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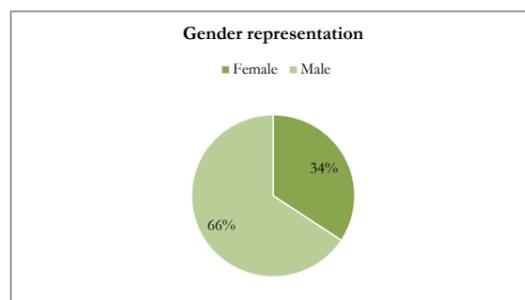
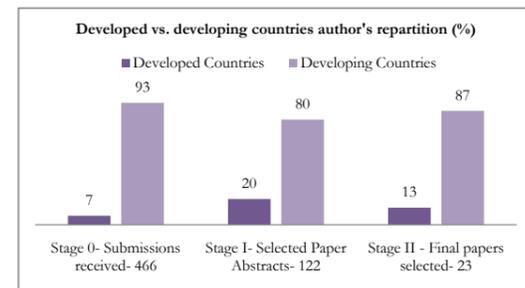
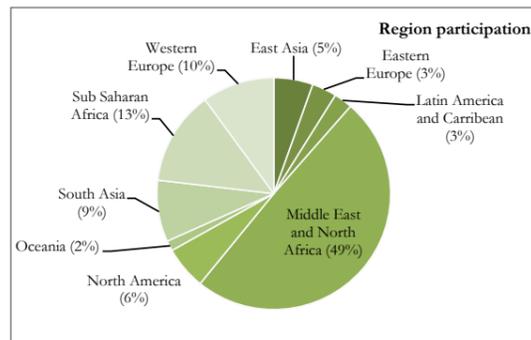
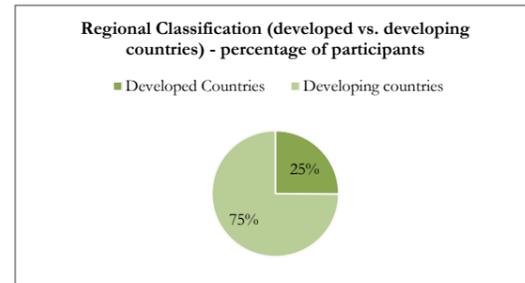
## Agriculture for Sustainable Growth: Challenges and Opportunities for a New 'Green Revolution'



Photo Gallery

GDN's 16th Annual Global Development Conference Insights

Here is a bird's eye view of participants, demography, gender and geographic representation at the Conference.



For more photos:  
[www.gdn.int/conf2015](http://www.gdn.int/conf2015)

Issue No.13  
CONTENTS

Page 1

- Introduction

Page 2

- GR 2.0: What new prospects for agricultural development?
- Innovation and Research for Better Agricultural Development
- Agricultural Productivity in Eastern Europe

Page 3

- Role and Challenges for Women in Agricultural Development
- Introducing Good Practices of 'BOP' Business

Page 4

- Keynote on Agricultural Transformation

Page 5

- What role for agricultural policies for a sustainable development?
- From Production to Consumption and Nutrition
- Highlights of Moroccan Economy

Page 6

- Prospects for Food Security
- Micro-credits and Micro-insurance: Shocking Low Take-up
- Decline, Reversal and Challenges of ODA to Agriculture

Page 7

- Incorporating markets and the private sector in research for development.
- Special session on Economic report on Africa 2015

Page 8

- Competitions for Young Researchers from Developing Countries.

Page 10

- Global Development Awards Competition

Page 11

- Workshop on 'Natural Resource Management under Climate Change

Page 12

- Scientific Committee of the 16th Annual Global Development Conference

Page 13

- Press, Social Media and Communications

Back Cover

About GDN

INTRODUCTION

The GDN's 2015 Annual Global Development Conference was organized around one major theme: *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 aimed at a better understanding of the nature, role and prospects of agricultural development in the context of the post-2015 development agenda and the new international climate agreement. The main topic of the Conference included interrelated issues, each of them calling for a variety of disciplinary approaches: agricultural products, sustainable food systems and nutrition; agriculture and environmental services; agricultural productivity, new policies for entrepreneurship in agribusiness sector; the mitigation of risks facing producers; bio-economics.

