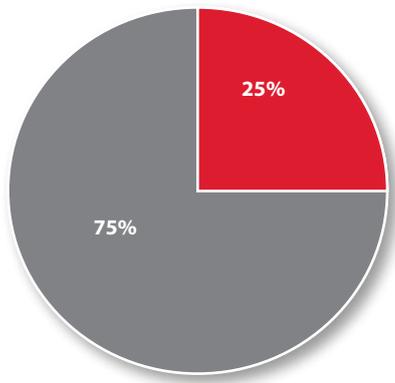
GDN's 16th Annual Global Development Conference

GDN's most anticipated networking event is its Annual Global Development Conference held in different countries, each year, across the globe. Since its inception in 1999, GDN has been organizing its annual conferences in the hotspots of developing or transition economies such as in Accra, Ghana in 2014 and Manila, The Philippines in 2013.

GDN's 16th Annual Global Development Conference was held in Casablanca, Morocco on the theme of *Agriculture for Sustainable Growth: Challenges and Opportunities for a New Green Revolution*. The conference was held in partnership with the Economic Research Forum (ERF), and the OCP Policy Centre. It was supported by the World Bank, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Canada. Over 350 participants from 58 countries – 75% of whom were from developing countries – shared their views on the major theme of agriculture and development, through five plenary sessions, 23 parallel sessions, three controversies and a keynote speech by Mthuli Ncube of Oxford University. A competitive call for papers and sessions was launched, resulting in 466 paper submissions, both in French and English, which were reviewed by 24 distinguished members of the Scientific Committee. Also 93% of the applications came from developing countries, mainly from Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, and 30% were from female researchers.

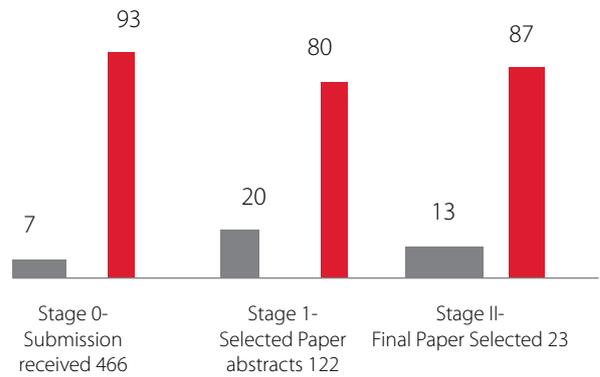
A major highlight of the GDN Annual Global Development Conference is a special focus on young researchers from

Regional Classification (Developed vs. Developing Countries) Percentage of Participants



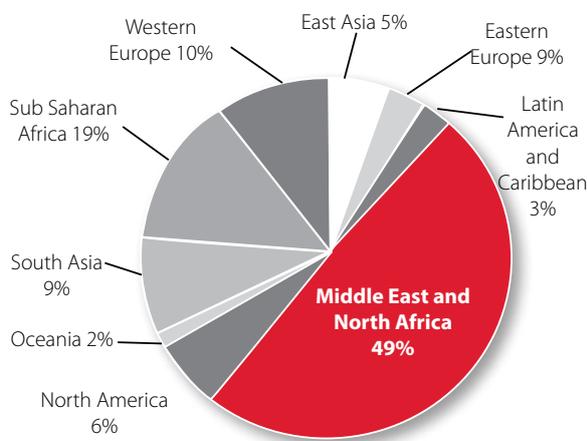
■ Developed Countries ■ Developing Countries

Developed vs. Developing Countries Author's Repartition (%)

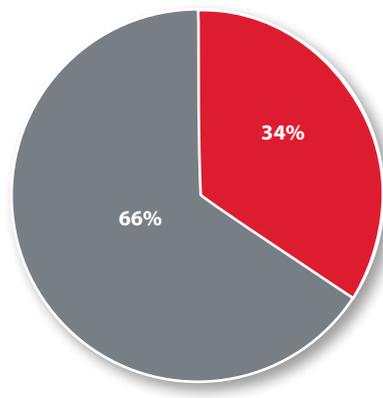


■ Developed Countries ■ Developing Countries

Regional Participation



Gender Representation



■ Female ■ Male

developing countries, in order to improve their research capacity through presentations, discussions and networking, in accordance with the core mission of GDN. The conference included, as in the past, a research competition for young researchers from developing countries, a poster competition and an essay competition for graduate students from the local region (Middle East and North Africa).

