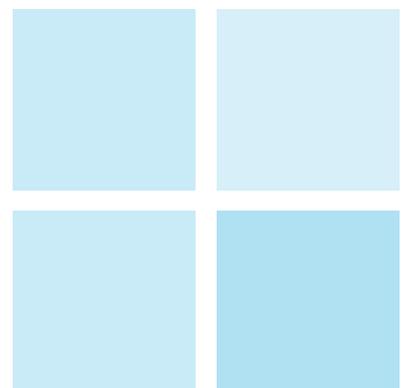




# 2019 ANNUAL REPORT



**The Global Development Network (GDN) is a public international organization that supports social science research in developing and transition countries.**

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# Preface

## Learning and Outlook



**François Bourguignon**  
Chair, Board of Directors



**Pierre Jacquet**  
President

The Global Development Network turned twenty this year. It was an opportunity to reflect on how far we have come – and how best we should pursue – our journey towards building a world in which globally connected, locally anchored high-quality social science research can inform and inspire sustainable development. Significant progress was made, much remains to be done.

Our agenda has always been to build the capacity of young developing country researchers to contribute to the knowledge that can help dispel poverty, inequality, ill health, the lack of education, nutritious food for all, climate change and emergencies and a host of other development challenges. Building individual research capacity has been complemented by a sustained effort to support institutions also, especially in the least developed countries. We have increasingly recognized the importance of focusing on the entire social science ‘research system’ within a country – which includes a vast number of factors, for instance infrastructure and the sources of funding for research. GDN’s ‘Doing Research’ program looks at research systems within countries, and we have made a good start in creating benchmarks in Bolivia, Indonesia, Myanmar and Nigeria, which will help draw and target support for the roadblocks within these research systems.

This holistic strategy was endorsed in a special Roundtable that marked GDN’s 20th anniversary during our Knowledge for Sustainable Development global conference in Bonn, in October 2019. Many panelists concurred that working to fix the broken links within research systems, and between research and policy systems, can help further our goals. This is, of course, a challenge in

an environment where funding for research and research support activities has been dwindling. Already, the form, average duration and scale of the support we can expect, has changed radically, as compared to the first 15 years of GDN's existence.

As we write this preface, the COVID-19 pandemic has overtaken most priorities and added new challenges for researchers in the completion of previously funded work and the orientation of new research. It has also highlighted the key contribution of science to society: scientific knowledge information has been more than ever crucial to shape policies, and yet, science does not create an unambiguous blueprint for action. Informed interpretation and debate, calling on many strands of knowledge and rigorous analysis, are necessary features of democratic deliberation and policy elaboration. It is throughout such crises that previous investments in research and research capacity building produce their most useful returns. Let us hope that the pandemic will bring about a resurgence of belief and confidence in science and rigorous knowledge, and lead to the will to strengthen and fund the contribution of the social sciences to human progress worldwide.



Photo: Neil Baynes/GDN

*GDN's agenda has always been to build the capacity of young developing country researchers.*

# GDN at Twenty

## Highlights

The year 2019 marked the 20th anniversary of the Global Development Network, launched in December 1999 at its first Global Development Conference titled, 'Bridging Knowledge and Policy', held in Bonn. As with all anniversaries, it was a time for reflection on the progress made towards the mission of the organization, a chance to introspect, as well as an opportunity to look ahead and decide on what remains to be done.

GDN was set up as part of a drive to put developing countries in the driving seat: to take an active role in their own development, to set agendas and to provide research and evidence to inform policy decisions. For the better part of the first decade of GDN's existence, the motto of the organization was: *'Better Research-Better Policy-Better World.'* What set it apart was not just the emphasis on research capacity building and the empowerment of local researchers and research networks, but the interlinkages between the 'local' and the 'global,' generating and sharing knowledge and best practices, the comparative analysis of development challenges and the ability to draw on a global pool of expertise to systematically produce world-class research and informed debate.

While the world has changed dramatically, especially in terms of communication and cross-boundary networking, many of the challenges of advancing the research for development agenda remain, and in some cases seem to have become even more pronounced: scientific input is by no means a given in informing decisions and weighing policy options; 'fake news' abounds and spreads fast; intellectual freedom and freedom of speech is not generalized; think-tanks and research centers around the world have been under attack, especially when their analysis contradicts government policy; etc. As Joseph Stiglitz, Nobel Prize laureate and former World Bank Chief Economist instrumental in the



Photo: GDN Archives/Neil Baynes

High level dignitaries and GDN's leadership over the years at the Global Development Conferences around the world.



Photo: GDN/Neil Baynes

GDN's 2019 Global Development Conference on 'Knowledge for Sustainable Development: The Research-Policy Nexus' at the World Conference Center in Bonn.

launch of GDN, succinctly put it in his address to GDN's 2019 Bonn Global Development Conference on Knowledge for Sustainable Development: The Research-Policy Nexus, "GDN's mission today is as urgent as it was twenty years ago."

A specially organized roundtable at GDN's 2019 Global Development Conference in Bonn, which revisited the original theme from GDN's launch, tackled issues of research and policy head-on. Here are some of the key takeaways:

What have we learned in terms of supporting local development research and the research-policy nexus?

- The process is not linear, certainly not unidirectional. It involves many other stakeholders and intermediaries, such as civil society, local politicians (not just policy-makers), the media (an independent one being crucial), and citizens at large
- The political economy of decisionmaking rests on a deep knowledge of the context and on the grasp that local researchers and institutes have on local political and social structures
- Targeting a broader audience with research findings and sharing the results widely, is critical

GDN takes pride in the impact its work has had over the years

- Over 4,000 researchers received GDN's support. Their careers have been greatly impacted, and many have become influential leaders in their own countries and communities of practice

- Important topics such as economy growth, poverty, reform, trade, agriculture, public expenditure effectiveness, health, macroeconomic volatility in small countries, urbanization, governance, education, industrial policy and productivity, natural resource management, and aid effectiveness have been tackled by GDN's grantees. Nuanced research and locally-rooted knowledge have been added to the global evidence base and shared with the relevant decision makers
- Through enhanced research capacity, the global development research community has become more inclusive and better mobilizes knowledge and voices from the South in the major global debates and local policy-making
- As a result, debates at the local, national and global levels have been better informed and democratic governance strengthened

GDN's mission and approach remain relevant

- The objectives enhancing research capacity and providing a scientific knowledge base for policy decisions to improve livelihoods and welfare globally remain relevant and urgent
- The supply of development research globally is still very uneven, while demand for such research is low in several developing countries

Where do we go from here?