The competitive call for sessions and papers had remarkable success: almost 500 proposals have been received and selected by the Scientific Committee, gathering world's leading experts in the area of agriculture. Accordingly with the core mission of GDN, dedicated competitions for young researchers (Essay Competition on "Strategies for rural development strategies in the MENA region" in partnership with the Economic Research Forum, Poster exhibition and Global Development Awards Competition) allowed to showcase the research and development work conducted by young researchers from developing countries through presentations, discussions and networking. Finally, over 350 participants from almost 60 countries shared their views through 5 plenary sessions, 23 parallel sessions, 3 controversies and one keynote speech.

Thanks to you all (participants, partners and sponsors), GDN's 16th Annual Global Development Conference has again accomplished its aim, which was to provide researchers from developing countries 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 are encouraged to produce good quality research and contribute to better policies.

CONFERENCE PARTNERS

The 2015 Conference, held in Casablanca, Morocco on June 11-13 June 2015, was organized in partnership with the Economic Research Forum (ERF), the OCP Policy Center and with the support of The World Bank, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada.

## Innovation and Research for Better Agricultural Development

The Plenary Session of the Conference began with a plenary session on the role of innovations and research in agricultural development. The panelists presented three sides of the debate: (i) the innovators – represented by Linda Omwenga (mFarms, Kenya) and Aboubacar Sidy Sonko (m-Louma, Senegal), (ii) the researchers – represented by Joachim von Braun (ZEF, Germany), Marion Guillou (IAVFF, France) and Harold Roy-Macauley (CGIAR/Africa Rice Center), and (iii) the donors – represented by James Oehmke (USAID).

Linda Omwenga and Aboubacar Sidy Sonko made engrossing presentations on how innovation entrepreneurs are using ICTs to overcome market failures and information asymmetry that plague traditional rural economies. Both mFarm and mLouma are ICT platforms that connect buyers and sellers by bypassing the several layers of intermediaries which typically characterize rural agricultural transactions at the grassroots level.

Both emphasized the need for holistic thinking, by recognizing that middlemen in fact do provide value-added in services such as transportation. The sentiment was echoed by the three representative researchers, who highlighted some of the key emerging trends in agricultural research, including bioeconomy, big data and the relationship between agronomy and ecology. The speakers also pointed out some important policy considerations, including the need for partnerships and participatory research. It was clear from James Oehmke's presentation that donor governments too are increasingly aligning with the research community. For example issues like food security, resilience and natural resource management are arguably as important to governments as they are intellectually challenging from a research perspective.

## GR 2.0: What new prospects for agricultural development?

The theme of the first plenary session focused on the nature of "Green Revolution 2.0," as it is increasingly being called. The panel consisted of four of the leading food and agricultural researchers in the world, Prabhu Pingali and Ravi Kanbur (Cornell University), Michael George Hage (FAO), and Shanta Devarajan (WB). The speakers provided very different perspectives on the topic. R. Kanbur presented a succinct theoretical framework, connecting the Kuznets' curve to emerging questions, viz. the ambiguity involving intra-household inequality and whether the agricultural commodities are tradeable. M. Hage's presentation, drawing upon the FAO World Report Card 2015, in effect complemented Kanbur's theoretical approach with empirical evidence about the state of food insecurity in the world, including the fact that there are still 780 million "food insecure" people in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. He also pointed out some of the key drivers of success, including social protection and sustained political commitment. P. Pingali highlighted that GR 2.0 must involve a new paradigm, and that new lenses (women's empowerment, bio-fortification, marginal farming, etc.) are needed to study the newer challenges. S. Devarajan's talk went beyond agriculture, and challenged the MENA region to form a new social contract not only in agriculture, but in social services in general. The panel concluded with an intense and involved audience interaction.



## Agricultural Productivity in Eastern Europe

Transition from communism to capitalism in Eastern Europe still has a deep impact on agriculture. The increase in labor demand in cities triggers migration flows, following the Lewis dual sector model (1954). Subsidies prove unable in keeping labor in agriculture, and the share of agriculture in GDP decreases. The discussion covered the controversy on the positive relationship between scale and efficiency, with particular insights on Ukraine. Furthermore, policy makers face a tradeoff between equity and efficiency, as removing market entry barriers likely increases productivity, but also weakens small producers. Indeed, evidence shows that community engagement is crucial for the success of international investments.