GDN is now preparing to hold its 17th Annual Global Development Conference in Lima, Peru, on 17-18 March, 2016 on the theme of Education for Development: Quality and Inclusion for Changing Global Human Capital Needs.

Global Development Awards Competition 2015

With generous support from the Japanese government, GDN conferred awards, including financial and technical support, to three teams of promising early-career researchers in developing countries for outstanding research on development, and three NGOs in developing countries for the most innovative development projects. The awards, showcased at the global conference, got 174 submissions from 57 developing countries. Six winners for both award categories were selected through a rigorous and multi-stage process of screening for eligibility and quality. The six finalists from developing countries were also part of a pre-conference communications workshop to strengthen their capacity to craft powerful presentations for different audiences.

Japan Social Development Fund Award 2015

In 2015, GDN awarded the Japan Social Development Fund award to an NGO in Uganda, Conservation Through Public Health, for scaling up integrated conservation, health and community development models across three national parks in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya and Uganda. The project will target 16,000 households in these three countries.

The KOICA Development Research Award

With funding from the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), GDN administered technical assistance to the publication of winning papers for six winners from Cameroon, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Uzbekistan and Vietnam for investigating how their countries might learn from Korea's development experience. The award has focused on highlighting the inclusiveness of Vietnamese farmers, pathways for a successful transition to a high income country, the importance of multi-faceted trade policy and catch up development strategies useful to African economies. Four working papers resulted from this collaboration this year, summaries of which can be found in the research outputs section of this report. Ideas from the winning papers are being published on the Asian Development Bank Institute blog, Asia Pathways.

Next Horizons Essay Contest (2014-16)

In partnership with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, GDN held an international essay contest – Next Horizons – on the future of foreign aid. Thirteen winners were announced from 1,470 submissions demonstrating fresh ideas on the topic. Participants were encouraged to produce high quality write-ups and to develop specific policy insights directed toward aid experts. Summaries of their work are available in the research outputs section of this report. In addition, blog posts by three winners have been featured on the Ideas for Development blog moderated by AFD. In 2016, GDN will leverage the potential for impact by engaging high-level experts to curate and editorialize the winning ideas, thus lending them greater authenticity, recognition and visibility.

Grantees & Winners (2015)

Global Research Competition

NAME	AFFILIATION
Chunhua Wang	University of International Business and Economics, China
Vibol San	Royal University of Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Spoann Vin	Royal University of Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Claire Lauren Vermaak	University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa
Sambhu Singh Rathi	(Formerly with) Centre for Budget and Policy Studies, India
Anete Pajuste	Stockholm School of Economics in Riga, Latvia
Hernan Martin Ruffo	Universidad Torcuato Di Tella, Argentina
Cesar Zucco Júnior	Fundação Getulio Vargas, Escola Brasileira de Administração Pública e de Empresas, Brazil
Gokce Ozgen Baykal	Development Analytics, Turkey
Juan Pablo Luna	Instituto de Ciencia Política, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile
Igor Velickovski	National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia, Macedonia
Ivana Rajkovic	National Bank of Serbia, Serbia
Aleksandar Stojkov	Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Skopje, Macedonia

Regional Research Competitions

NAME	AFFILIATION
Agatha Lozinskaya	Higher School of Economics, Perm, Russia
Aleksandar Vasilev	American University in Bulgaria, Bulgaria
Aram Derdzian	Central Bank of Armenia, Armenia
Audrey Soedjito	Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Indonesia
Ayaz Zeynalov	Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Social Sciences, Czech Republic
Blagica Petreski	"Finance Think" Think Tank, Macedonia
Branimir Jovanovic	Association for Economic Research STOKE, Macedonia
Christopher James Cabuay	De La Salle University, The Philippines
Chunhua Wang	University of International Business and Economics, China
Dang Dinh Bach	The Law and Policy of Sustainable Development Research Center, Vietnam
Daniel-Mihai Ungureanu	National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania
Daniyar Moldokanov	State Fund of Economic Development under the Ministry of Finance of Kyrgyz Republic, Kyrgyz Republic
Dejan Kovač	CERGE-EI, Czech Republic
Devanto Pratomo	Brawijaya University, Indonesia
Donia Smaali Bouhlila	Faculté des Sciences Economiques et de Gestion de Tunis El Manar, Tunisia
Elif Ozgur Acar	Middle East Technical University, Turkey