- Reassess the needs of targeted beneficiaries; focus on the remaining knowledge gaps, especially in terms of the sustainable development agenda: design special programs for the low capacity environments; systematically analyze research systems in developing countries to unpack barriers to doing good research; enhance inter-disciplinary and trans-sectoral collaborations and partnerships
- Mobilize research and science for development, which requires the highest level of political development, the mobilization of which is among GDN's priorities



Photo: GDN/Neil Baynes.

Participants at the Global Development Conference in Bonn (2019).

# GDN PROGRAMS THROUGH THE YEARS

Twenty years of mobilizing research for policy

gdn.int



Photo: Fakhira Najib Chief Executive, POWER99 Foundation at the 17th Global Development Conference.

GDN at twenty

## Major Initiatives

### Bridging Research and Policy

Development on the Move: Measuring and Optimizing Migration's Economic and Social Impacts

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

EIB-GDN Program in Applied Development Finance

Explaining Growth

Financial Inclusion and Microfinance in Latin American and the Caribbean Nations: Impact on Welfare and Development

GDN-AERC Program on the Effectiveness of Development Aid in Africa

Impact of Rich Countries on Poverty: Perspectives from the Developing World

Latin America and Africa: Cross-regional Dialogue on the Effects of Commodity Dependence

Natural Resource Management - Natural Wealth Accounting

Mobilizing Local Knowledge to Improve Competitiveness Strategies

Promoting Innovative Programs from the Developing World: Towards Realising the Health MDGs in Africa and Asia

Quality & Productivity Improvement in the Private and Public Sector: Roles and Lessons from Kaizen Approaches

Strengthening the Research Capacity of Small Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to Promote Better Informed Policymaking

Strengthening Policy-Relevant Research through Stronger Institutions in Least Developed Countries

Supporting Policy Research to Inform Agricultural Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia

Urbanization and Development: Delving Deeper into the Nexus

Varieties of Governance: Effective Public Service Delivery

Understanding Reform: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Understanding Reform



# RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT

Global Conferences | Blog |  
Research Competitions

gdn.int



Photo: Research communications training for the Global Development Awards Finalists, Peru, 2016.

## Informing Development

### What

The Global Development Network promotes high-quality, policy-oriented research in developing and transition countries, providing researchers with financial resources, global networking, research management support, access to information, training, peer review and mentoring. Core to its activities, going forward, are global development conference, a research-based blog, and research competitions.

### Why

GDN seeks a world in which evidence and scholarly knowledge informs development and policy decisions. Its blog, conference and competitions share knowledge for development, for highlighting innovative, high-quality, original and topical research on development and provide developing countries with a voice in shaping global policy debate on sustainable development.

### Who

Teams of researchers from developing countries are selected by GDN on a competitive basis to participate in the research competitions and projects, guided by technical advisors. For its core activities, GDN depends on core funds and overheads received from a variety of donors. For instance, seed funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the International Monetary Fund helped launch the GlobalDev Blog. The research competitions and conferences have been funded by the International Development Research Centre, the World Bank, and a range of bilateral and multilateral donors.

### When

The Global Development Conferences were launched in 1999. In its 20th year, the conference returns to Bonn. The blog is a recent feature of GDN's efforts to connect research with development and policy, launched in 2018. Research competitions have been a main feature of GDN's operations since its inception in 1999.

### How

GDN's core programs, through research competitions and global research projects, provide selected developing country researchers and institutions with tailored financial support, high-level mentoring, and a whole range of research-related services, including the promotion of collaborative work and training and avenues to mediate between the supply of, and demand for academic research and evidence. GDN conferences provide unique opportunities for developing country researchers to present their work and interact globally with other researchers, policymakers, funders and civil society. GDN's global research competitions and regional research competitions have promoted comparative scholarly research and cooperation across sectors, disciplines, and regions of the world.

### Where

The conferences are held on a rotating basis around the world, allowing larger numbers of developing country researchers to participate. The blog is hosted in three languages and available to English, French and Spanish speaking populations around the world. The research competitions are held in developing and transition countries.





# Awards Competition

### What

Since its inception, the Global Development Awards Competition has supported more than 340 individuals, research organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). It is GDN's largest and longest running program, that identifies talent, supports the career advancement of researchers in developing countries, and funds innovative social development projects in the developing world.

### Why

GDN unearths excellence in research and development, in order to nurture local talent and inspire them to become agents of change. GDN and its partners have used research and research capacity building programs to identify and train future intellectual elites in developing and transition countries.

### Who

The Global Development Awards Competition is administered by the Global Development Network, funded by the Ministry of Finance, Government of Japan, through the Policy and Human Resources Development (PHRD) trust fund managed by the World Bank.

### When

Annually, since 2001.

### How

The competition is organized on a yearly basis and receives up to 400 submissions each year. The applicants' proposals go through a multi-stage review process during which they are given feedback from experienced researchers and development experts. The final selection is undertaken by a high-level scientific jury.

### Where

Developing and transition countries around the world.



# SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH SYSTEMS

*Investigating the challenges of doing research in developing countries*

gdn.int



Photo: Doing Research Kickoff Meeting in India, December 2018.

## Doing Research

### What

The Global Development Network partners with national research institutions in developing countries to investigate the national environment for social science research access in three dimensions: context, actors, and systemic features by applying the Doing Research Assessment (DRA) tool.

### Why

The production, diffusion and use of locally-grounded social science research is key to democratic debate and planning for sustainable development.

### Who

The program partners with national research institutions in developing countries to assess local social science research systems. National focal points are: the Centre for the Studies of Social and Economic Realities in Bolivia, the Centre for Innovation Policy and Governance in Indonesia, the National Centre for Technology Management in Nigeria, as well as The Centre for Economic and Social Development in Myanmar. The program has been supported by the Agence Française de Développement, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development, the International Development Research Centre, and the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation.

### When

The pilot project was conducted from 2014 to 2016 and was scaled-up from 2017 onwards.

### How

Selected researchers and research institutions investigate the national environment for social science research by applying the Doing Research Assessment (DRA). The program outcome will include national and global reports. All data sets will be available with open access, and all outputs will be translated to support awareness and action on social science research.

### Where

Doing Research Assessments are underway in 2019 in Bolivia, Indonesia, Myanmar, and Nigeria. The Doing Research pilot was conducted in Cambodia; Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire; India and Bangladesh; Indonesia; Niger; Peru, Paraguay, and Bolivia and South Africa. GDN is identifying, competitively and on a rolling-basis, additional institutions and funding to implement the Doing Research Assessment in more countries.