## Introducing Good Practices of 'BOP' Business

People at the base of the pyramid harbour a potential for consumption, production, innovation, and entrepreneurial activity but it is currently largely untapped. The challenge of "Inclusive Business Models" is dual: to include the poor both on the demand side and on the supply side. Besides, such good practices potentially create co-benefits for both business and BOP. The panellists of session 2 presented various case studies of "inclusive business" in agriculture and nutrition.

On the demand side, Yakult and Danone's examples are particularly relevant: probiotic drinks are effective in addressing infectious diseases and malnutrition, especially for children. Three million bottles are sold in Indonesia every day. On the supply side, the "one-village- one-product" (OVOP) movement in Malawi allows to create and commercialize competitive products based on local resources, self-reliance and creativity, and strengthen capacity development of local people. To integrate the BOP within the value chain is not just a target but a key to success.



## Role and Challenges for Women in Agricultural Development

Women were in the center of the discussion of the second plenary session. Shenggen Fan underlined the positive spillovers that could emerge from strengthening women's participation in agriculture. In fact, it is calculated that if women had the same access to land as men currently do, crop yield would rise by 10 percent.

Globally, women are found to produce less not because of inefficiency or inability, but because of their lack of equal access to resources. Therefore, main challenges to be overcome involve productive asset ownership, control of productive inputs, and systemic gender differences in areas such as education. Moreover, Michael O'Sullivan called attention to the fact that equalizing access to resources might not be enough. Panelists also presented case studies depicting alternative pathways to bridge the gender gap. These included improving access to inputs and credits in Ghana and the setting up of agri-training schemes in Bangladesh. In Vietnam, women

tend to have higher chances to work outside home and are less prone to poverty when land use certificates recognize women's ownership. However, other experiences show certificates are not sufficient, as pointed out by Andy McKay.

Elaine Zuckerman sounded a word of caution on the possible negative externalities, which may arise due to the G20 plans, in the form of land grabbing, impacting women. She highlighted the existence of alternatives focused on smallholders, the need to stop privatizations and to foster sustainable natural resource management.

These interventions initiated a lively debate. Panelists agreed on the need for more precise data regarding gender, and for a generalized use of sex disaggregated indicators. They also emphasized that the work of local female researchers is essential in dealing with gender issues. The audience called for men and women working together towards gender equality.



## Keynote on Agricultural Transformation

Dr. Mthuli Ncube



“The main obstacles that prevent a transformation from happening in Africa include small farm size, low levels of technology and inputs, low level of skills, low access to finance, and the risk emerging from climate change given the high prevalence of rain-fed agriculture.”

**Mthuli Ncube closed the 16th annual Global Development Conference with a thoughtful keynote on agricultural transformation in Africa, essential for inclusive growth as shown by Ravallion and Chen (2007).**

Structural economic transformation involves an increase in total factor productivity that has traditionally been achieved by transitioning from agriculture first to manufacturing and finally to services. However, people in Africa are moving away from agriculture to urban areas, leapfrogging to the services sector, as a result of a weak manufacturing sector, hampered *inter alia* by unreliable and expensive power supply, foreign competition and a lack of skills.

Africa might not need to follow the traditional model of transformation. In any case, the main obstacles that prevent a transformation from happening in Africa include

small farm size (as shown by Collier and Dercon, 2009), low levels of technology and inputs, low level of skills, low access to finance, and the risk emerging from climate change given the high prevalence of rain-fed agriculture.

These obstacles could be surmounted through property rights conferred to farmers that could also be used as collaterals and therefore improve farmers' access to finance. Markets should also be reorganized to let farmers obtain access to international commodity markets' prices. The need for a holistic approach to policy implementation was also emphasized, creating links between agricultural, and manufacturing, services and trade policies.

Mthuli Ncube wrapped up highlighting that agricultural transformation in Africa is the solution for the broken transformation that seems to skip manufacturing, and the only way to promote inclusive growth.

## From Production to Consumption and Nutrition

The session 4 with representatives of AFD, CIRAD, IFAR and AFRISTAT proposed a paradigm shift in the way we approach food security in West and Central Africa. Based on the data from different household surveys, Tchamda and Bricas' study firstly shows that there is actually a huge proportion of net food buyers in rural areas, secondly that export markets are not the main drivers of agricultural development and thirdly, cereals are no longer the main component of the rural diet.

To complement these facts, Landon and Wade have emphasized the role of the informal and the intermediate sector as a strategic actor between agricultural production and domestic markets. The mainstream belief postulates that agricultural development should be based on production and integration of the domestic agro-food industries in the global markets through exports.