NAME	AFFILIATION
Esmeralda Shehaj	Group for Legal and Political Studies, Kosovo
Evgeniy M. Ozhegov	Higher School of Economics, Perm, Russia
Evgeny Ilyukhi	Aviation University, Ulianovsk, Russia
Fuad Mammadov	Azerbaijan State Economic University, Azerbaijan
Gabriel Bobeică	Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania
Gaik Cheng Khoo	University of Nottingham, United Kingdom
Galina Burtonova	East Siberia State University of Technology and Management, Russia
Ha Thi Thu Thuy	National Centre for Socio-Economic Information and Forecast, Vietnam
Hayk Sargsyan	Central bank of Armenia, Armenia
Ján Palguta	CERGE-EI, Czech Republic
Januka Pandit	Society for Rural Development and Green Care Nepal, Nepal
Jasena Kukavčić	University of Zagreb, Faculty of Economics and Business, Croatia
Josephine Ndambuki	Egerton University, Kenya
Judit Kálmán	Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary
Katarina Bačić	Institute of Economics Zagreb, Croatia
Kateryna Kondrunina	Sumy State University, Ukraine
Khammerng Bannalath	National Economic Research Institute, Lao PDR
Ly Quynh Anh	National Centre for Socio-Economic Information and Forecast, Vietnam
Magda Kasyoka Wilson	University of Cape Town, South Africa
Maria Francesca Tomaliwan	De La Salle University, The Philippines
Maria Kuznetsova	Center for Market Studies, HSE, Russia
Meltem Dayoglu Tayfur	Middle East Technical University, Turkey
Michal Paulus	Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Social Sciences, Czech Republic
Miguel Roberto Borromeo	De La Salle University, The Philippines
Mohamed Ayadi	Université de Tunis, Tunisia
Mohammad Khusaini	Brawijaya University, Indonesia
Nargiza Alimukhamedova	Prague Economics University, Czech Republic
Nataliia Shapoval	Kyiv School of Economics, Ukraine
Nguyen Thi Diu	The Law and Policy of Sustainable Development Research Center, Vietnam
Nguyen Thi Hoang Yen	National Centre for Socio-Economic Information and Forecast, Vietnam
Nguyen Thi Kim Dung	National Centre for Socio-Economic Information and Forecast, Vietnam

NAME	AFFILIATION
Nguyen Thi Thuy Trang	National Centre for Socio-Economic Information and Forecast, Vietnam
Nicoleta Roman	Nicolae Iorga Institute of History, Romania
Nitya Nanda, Amrita Ghosh Dastidar and Saswata Chaudhury	The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), India
Ousseni Mongbet	University of Yaounde II, Cameroon
Oyuna Bazarova	East-Siberian State University of technology and management, Russia
Petar Stankov	PROSPER Bulgaria, Bulgaria
Pham Thi Nhung	Hue University of Agricultural and Forestry, Vietnam
Phan Thi Phuong	The Law and Policy of Sustainable Development Research Center, Vietnam
Pregamol Rutchanagul	Thammasat University, Thailand
Raymond Atje	Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Indonesia
Reham Rizk	British University in Egypt, Egypt
S. M. Zahedul Islam Chowdhury	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), Bangladesh
Sergey Kapelyuk	Siberian University of Consumer Cooperation, Russia
Sirimal Abeyratne and Priyanga Dunusinghe	Marga Institute, Sri Lanka
Strike Mbulawa	ABM University College, Gaborone, Botswana
Sun Sanbai	China Academy of Social Sciences, China
Tabi Atemnkeng	University of BUEA, Cameroon
Tereso Tullao Jr.	De La Salle University, The Philippines
Turab Hussain and Usman Khan	Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS), Pakistan
V. Sridhar	Centre for Information Technology and Public Policy (CITAPP), India
Vanxay Sayavong	National Economic Research Institute, Lao PDR
Vidya C T	Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), India
Vighneswara Swamy	ICFAI Business School-Hyderabad, India
Vladyslav Dombrovskiy	Sumy State University, Ukraine
Yacoubou Sanoussi	Université de Lomé/ Faculté des Sciences Economiques et de Gestion (FaSEG), Togo
Zareena Begum Irfan	Madras School of Economics, India
Zhanna Ishuova	Al Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan

Doing Research: Assessing the Environment for Social Science Research in Developing Countries