# Connecting Research to Operations

## What

The program documents the implementation and results of impact investments, financed through various instruments under the European Investment Bank's Impact Financing Envelope (IFE), by engaging qualified young researchers from African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries in yearlong fellowship programs. The researchers work on real-world projects under the guidance of top international experts in evaluation and impact assessment.

## Why

The program directly promotes development by assessing private sector investments and producing knowledge that informs large public investment decisionmaking.

## Who

Global Development Network in collaboration with the European Investment Bank, advisors, and three cohorts of fellows from developing countries. This program is funded by the European Investment Bank.

## When

2016 - 2020.

Researchers from developing countries document the economic, social and associated impacts of investment projects through 'deep dive' reports produced over a one-year period.

## How

Ten highly qualified young researchers from ACP countries are competitively inducted into the program every year through an exhaustive global search and work through the annual cycle in close cooperation with GDN, EIB, investee companies and renowned subject matter experts. On satisfying all program requirements, researchers receive joint certification as Fellows in Applied Development Finance and become part of a knowledge network.

## Where

African, Caribbean and Pacific countries





# Least Developed Countries

## What

An innovative demand-driven model for institutional capacity building to support national research actors to implement their own blueprints for stronger research and outreach.

## Why

The Global Development Network is committed to strengthening research in low-capacity environment and resources for research in the least developed countries around the world.

## Who

Competitively selected scholarly institutions including nine colleges of the Royal University of Bhutan, the Haramaya University in Ethiopia, the Royal University of Law and Economics in Cambodia and the Vietnamese Academy of Social Science. The program has been supported by the International Development Research Centre, Canada.

## When

2014 - 2017

## How

The program provided financial, technical outreach and grant management support through carefully paired advisors. These inputs were designed to significantly expand the research culture to implement more rigorous research training, wider access to domestic research resources and stronger outreach for recommendations and results. The toolkit of services was tailored to the needs of each institution and adapted based on changing needs throughout implementation.

## Where

Bhutan, Cambodia, Ethiopia and Vietnam. The program also supported the teams to showcase their work at national and international levels.



# CONFERENCES AROUND THE WORLD

Networking with the  
Global South



GDN at twenty

## Knowledge Sharing

2019 | Bonn, **Germany** | Knowledge for Sustainable Development: The Research-Policy Nexus

2018 | New Delhi, **India** | Science, Technology and Innovation for Development

2016 | Lima, **Peru** | Education for Development: Quality and Inclusion for Changing Global Human Capital Needs

2015 | Casablanca, **Morocco** | Agriculture for Sustainable Growth: Challenges and Opportunities for a new 'Green Revolution'

2014 | Accra, **Ghana** | Structural Transformation in Africa and Beyond

2013 | Manila, **The Philippines** | Inequality, Social Protection & Inclusive Growth

2012 | Budapest, **Hungary** | Urbanization and Development: Delving Deeper into the Nexus

2011 | Bogota, **Colombia** | Financing Development in a Post-Crisis World

2010 | Prague, **Czech Republic** | Regional & Global Integration: Quo Vadis?

2009 | Kuwait City, **Kuwait** | Natural Resources & Development

2008 | Brisbane, **Australia** | Security for Development: Confronting Threats to Survival & Safety

2007 | Beijing, **China** | Shaping a New Global Reality: The Rise of Asia and its Implications

2006 | St. Petersburg, **Russia** | Institutions & Development: At the Nexus of Global Change

2005 | Dakar, **Senegal** | Developing & Developed Worlds: Mutual Impact

2004 | New Delhi, **India** | Understanding Reform

2002 | Cairo, **Egypt** | Globalization & Equity

2001 | Rio de Janeiro, **Brazil** | Blending Local & Global Knowledge

2000 | Tokyo, **Japan** | Beyond Economics: Multidisciplinary Approaches to Development

1999 | Bonn, **Germany** | Bridging Knowledge & Policy



# 20 YEARS OF RESEARCH CAPACITY BUILDING

**GDN's network, reach and impact**



Photo: The Global Development Network's research network partners and grantees, 1999 onwards.

## Global Footprint

### Asia Pacific

Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Hong Kong, Kiribati, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Lao, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, The Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Vanuatu, Vietnam.

### Europe & Central Asia

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, North Macedonia, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan.

### Latin America & the Caribbean

Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

### Middle East & North Africa

Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Israel, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates.

### North America

Canada, United States of America.

### Sub-Saharan Africa

Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.



## Programs 2019

### An Overview

The year 2019 was one of critical learning under GDN's new strategy launched in 2017. The strategy restructured GDN's activities along three pillars. First, support to local institutions that train and employ researchers, paying particular attention to the needs and vision of institutions in resource-poor contexts. Second, enabling trained local researchers to work from developing countries in a globally connected way, to generate policy-relevant evidence on urgent development challenges, always through quality research. Third, creating opportunities for development research and development action, traditionally two distinct domains, to work hand in hand. This last pillar exists as a standalone set of efforts (see feature on conference 2019) and also as a cross-cutting priority, across all our programs.

The impact of GDN's programs is as much about the achievements of our grantees, as it is about our learning about what kind of external/international support can strengthen research systems in developing countries. Here are the highlights:

#### **In 2019, GDN continued to support three research institutions, in four underserved countries.**

*With the support of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), GDN strengthened the capacity of independent institutions in 17 smaller countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to produce evidence on national efforts to increase quality of education.*

*The program was supported by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) with US\$ 350,000 from Jul 2015 to May 2019.*

GDN strengthened the **Research Capacity of Small Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to Promote Better Informed Policymaking**. In the initial phase it worked with independent institutions in 17 smaller countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to produce evidence on national efforts to increase quality of education, by analyzing public expenditure choices and processes. In the research phase, the program worked with two (FUSADES in El Salvador and USFQ in Ecuador) institutions. In El Salvador, the Fundación Salvadoreña para el Desarrollo Económico y Social (FUSADES) convened the first conversation around evaluation of education policies in the country with the newly appointed government in September 2019, to present their GDN-funded study of teacher evaluation in the El Salvador to the Deputy Minister of Education and his team. The study highlights the opportunity to link teacher evaluation and standardized evaluations of student achievements as the basis for strengthening evidence-based and participatory planning, starting from the level of schools. The efforts of the team's Principal Investigator, Helga Cuellar Marchelli, put FUSADES on the map of research institutions actively engaged in the country's effort to improve education. Marchelli leads a cohort of research centers supporting the Ministry of Education on the reform of education spending, and FUSADES is the only non-academic institution among the 15-odd members in the group.