Beyond that idea, it now seems important to recognize the role of the domestic market and the food processing industry as the critical actors when we consider food safety. The lively discussions revolved around the need to focus more on consumption and nutrition rather than production.

Policy Panel: what role for agricultural policies for a sustainable development?

The penultimate plenary session was chaired by Karim el Aynaoui, Director - OCPPC, and commenced with a presentation by Marcelo Regunaga (University of Buenos Aires), who focused on the sustainability of agriculture in S. America. Modern agriculture goes beyond farming, and is really an organized, networked system. What is needed is “sustainable intensification” through specialization, precision farming, no-till methods, and greater R&D. Including food security in trade policy negotiations is critical.

Dr. Ahmed Galal (Economic Research Forum) stated policies are important because they impact incentive structures and rectify market failures. However, finding the one right solution is not easy. There can also be gaps between formulation and implementation, as well as political constraints.

Dr. Martin Bwalya (NEPAD) pointed out that there is now consensus among African states regarding some common goals such as implementability, institutional capability, and accountability. The question is then how to support these goals through enabling policies. Innovative thinking is needed, e.g. partnering with the private sector in knowledge generation. Agricultural policies also need to be holistic.

Is the historical definition of structural transformation still relevant in defining economic and development objectives? Beyond deterministic results, how can firms concretely take advantage of opportunities such as foreign investment?

## Highlights of Moroccan Economy

Session 11 offered fresh insights into the Moroccan economy through relevant results on structural transformation and on the impacts of FDIs and trade policies on firm's performance. The first speaker showed that, in the region of Souss-Massa-Drâa, FDIs in the fruit and vegetable sector has positive overall effects on labor force growth. Then, evidence was provided that non-tariff measures (NTM) harmonization towards UE standards strengthens firms' export performance through competitiveness and credibility enhancement. Finally, quite strikingly, the structural transformation of the agricultural sector doesn't follow the theoretical pattern: agriculture share in GDP decreases not for the benefit of industry but for services.

Afterwards the discussant Pierre Jacquet gave some perspectives to those studies proposing open questions to the panelists and audience. Is the historical definition of structural transformation still relevant to define economic and development objectives? Beyond deterministic results, how can firms concretely take advantage of opportunities such as foreign investment and NTM harmonization and how do they adapt to these changes? Instead of studying standards harmonization, should we not study the standards themselves? The session ended on constructive reactions and discussions within the assembly.

## Prospects for Food Security

Our generation faces the great challenge to become the first zero-hunger generation, as per the G20's targets. In order to achieve it, the current Green Revolution, as against the former one, seeks to promote nutrition based upon diversified crops rather than increase in rice or wheat production, to make food more accessible rather than boost output, and to encourage global trade rather than foster self-sufficiency.

In order to mitigate the impact of next food crisis, it is essential to create safety nets for countries to successfully hedge operations, thereby curtailing the need for emergency assistance. Therefore, better information and training programs on financial instruments are critical. These actions are especially relevant since the adverse effects of local markets' volatility are especially damaging for the poor, whose income is largely spent on food.



## Micro-credits and Micro-insurance: Shocking Low Take-up

RCTs as a tool to evaluate impact show surprisingly low take-up rates in rural micro-credits, generally well below 25 percent. These outcomes are hard to explain bearing in mind that access to credit is consistently reported as one of the main barriers to business in rural areas. Likewise, low take up rates in micro-insurance contrast with the high risks faced by agriculture, and new weather-indexed approaches have not shown better uptake.

The explanation to these paradoxes is far from obvious. Loans might not be adapted to people's needs, as repayments may not account for the seasonality of rural income. Other causes may concern rigid collaterals and social norms regarding repayments, lack of understanding, or also alternative self-hedging by, for instance, crop rotation after a shock. RCTs in Morocco suggest micro-credits trigger improvements in well-being, while experiments in Kenya highlight the need for improved information to farmers.

## Decline, Reversal and Challenges of ODA to Agriculture

We observe a huge decline in the share of Official Development Assistance (ODA) directed to agriculture between the 80's and 90's recently followed by a small reversal. The recent increase in ODA to agriculture share to 6-7 percent can be attributed to food crises, new concerns of "value chains" and food crisis and new concerns of "value chains" on agriculture.