Team Leads	AFFILIATION
Cheryl-Ann Potgieter	University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
Saumen Chattopadhyay	Jawaharlal Nehru University, India
Tawheed Reza Noor	Unnayan Bhabna, Bangladesh
María Balarin	Group for the Analysis of Development (GRADE), Peru
Inaya Rakhmani	Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Indonesia
Sovachana Pou	Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace, Cambodia
Abdourahmane Idrissa	Think Tank Economie Politique Et Gouvernance Autonome (EPGA), Niger
Benjamin Fomba Kamga	Université de Yaoundé II - Soa, Cameroon
Alban Houré	Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Côte d'Ivoire

Financial Inclusion & Microfinance in Latin American and the Caribbean Nations

NAME	AFFILIATION
Jeanne Lafortune	Instituto de Economía, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile
Cecilia Rossel Odriozola	Departamento de Ciencias Sociales y Políticas, Universidad Católica del Uruguay, Uruguay
Andrés O. Cuba Borda	Center for the Studies of Social and Economic Realities (CERES), Bolivia

Macroeconomic Volatility

NAME	AFFILIATION
Sebastian Auguste	Universidad Torcuato Di Tella, Argentina
Baljeet Singh	The University of the South Pacific, Fiji
Anthony Birchwood	University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago

Development Aid Effectiveness in Africa

NAME	AFFILIATION
Phyllis Machio	University of Nairobi, Kenya
Philton Makena	Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Zimbabwe
Harold Ngalawa	University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
Jonathan Dastu Danladi	University of Ibadan, Nigeria
Lassana Cissokho	Cheikh Anta Diop University, Senegal
Adeline Coulibaly Doubahan	Cabinet Yons Associates, Burkina Faso
Ngah Otabela Nadege	Université de Yaoundé II, Cameroon
Janvier Mwisha Kasiwa	University of Goma, Democratic Republic of Congo

Building Research Capacity in Least Developed Countries

NAME	AFFILIATION
Mengitsu Ketema Aredo	Haramaya University, Ethiopia
Dorji Thinley	The Institute for Gross National Happiness Studies at the Royal University of Bhutan, Bhutan
Stéphane Lagrée	Université Royale de Droit et des Sciences Économiques du Cambodge & Académie des Sciences Sociales du Vietnam, Vietnam

Natural Resource Management – Natural Wealth Accounting

NAME	AFFILIATION
Solofo Andriamanantsoa Rakotondraompiana	University of Anatananarivo, Madagascar
Aleksandra Peeroo, Riad Sultan	InfraGovernance Consulting Ltd. Mauritius, and University of Mauritius, Mauritius
Maria Snoussi	Mohammed V-Agdal University, Morocco

Japanese Awards

NAME	AFFILIATION
Chinmaya Organisation for Rural Development (CORD)	Chinmaya Organisation for Rural Development CORD, India
JAAGO Foundation	JAAGO Foundation, India
Sri Lanka Wildlife Conservation Society	Sri Lanka Wildlife Conservation Society, Sri Lanka
Subir Sen	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, India
Flora Chadare, Rodriguo Idohou, Jean Eudes Dekpemadoha, Marius Affonfere and Julienne Agossadou	University of Agriculture of Ketou (UAK), Benin
Maria Castillo and Juan Manuel Dominguez	ESPAE-ESPOL, Ecuador

KOICA Winners

NAME	COUNTRY
Vu Thu Trang Do Thu Trang Nguyen Thi My Hanh	Vietnam
Daniel Kasenda	Indonesia
Sirojiddin Juraev	Uzbekistan
Simplice Asongu	Cameroon
Denu Lemma Tsegaye	Ethiopia
Oyunbileg Gatav	Mongolia

The Future of Development Aid Essay Winners

NAME	COUNTRY
Yuen Yuen Ang	Singapore
Tadeusz Krzysztof Bara-Slupski	Poland
Jason Arthur Brink	United States of America
Abhay Gupta	Canada
Lars Hein	Netherlands
Dan Honig	United States of America
Isabella Horrocks James Horrocks	New Zealand
Raymond Sikander Kennedy	United Kingdom
Helena Puig Larrauri	Spain
Rodrigo Davies	United Kingdom
Stephen Mwangi Macharia	Kenya
Will Portman Alison Carnegie	United States of America
Peter Aronow	United States of America
Susannah Elizabeth Robinson	United Kingdom
Kevin Peter Wiles	South Africa