*"Please use your talents to generate the knowledge that is needed to understand better how the world has changed, solve current problems, contribute to public policymaking, and inform public debate. You are not alone, you are part of a community of researchers."*

*Helga Cuellar-Marcelli, Director of the Department of Social Studies of the Salvadoran Foundation for Economic and Social Development (FUSADES). Helga participated in the Global Development Network's program, 'Strengthening the research capacity of small countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to promote better informed policy making,' supported by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).*



Photo: Movie\GDN

In Ecuador, a GDN-funded evaluation of public investments in the sector was instrumental in propelling the Universidad San Francisco de Quito (USFQ) onto the scene where independent research institutions actively engage in the evaluation of national education policies. A follow-up pilot, also funded by GDN on a completely demand-driven basis, was developed by the team in conversation with the national evaluation agency INEVAL and the Department of Research of the Ministry of Education. The pilot proposes to expand the methodological toolkit in use at INEVAL and invites researchers to explore the use of qualitative tools to better contextualize quantitative results that link learning achievements and public expenditure.

Both grants were part of a program that ran between 2015 and 2019 with financial support from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and aimed to strengthen the culture of evidence production and use in the smaller countries of the Latin America and Caribbean region. In many of these countries, independent research institutions are not routinely included in policy work. The approach implemented by GDN offered demand-driven support, financial and technical, including through world-class mentoring to support research institutions aiming for national impact.

The same approach was adapted in the program **'Strengthening Institutional Capacities of Research Actors to Understand the Links between the Economy and the Environment'**, which ended in 2019. The Foreign Trade University (FTU), a Vietnamese higher education institution based in Hanoi, trained the first regional cohort of researchers using Computable General Equilibrium modelling to understand the impact of climate change on the country's agricultural production. The project attracted the attention of many research agencies and donors active in Vietnam, as well as regional universities, leading to the launch of the Asian Network On Climate Change And Development (Anoccad), through an international memorandum signed by the

Foreign Trade University, Tohoku University in Japan, the National University of Laos, as well as Vietnam Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change.

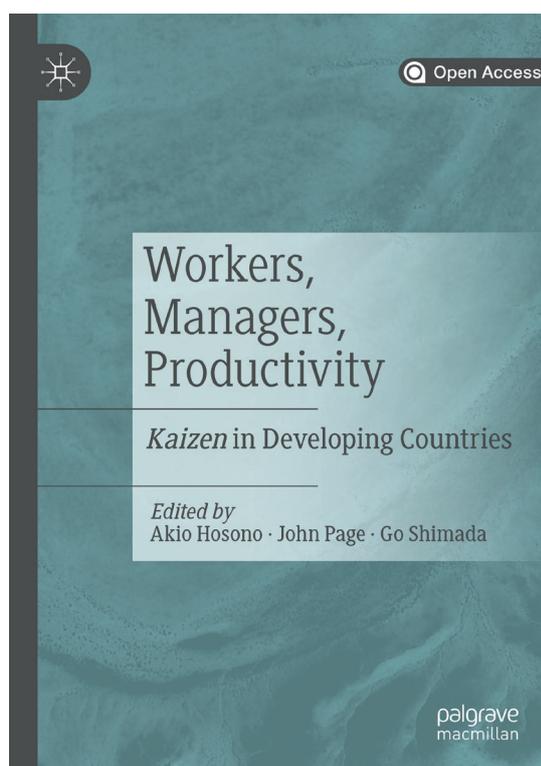
Independent scientific and technical advisors played a critical role in these grants, by challenging the teams to articulate their vision, and the steps towards making their project sustainable beyond the end of GDN funding. Since 2014, GDN has adapted its approach to ‘mentoring’, originating in individual research projects, in the context of institutional grants.

**In 2019, GDN’s programs supported researchers to provide evidence for policy in industrial productivity, employment and education, impact investing and research systems in 14 countries.**

*In partnership with the JICA Research Institute (JICA-RI), the Global Development Network documented the increase of quality and productivity at the firm level through new managerial methods, such as Kaizen, the Japanese management approach, under a two-year collaborative research program.*

*The program is supported by the JICA Research Institute with US\$558,150 from Jun 2016 to Dec 2018.*

A multi-country research program implemented jointly by GDN and the Research Institute of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA-RI) looked into the conditions and opportunities for applying ‘Kaizen’, an approach originating in Japan in the aftermath of WWII that places employee participation at the center of productivity, innovation and quality improvements in businesses. The **‘Quality & Productivity Improvement in the Private and Public Sector: Roles and Lessons from Kaizen Approaches’** program. The program supported global research on the subject involving competitively selected teams in Brazil, Ghana and The Philippines and Vietnam, along with top experts on the subject: Akio Hosono, John Page and Go Shimada. These scholars co-edited the book ‘Workers, Managers, Productivity’ published by Palgrave in late 2019, which collates the work of the research teams and of



*The Global Development Awards Competition is an award scheme that identifies talent, supports the career advancement of researchers in developing countries, and funds innovative social development projects implemented by NGOs that benefit marginalized groups in the developing world. Initiated in 2001, it is GDN's largest and longest-running program, and brings together a rich community of researchers and development practitioners.*

*The program is supported with US\$ 552,000 annually from the Ministry of Finance, Government of Japan, the World Bank.*

JICA-RI on the subject, conducted in over 10 developing countries between 2015-19.

GDN's support to individuals and teams also continued thanks to the **Japanese Global Development Awards Competition**. This competition is unique in that it funds both research and development projects through three awards per edition:

- Outstanding Research on Development (ORD) award
- Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP) award
- Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) scale-up award

Dr. Merve Sancak's research was awarded the 2nd Outstanding Research on Development prize in 2017 to compare the functioning and outcomes of vocational education and training (VET) systems in Mexico and Turkey. She was contracted in 2019 by Oxford University Press to publish a book on her research.

The 2017 Most Innovative Development Project awardee, Dandora Dumpsite Rehabilitation Group (DADREG), received the Prince Talal International Prize for Human Development, worth USD\$ 300,000 for their work in providing women vocational training and employment in Kenya.

These successes testify to the continuing value of award competitions as a capacity-building instrument, particularly when the implementation of the award is accompanied by tailored support. The gains in visibility, network and access to peers across the globe are among the unique features these programs offer. The global architecture of the program connects sites of knowledge and action across the globe.



Photo: DADREG

DADREG, received the Prince Talal International Prize for Human Development.



Photo: GDN/Neil Baynes

Immanuel Yujuico (center) winner of the Outstanding Research on Development award, with conference participants at the 2019 Global Development Conference in Bonn.