However, ODA to agriculture is currently facing huge challenges. Many African countries are graduating from low income to middle income countries, therefore losing access to concessional finance while facing high levels of poverty. Besides, the effectiveness of ODA-targeted funds to agriculture is unclear if fungibility and decreasing relevance for ODA funding in government spending are accounted for. Lastly, R. Kanbur also suggested the inclusion of output variables reflecting the progress towards development goals in development assistance indices, such as CPIA. The audience showed particular interest in this debate and the means to bridge the financial gap in the agricultural sector.

## Does the current agricultural research agenda meet the food security needs of the MENA region?

### Incorporating markets and the private sector in research for development.

The Session 22 organized by IDRC Cairo, proposed a discussion and examples on how to work with the private sector, why and when we should work with the private sector. It showcases 4 examples where partnerships between the public and private were successful and were able to create new dynamics for a better agronomic research (Algeria), the provision of a public good (Morocco), to help small farmers and to access to information (Egypt).

In Algeria, partnerships have been developed between research and the private sector in order to better integrate the research users and the researchers. Within 10 years, food imports have surged from USD 2 to 11 billion in Algeria, raising the productivity in the agricultural sector is thus a critical issue. Developing links between the private sector and agronomic research may solve the issue of developing new variety of products. Another way to involve the private sector is through public private partnership as Morocco did for some parts of its irrigation system.

This framework enables the transfer of risks to the private sector and makes the supply of the service more reliable and efficient. In Egypt, the examples show how the private can help in terms of production and marketing for agricultural products. Especially, it can create a win-win situation with small holders, providing them with training, know-how and eventually buying their products.



## Special session on Economic report on Africa 2015: Industrialization through trade

After its 2013 report on commodity-based industrialization and the 2014 report on industrial policies, UNECA presented, during GDN's 16th Annual Global Development Conference, its 2015 report on trade and industrialization. Africa's growth prospects are positive, it is now critical to promote industrialization and structural transformation to promote sustainable growth that is more inclusive and create decent jobs. Trade can play a catalytic role in that endeavor.

This report starts from two premises. First, Africa is marginalized in the world trade with 3.3% of global exports in 2013. Second, it has been observed that the Newly Industrialized Countries were able to catch up quickly with the developed countries thanks to highly selective trade policies.

Dr. Adam Elhiraika identifies two big tasks: selecting the industries and choosing the right trade policy instruments. Consequently, trade policies require a deep understanding of the market structure and the firms' interaction on the continent to get selective trade policies that promote efficient mature industries and protect budding industries. He also points out that such policies must be interactive, iterative and evolving. In addition to that, the role of African governments is also to take part in international trade negotiations at the bilateral, regional or multilateral levels to make sure that the international policy framework can enhance their industrial aspirations and to better integrate African countries in the global value chain.

### Competitions for Young Researchers from Developing Countries: Essay Competition, Poster Exhibition and “GDN’S Best Paper Prize”

GDN supports the young researchers from developing countries through dedicated competitions. In partnership with the Economic Research Forum, an **Essay Competition** was launched on the rural development strategies in the MENA region. The annual essay competition pursued the specific objective of organizing and financing the participation of graduate or PhD students at the Conference. The subject of the competition is related to the main theme of the Conference. The originality of this essay competition lay in the submissions, which integrated a robust academic grounding, strong evidence base and scientific knowledge. The selected students got the opportunity to attend the conference and interact with senior researchers, policymakers and representatives of civil society. The students also got an opportunity to interact with each other and make new contacts in the process. In alignment with its research capacity building mission, GDN believes that this early exposure through communication and networking with a high level academic audience can provide the winners with new horizons and fresh academic insights at a crucial moment in their research careers.



The 5 winners of the ERF-GDN Essay Competition are: Nada Bushnak (American University of Beirut, Lebanon), for her essay ‘A Lens through Rural Development’; Sahand Faez (University of Mazandaran, Iran) for his essay ‘Making Public Works Work an Analysis of Iran’s Rural Institutional Arrangements’; Siham Matallah (University Abou Bakr Belkaid, Algeria) for her essay ‘The Agricultural Sector in Algeria: Improving Institutions Can Ensure the Paradigm Shift towards Food Self-Sufficiency’; Noureddine El Haddad (Ecole Normale Supérieure de Rabat, Morocco) for his essay ‘La situation actuelle et les stratégies de protection des ressources naturelles dans la région MENA’; Hajer Kratou (Université de Carthage, Tunisia) for her essay ‘Le développement régional en Afrique du Nord et au Moyen-Orient’.