Regional Network Partners (2015)

NAME	HEAD
African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), Kenya	Lemma Senbet
Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education - Economics Institute (CERGE-EI), Czech Republic	Randall Filer
East Asian Development Network (EADN), The Philippines	Gilberto M. Llanto
Economic Research Forum (ERF), Egypt	Ahmed Galal
Economics Education and Research Consortium (EERC), Ukraine	George Logush (until Nov 2015)
European Development Research Network (EUDN), Belgium	François Bourguignon
GDN-Japan, Japan	Hironobu Murakami
Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association (LACEA), Colombia	Eduardo Engel
Oceania Development Network (ODN), Fiji	Gordon Nanau
South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI), Nepal	Bishnu Dev Pant

Donors (2015)

African Development Bank (AfDB)

Agence Française de Développement (AFD)

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD), Canada

Inter - American Development Bank (IDB)

International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)

Ministry of Finance, Government of Japan

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development, Government of France

OCP Foundation, Morocco

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

The World Bank

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

International Assembly (2015)

COLOMBIA	Ambassador of Colombia to India
HUNGARY	Ambassador of Hungary to India
INDIA	Joint Secretary (MI) Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, New Delhi
SPAIN	Ambassador of Spain to India
SRI LANKA	High Commissioner of Sri Lanka to India



GDN Board of Directors (2015)

Leonard Alan Winters CB Chair of the Board	Professor of Economics, University of Sussex, UK
Nora Lustig Vice Chair of the Board	Samuel Z. Stone Professor of Latin American Economics & Director, Commitment to Equity Institute (CEQI), Tulane University, New Orleans, LA and Non-resident Senior Fellow, Center for Global Development & Inter-American Dialogue, US
François Bourguignon	Emeritus Professor, Paris School of Economics, France and Former Chief Economist, The World Bank
Guillermo de la Dehesa	Honorary Chairman, Centre for Economic Policy Research, UK and Chairman, IE Business School, Spain
Joan Esteban	Research Professor, Instituto de Análisis Económico (CSIC) and Barcelona GSE, Spain
Indermit Singh Gill	Director, Development Policy, Office of the Sr. Vice President of Development Economics and Chief Economist, The World Bank
Kaoru Hayashi	Professor, Faculty of International Studies, Bunkyo University, Japan
Ravi Kanbur	T. H. Lee Professor of World Affairs, International Professor of Applied Economics & Management, and Professor of Economics at Cornell University, US
Helen Milner	B. C. Forbes Professor of Politics and International Affairs, Princeton University and Director, Niehaus Center for Globalization and Governance, Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School, US
Mustapha K Nabli	International Consultant, CEO North Africa Bureau of Economic Studies International and Former Governor, Central Bank of Tunisia
Mthuli Ncube	Professor of Public Policy at Blavatnik School of Government and Research Fellow at St Antony's College, University of Oxford, UK
Maureen O'Neil OC	President, Canadian Foundation for Healthcare Improvement, Canada
Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala	Former Minister of Finance, Nigeria and Chair of the Board, GAVI
Guillermo Perry	Professor, Universidad de Los Andes, Colombia, Non-resident Fellow of the Center for Global Development (CGD) and Former Minister of Finance, Colombia
Jean-Philippe Platteau	Emeritus Professor, University of Namur, Belgium
Cristian Popa	Former Deputy Governor, National Bank of Romania
Biman Prasad	Former Professor of Economics and Dean of the Faculty of Business and Economics, The University of the South Pacific; Director of Fiji Institute of Applied Studies, Adjunct Professor at James Cook University and Member of Fiji Parliament & Chair of the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee, Fiji
Wahiduddin Mahmud	Chairman, Economic Research Group, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Other Board Committee Members (2015)

Mohamed Ariff	Distinguished Fellow, Malaysia Institute of Economic Research and Professor of Economics and Governance, INCEIF, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Emma Porio	Chairman and Professor of Sociology, Ateneo de Manila University, The Philippines
Shlomo Weber	Robert H. and Nancy Dedman Trustee Professor of Economics, SMU, and Acting Rector, New Economic School, Moscow



New Delhi | Washington DC

Headquarters

2nd Floor, West Wing ISID Complex, 4, Vasant Kunj Institutional Area, New Delhi-110070 | INDIA
T+91 11 4323 9478/4323 9494 | F +91 11 2613 6893 | www.gdn.int