### Global Development Awards Competition 2019

The Global Development Awards Competition supported by the Government of Japan and conducted by GDN culminates at the conference every year. This time, 102 submissions from 32 different countries were received for the Outstanding Research for Development Award, about 31% of which were from researchers from low-income countries. This year the competition was focused on the topic of 'Doing research in developing countries: the role of non-academic actors, new communication platforms and leadership in social sciences.'

The three finalists for this year's awards are:

- Emmanuel Yujuico, The Philippines | Exploring Philippine use of evidence-based research to influence public health policy (1st prize)
- Saravana Jaikumar, India | Effective use of social media to produce, disseminate and enhance uptake of developmental research: A multi-method study (2nd prize)
- Ruhizal Roosli, Malaysia | The role of practitioners in web-based communication for post-disaster reconstruction projects in southeast Asia (3rd prize)

The Power99 Foundation in Pakistan, through the JSDF scale-up grant started in 2018, reached thousands of pupils through over 600 radio programs aired and over a 1000 among teachers, headmasters and parents trained to use its educational radio broadcasts as a support to learning in primary schools in one of the most challenging development settings in Pakistan, Abbottabad district. The project was featured in the fourth annual Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (STI Forum) on 14-15 May 2019 at the UN Headquarters in New York.

*The Doing Research program studies the challenges of doing quality social-science research in developing countries. It partners with national research institutions in developing countries to assess local social science research systems.*

*The scale-up of the program was kickstarted, with US\$ 172,000 of GDN's core funds, in three countries – Bolivia, Indonesia, Nigeria – and received additional support from the IDRC in Myanmar with US\$ 143,000 from Feb 2019 to Jun 2020.*

*The Global Development Network has partnered with the European Investment Bank (EIB) to study the impact of EIB's investments in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries.*

*The program is supported by the European Investment Bank, with €2.1 million from Dec 2016 to Dec 2020.*

In 2019, GDN's largest investment was made in the **Doing Research** program. The program, initiated with a pilot in 2014-17, saw a busy 2019 with the implementation of its 'proof of concept' phase and Doing Research Assessments being rolled out in four countries: Bolivia, Indonesia, Myanmar and Nigeria. In all four countries, local research institutions partnered with GDN to study the research system, across production diffusion and uptake of social research. The original framework GDN produced in 2017 has informed efforts by a number of donors, including the UK's DFID, and started important conversations.

The four research teams presented their findings at the global development conference on **'Knowledge for Sustainable Development: The Research – Policy Nexus'** in Bonn, in October 2019. The program received dozens of quality applications from developing country institutions aspiring to conduct a Doing Research Assessment in their own country, and GDN is building the first Southern network of 'research on research' institutions. (See a detailed section on the conference in the following pages).

The **EIB-GDN Program in Applied Development Finance** moved into its third and final year in September 2019. This innovative program, developed and run in partnership with the European Investment Bank (EIB), is based on a simple challenge: Can academic research be made useful for real world, real time, private sector investment decisions? The program was designed as an experiment in pushing the boundaries of academia-industry collaboration. It deploys teams of superbly qualified local researchers in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries over annual cycles, working closely with GDN, EIB and EIB's investee companies, to understand the impact of EIB's investment operations in the ACP region. The researchers, identified through a global call, conduct deep-dive evaluations of businesses ranging from currency hedging to alternative energy, under the mentorship of five of the world's leading experts.



Photo: Neil Baynes/GDN

*The EIB program was designed as an experiment in pushing the boundaries of academia-industry collaboration.*

GDN and EIB kicked off the 2019-2020 program cycle as usual with a week-long inception workshop at EIB Headquarters in Luxembourg City, Luxembourg. The workshop combined methodological training and case analysis of projects with relaxed moments to share learning. For instance, the communications training took place at the historic La Citadelle hotel in neighboring Metz, France. Later in the year, researchers were assigned to projects in Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya (2 studies) and Senegal.

Over the course of the last two years, the program has generated a rich body of insights that is available for dissemination at [www.gdn.int/eib-results](http://www.gdn.int/eib-results). GDN also organized an open panel discussion at its 2019 Global Development Conference in Bonn, Germany, with the learnings from the EIB-GDN Program as the backdrop. The panel included representatives from EIB, GDN, the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, Nielsen, as well as one of the researchers from the first cohort of the program.

GDN is proud to have had François Bourguignon, Shahrokh Fardoust, Emmanuel Jimenez, Arianna Legovini and Alexandros Sarris as Expert Advisors for the program.

### **In 2019, GDN started to focus on strengthening knowledge systems in fragile contexts.**

GDN revamped its partnership and funding relationship with IDRC to focus on the importance of **strengthening knowledge systems in fragile contexts**, starting with Myanmar. Fragility is often associated with lack of basic infrastructure, social cohesion, political stability and the presence of conflict or delicate power transitions. In this context, support to research is often sidelined by relief aid and technical cooperation. Through a 30-month funding and programmatic partnership, GDN and IDRC are building the case for investing in strengthening fragile knowledge systems as a foundational step towards recovery and growth. Through two consecutive studies (baseline and endline) of the national environment and its capacity to produce, diffuse and use social science research in development, GDN and IDRC will support debates on the reform of the country's higher education, its links to mushrooming non-academic research centers (NGOs and Think Tanks), and the channels through knowledge available reaches government agencies and development partners. IDRC will also be using the study, which follows the Doing Research Assessment methodology, to support the evaluation of its Knowledge 4 Democracy Myanmar Initiative, as well as its future work in the country.

A public roundtable in July 2019 brought the preliminary findings of this effort into the public space, with strong participation from institutions such as the National Education Policy Commission and a number of senior research administrators from public universities in Yangon, Mandalay and Meiktila. The project is implemented in close partnership with the Centre for Economic and Social Development in Yangon.

### GlobalDev Blog

Throughout 2019, our blog, GlobalDev, has brought to its global audience weekly discussions, in three languages, about the most pressing development policy challenges the world is facing today. GlobalDev brings to the blogosphere Southern researchers and policymakers in a conversation about the existing evidence on development challenges, bringing to light research done across the globe. Topics varied from agricultural productivity to the impact of digitalization on human life, teacher trainings, migration and more.

In 2019, GlobalDev launched a number of thematic debates, such as the one on mental health – still a niche in development discussions. GlobalDev convened global conversations about the use of research, bringing non-researchers to share their experience of accessing and using research, as well as a youth competition that helped bring the next generation of social scientists into the development debate.

GlobalDev boasts of over 11,000 page views a month, spread across Africa, South Asia and Latin America, along with the rest of the world. The blog's social media outreach is now also in Arabic, along with English, French and Spanish – the three languages in which all content is translated.