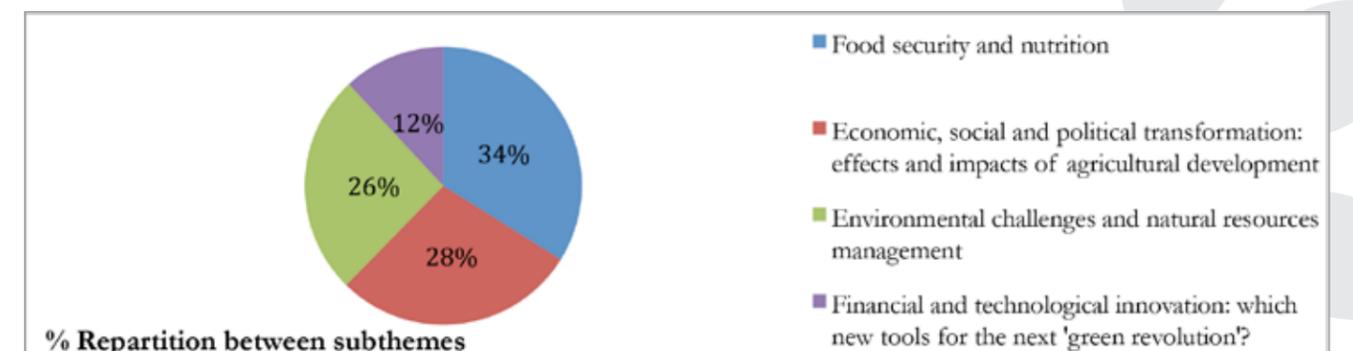
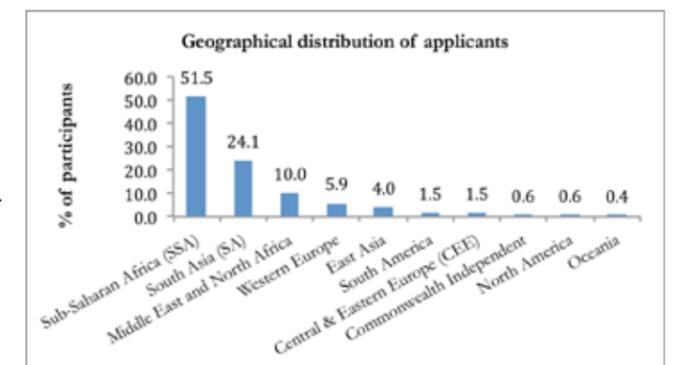
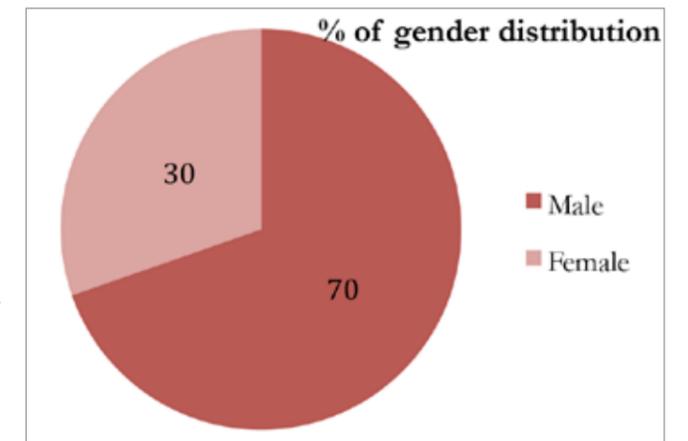
The **Global Development Network’s (GDN)** poster competition provides a platform for young professionals to showcase their research through visual representation that connects easily to the lay audience. Early career researchers were invited to submit posters addressing key issues related to GDN’s Annual Conference and its sub-themes.