At a time where academics are increasingly flustered with long timelines and small audiences for traditional academic publishing, GlobalDev has been praised by its authors for the quality of its editorial support, the speed of the editorial process and the quality of its translation and outreach services.

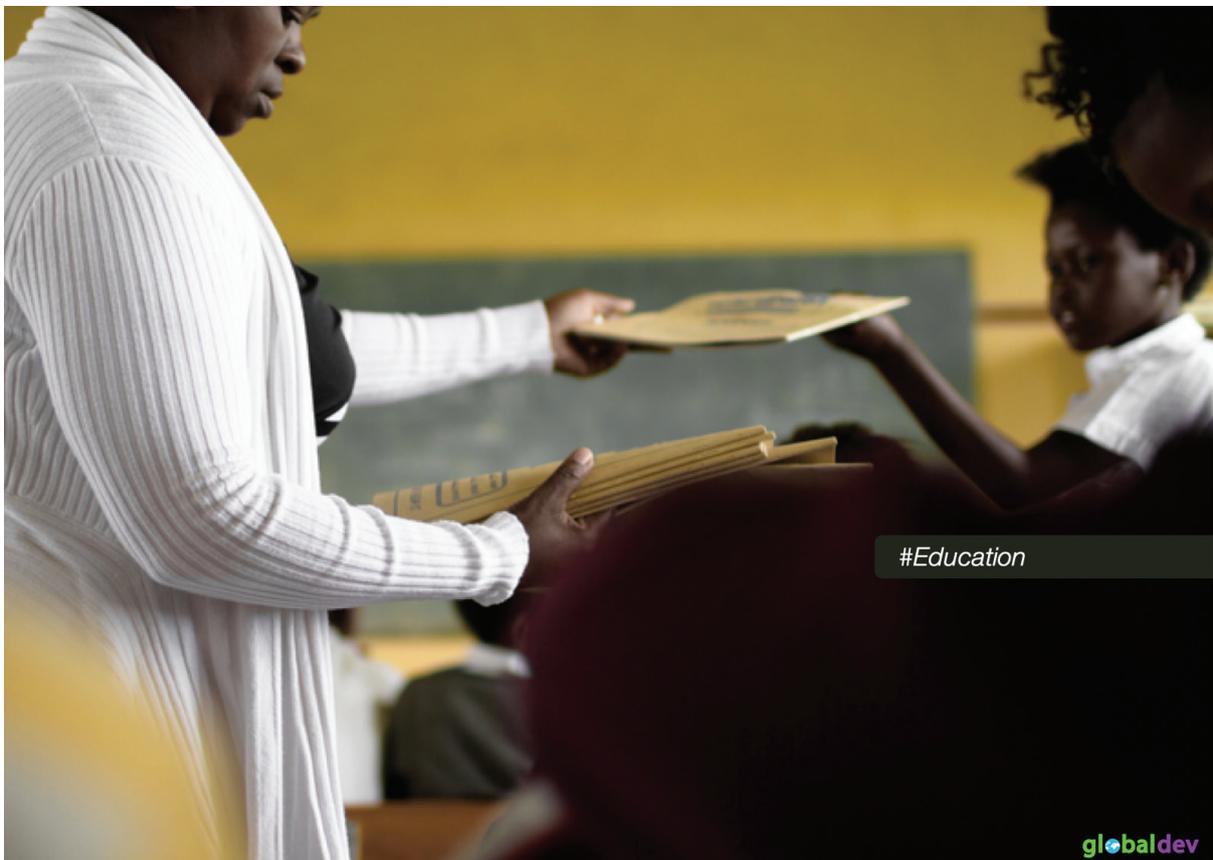


Photo: GlobalDev

GlobalDev, GDN's blog on research that matters, can boast peaks of over 11,000 page views a month.

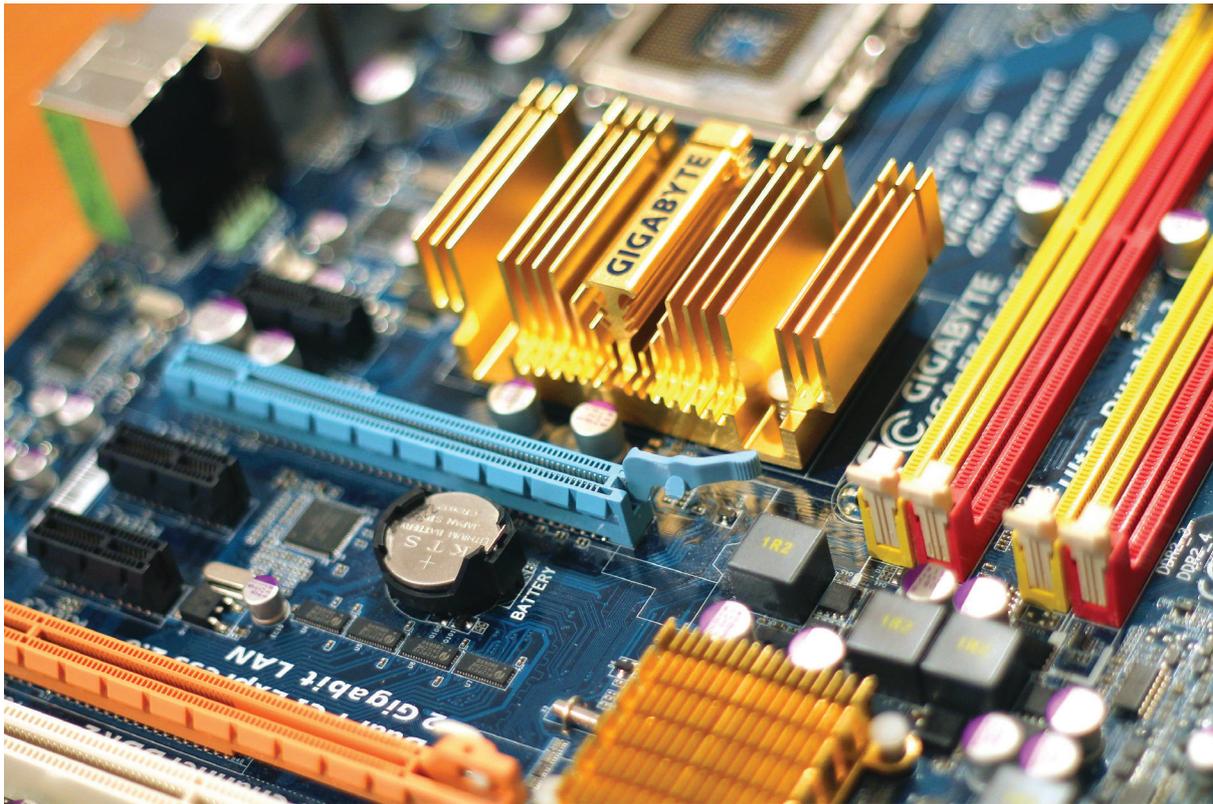


Photo: Pexels

*The year 2019 marked GDN's entry into one of the most complex and exciting areas in public policy - artificial intelligence and data.*

**In 2019, GDN focused on two new initiatives, including the use of artificial intelligence and data for addressing governance and policy challenges, as well as building research capacity in central banks.**

With the financial support of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC | CDRI), GDN kicked off a new, cutting-edge initiative in the form of a consultation exercise on the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and data for addressing governance and policy challenges. The objective of the exercise, titled the **Artificial Intelligence & Data Initiative (AIDI)**, is to explore partnership models between academic, industry, government and civil society in this novel, exciting and complex field. This marks GDN's entry into one of the most complex and exciting areas in public policy. AIDI focuses principally on India, one of the world's technology powerhouses, and also draws lessons from other countries.

The AI revolution has been driven by the convergence of three forces - growth in computational power, theoretical advances in algorithms, and the ubiquity of data. The data revolution in particular has propelled AI from the classroom to the field. With promises have come a host of challenges, including the uncertainty of national strategies, shortage of technical talent, impact on labor markets, and ethical concerns. There is hence a critical need for research and understanding in this area, which GDN aims to address through AIDI.

A workshop in May 2019 in New Delhi, India, brought together representatives from all sets of stakeholders for a day's debate and discussion. In partnership with the University of Bonn, GDN also organized a plenary discussion at its 19th Global Development Conference in Bonn, Germany, which brought together distinguished speakers from the UN, the World Bank and the OECD. A concluding workshop of the principal stakeholders is scheduled for January 2020.

In a second new initiative, the Global Development Network has been partnering with the Banque de France (BdF) in facilitating dialogue, debate and cross-learning between central banks around the world since 2018. Titled, '**A Research Agenda for Central Banks**,' the BdF-GDN summer seminars in Paris, France bring together for four days high-level central bankers in leadership positions for connecting research to operations within their respective institutions. Themes include human resources management, impact, communication and outreach, and incentivizing high-quality research. Over two years, more than 30 institutions from Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe have participated in the seminars.

As a part of a larger engagement to build research capacity in central banks in developing and transition economies, GDN signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the National Bank of the Republic of Belarus (NBRB) in 2019 with the objective of strengthening the NBRB research system. GDN sent a mission to Minsk, the capital of Belarus, in late July and early August, to gain an in-depth understanding of the research system at NBRB, how it connects to operations, and how it interfaces with the larger research and knowledge ecosystem in Belarus and globally. The consultation exercise was designed to be highly comprehensive, and included review of primary and secondary documents, semi-structured interviews and discussions with NBRB personnel and key stakeholders in Belarusian universities and thinktanks, as well as with subject matter experts amongst the Belarusian diaspora. Feedback and review was provided by experts in, among others, BdF, the Reserve Bank of India, the Federal Reserve - Philadelphia, the International Monetary Fund, and the International Finance Corporation.

# Global Development Conference

## Knowledge for Sustainable Development: The Research– Policy Nexus

The flagship **Global Development Conference** was held at the World Conference Center in Bonn, on October 23-25, on the theme of 'Knowledge for Sustainable Development: The Research-Policy Nexus.' The conference was supported by the German Federal Foreign Ministry, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and organized by the Global Development Network, in partnership with the German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), the German Institute for Development Evaluation (DEval), the United Nations University – Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS) and the Bonn Alliance for Sustainability Research/Innovation Campus Bonn.

### Thematic focus

The 2019 Global Development Conference in Bonn asked how to strengthen the capacity of the current system of development research to meet new development challenges and facilitate sustainability. It showcased high level, inclusive, evidence-based debates on current development challenges and priorities. It shared knowledge and evidence for decision-making by highlighting innovative, high-quality, original and topical research on development, and provided developing countries with a voice in shaping global policy debates on sustainable development.

Four inter-related sub-themes were discussed:

- From research to sustainable development action: interdisciplinary research, knowledge sharing, evidence brokering
- The global and shared challenges of sustainable development: migration, climate change, health, etc.
- Next frontier challenges: Big data, AI, digital transformation
- Greater local ownership and sustainability: implications for research policies and funding

The conference featured five multidisciplinary and globally representative plenary sessions, a high-level roundtable on 20 years of global development research and policy advice with a Keynote by Nobel Prize winner Prof. Joseph Stiglitz (via video), a Climate Controversy, 18 parallel sessions, four side events, a poster competition, as well as opening and closing Plenaries, which included the Awards and Prize ceremony.

## Takeaways

### 1. What kind of research and knowledge?

A global community is needed to guide the type of research most useful to advance the sustainable development agenda. Also, there is no unified science across disciplines, we must build synergies and to the extent possible break silos. Researchers share responsibilities with think tanks, NGOs and policymakers when co-designing, co-producing and using knowledge. One global priority is to close the gap between the type of academic literature that is incentivized by universities and published by journals and the knowledge relevant to policymakers.

### 2. The nexus between policy and research is key.

We will never find evidence to completely justify a policy. What we will find is pieces of evidence, that work in one or another context. It is essential to create a range of options, or a set of pieces of evidence for politicians, and it is their job to figure out how to use it, taking into account the context in which they are. We need regular dialogue between researchers and policymakers, including councils of advisors comprising researchers. Targeting the politicians, including at the local levels was emphasized several times during the conference. On both sides of the research-policy nexus, what is needed is openness for diversity, inclusion, freedom to express divergent views and ask difficult questions. We need the right 'audience' including politicians, civil society, institutions, other researchers, and a free and informed media.