The six winners of the 2015 poster competition are as follows (in alphabetical order):

1. Abdoul Ahad Allamine from MINETA, Cameroon for his poster titled “*Variabilités Climatiques, Agriculture et Sécurité Alimentaire en Afrique Subsaharienne: Quels Effets et Quelles Réponses?*” Abdoul has a Masters in Demography.
2. Asma Boughalmi from the Institut Agronomique et vétérinaire Hassan II, Morocco for her poster titled “*Défis et Opportunités de la Durabilité des Systèmes de Production Ovine au Maroc.*” Asma is currently pursuing her Ph.D. in Agronomics.
3. Mildred Barungi from the Economic Policy Research Center, Uganda for her poster titled “*Landcare Bylaws Increase Adoption of Soil Erosion Control Technologies: Evidence from Mountain Elgon Highlands in Eastern Uganda.*” Mildred has a Ph.D. in Agricultural and Resource Economics.
4. Miriam Katunze from the Economic Policy Research Center, Uganda for her poster titled “*Water for Smallholder Agriculture: Planning and Investment Dilemmas in Uganda.*” Miriam has completed her Masters in International Economics.
5. Thomas Bindayaoba Yameogo from the West African Science Service Center on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use, Burkina Faso for his poster titled “*The Effect of Social Capital on Technology Adoption in Dano, Gourcy and Koumbia, Burkina Faso.*” Thomas has a Masters in Economics.
6. Tite Ehuitché Beke from the University of Cocody-Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire for his poster titled “*An analysis of dynamics of deforestation and agricultural productivity in Ivory Coast.*” Tite has completed his Ph.D. in Agricultural and Environmental Economics

Finally, a competitive **Call for research Papers** was launched and, among the 500 submissions, 23 papers have been featured during the Conference. Within these selected papers, the best one has been awarded a prize during the closing plenary: ‘Seasonal Climate Information for Ensuring Agricultural Sustainability and Food Security of Small Holder Rainfed Farmers: Experience from India’ by Madhavan Manjula and Raj Rengalakshmi (M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, India)

**Profile of the Proposals Submitted Through the Call for Papers**





## Global Development Awards Competition



The Global Development Awards Competition supports the research capacity development of developing country researchers and funds innovative social development projects benefiting marginalized groups in the developing world. The finalists of the Japanese Awards for Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP) and the Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development (ORD) featured their research proposals and development projects at the Conference to compete for the top prizes of the competition.

The eighth session at the conference featured the research proposals submitted by the finalists of the ORD category. In the session, Dr. Flora Chandare proposed mapping the biodiversity of wild edible plants to meet food security needs in Benin. Dr. Juan Manuel introduced his team's study to investigate the low profitability of the beef cattle sector in Ecuador by analyzing consumer behavior for higher quality beef demands in order to upgrade the beef chain. To understand the risk perceptions of farmers in India, another finalist, Dr. Subir Sen proposed to investigate the farm-level risk management policies in India and whether they are serving their requirement.

The twelfth session at the conference was dedicated towards showcasing the finalist development projects submitted for scaling-up under the MIDP category. Korvi Rakshand (Jaago foundation) introduced their online schooling project in Bangladesh where qualified teachers in urban areas and reaching out to students in rural

areas. He proposed to scale up their schooling model by switching to solar energy to power their electricity requirements. Narender Paul (CORD) presented their Women Farmer Empowerment program which leverages the Community Based Organization structure in India to harness the strengths of marginalized women farmers. Finally, Ravi Corea (SLWCS) introduced their project which uses oranges to create bio-fences to address the human-elephant conflict existing in Sri Lanka.

Receiving tremendous recognition and exposure through their presentations, the Awards finalists also obtained insightful comments on their project from the audience which included academics, policymakers, development practitioners and young researchers. The winners of the Awards Competition were announced at the closing ceremony of the conference.

The first prize of the Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development was awarded to Subir Sen from India, the second prize to Flora Josaine Chadare, Rodrigue Idohou, Jean Eudes Dekpemadoha, Marius Affonfere and Julienne Agossadou from Benin and the third prize to Maria-Jose Castillo and Juan-Manuel Dominquez from Ecuador. The first prize for the Japanese Award for the Most Innovative Development Project was awarded to Chinmaya Organization for Rural Development (CORD) from India. The Joint Second Prize was awarded to JAAGO Foundation, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka Wildlife Conservation Society.

## Side Event: Workshop on 'Natural Resource Management under Climate Change: A Tool for Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies – Highlights from Africa'

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, 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. These issues have been taken into account in the global agenda through the Aichi targets for example. By 2020, according to Aichi target 2, governments have to integrate biodiversity values into their national accounts.

Besides its contribution to the debates on indicators to measure human well-being and growth in the same vein as the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi Commission, environmental accounting could constitute a valuable tool to design adaptation and mitigation strategies. Indeed, climate change will impact the economies of developing countries but also the resources that the economy uses. For example, coastal degradation may hamper tourism activities; water scarcity might become more acute in certain countries and affect agricultural activities. Climate change, natural capital, ecosystems services and economic activities

are thus interlinked and it is crucial to understand those links for better policy making and sound mitigation and adaptation strategies. During this side event, the Global Development Network held a roundtable on natural resource management under climate change. Bringing together policy-makers and researchers from both developed and developing countries, this side event aimed at understanding how natural resource management and natural capital accounting can help policy makers to design mitigation and adaptation strategies for climate change.

Three country studies currently undertaken in Madagascar, Mauritius and Morocco illustrated the debates: the land use inventories in Madagascar, the governance of the water sector in Mauritius and the effect of coastal degradation on Moroccan tourism. During this workshop, the three teams presented the first results of their research to the Scientific Advisors, the members of the Scientific Committee, representatives from the Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et du Développement International and from Agence Française de Développement, and the GDN staff as well. The team received comments on the first draft of their paper from the audience and other teams. The lively discussions revealed the complexity of the questions related to environmental accounting, especially when it refers to methodologies. This workshop has been accredited as a Side Event of the conference "Our common under climate change" (organized under the umbrella of ICSU, Future Earth, UNESCO and major French research institutions, with the support of the French Government). It is an opportunity for this project - supported by the Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et du Développement International (MAEDI) and Agence Française de Développement (AFD) - to be more visible, to create connections with other researchers and to anchor the project on the global agenda on natural resource management.



Scientific Committee of the  
16th Annual Global Development Conference



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Press, Social Media and Communications

The aim of a comprehensive communications and media plan for GDN's 16th Annual Development Conference held in Casablanca, Morocco was to create a lasting impact in the region (and beyond with donors, stakeholders, partners and researchers globally) about GDN's mission in strengthening local research for development and policymaking. The logo for the Conference integrated the GDN identity with the text to avoid multiplicity in branding. Screens, standees, backdrops, wall displays were delivered to brand the entire Conference space. All on-going projects, past conferences and corporate information of GDN were displayed strategically and innovatively across the venue. Essays and Posters were converted into visual displays which formed a backdrop to the Conference and were widely read. An online and daily Conference Newspaper was produced for all three days.

- Global press releases pre and post Conference and daily from the Conference on key proceedings and activities. Press announcement for Essay and Awards Winners. This was done in three languages: English, French and Arabic.
- Media conference on June 11, 2015 for GDN Chair, President and Partner Representatives.
- Press coverage of the Conference and individual interviews with local and international media.
- Hourly updates on FB, Twitter feeds (high quality tweets from international organizations, experts and participants with visuals and key messaging from sessions) Text, film, photo and sound bites to be included and participants will be encouraged to share them further within their own network.
- High quality short films of young researchers, interviews with leading economists and other participants were uploaded on GDN's Facebook page and YouTube-GDN Channel with a reach of more than 20,000 users.

A full list of all published media, radio recording and other details can be viewed on the GDN website [www.gdn.int/con2015](http://www.gdn.int/con2015).





**GDN's 16th Annual Global  
Development Conference**

**June 11-13, 2015, Casablanca**

RESEARCH  
MONITOR

**September 2015**

### **Global Development Network (GDN)**

*Local Research, Global Knowledge, Better Policies*

GDN is a Public International Organization that promotes social science research in developing and transition countries. It empowers local researchers by giving them access to financial resources, to information, to training and mentoring services and to a global network of development researchers. GDN mobilizes local academics to produce high quality analysis and evidence and inform local and global policies. Through its various projects, it contributes to the generation of policy-relevant knowledge on major development issues, and to the interaction between local researchers, their global peers, policymakers and other development stakeholders.

GDN is a global network of 10 regional networks across the various continents. GDN also partners with universities, research institutions, international and local NGOs and donor institutions willing to promote research capacity building. It relies on funding from multilateral and regional development institutions, bilateral governments and aid agencies as well as foundations.

*Writers: Dr. Annie Soriot, Dr. Anindya Chaudhuri, Alvaro de Miguel Torres,  
Arthur Rouanet, Pierre Bertrand*

For more information about the Conference papers, events, participants and more, please log on to [www.gdn.int/conf2015](http://www.gdn.int/conf2015)

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