### 3. Evaluation has many dimensions and we would be wrong to focus on just one.

People think about as evaluation, but there is much more to evaluation than experimental and quasi-experimental methods. Evaluation is about how well a policy has been working, why it led to specific results, and whether a key parameter determines efficacy. Research is not always an experiment, and if we do not have a counterfactual, we can still learn lessons from our practical experiences. It is important to build and agree on common standards of evaluations (among UN agencies for instance), to build capacity locally in developing countries to gather reliable data and conduct meaningful evaluations, and most importantly, to align evaluations and operations, for the former to be truly meaningful and impactful. Evaluation insights can be used from

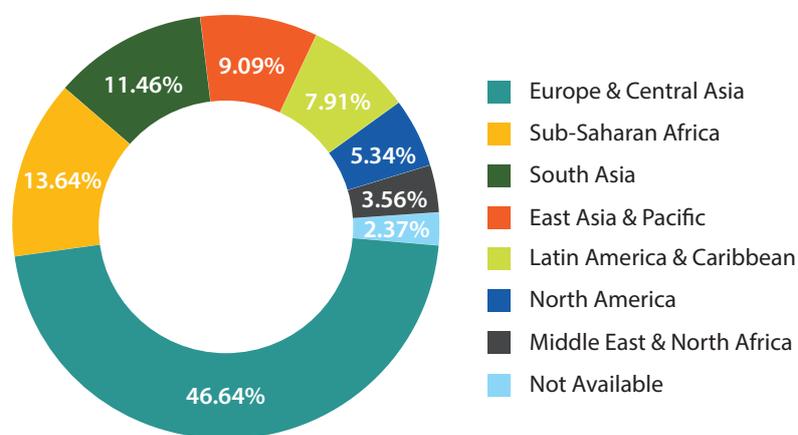
fairly early on in the process; there is no need to wait for the final results.

**4. Technological change provides us with new tools**, and it allows us to do new things that we could not do in the past, including more efficient service delivery, because of big data, machine learning, satellite imagery, artificial intelligence and more. The data revolution can help us tackle big problems like climate, gender, poverty and education, but it education, and it also brings about a new economy and society. Technical change is changing society and behavior. This aspect warrants close study for sustainability and development, with partnerships cutting across sectors and domains. The digital transformation agenda can and should be much better aligned with the sustainable development agenda. With new technology, we also need a new system of governing ourselves during the digital revolution. Ethical debates have to be integrated into the general discourse on digital transformation. However, one should not forget that half the world’s population still has no digital footprint.

### Participation & Outreach

The conference welcomed 506 attendees, 66% of them international participants<sup>1</sup>. A total of 82 countries were represented at the conference, from across the world, including many Lower Income group Countries (LICs). With support from donors and partners such as BMZ, the Federal Foreign Ministry, Bonn Alliance for Sustainability Research and the Sparkasse Stiftung, GDN was able to support researchers from developing countries coming to the conference and presenting their work. The higher share of participants from developing and transition countries compared to other international development conferences held in the North is consistent with GDN’s core mission and was fully supported by the partners and funders of the conference (see graph).

### Conference participants

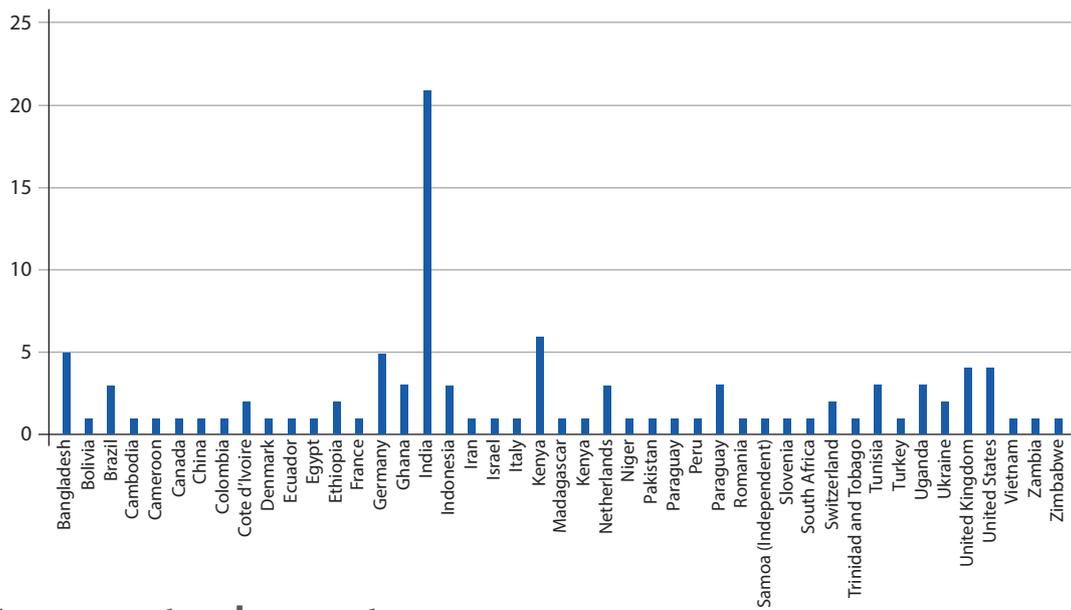


<sup>1</sup> In this text, 'international' means 'from outside Germany'.

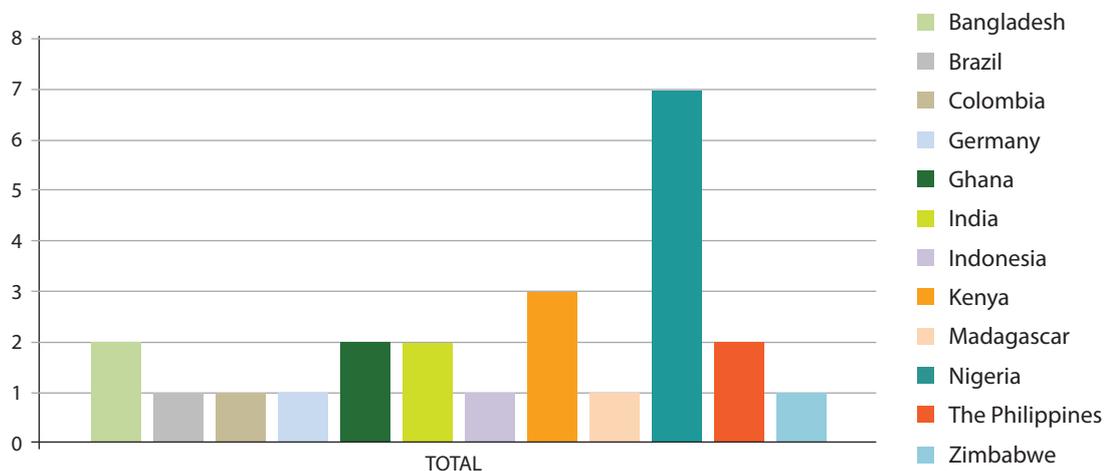
The gender representation among participants (50% female) was a substantial improvement over last year's conference in New Delhi (33% female). Unfortunately, despite an active drive for female speakers, in the plenary sessions the ratio was still much lower. For the parallel sessions, the female to male ratio was 21:25.

Participation was sought through an open call for sessions, papers, as well as through a poster competition and awards. A total of 24 sponsored session proposals were received and evaluated by the scientific committee before they made it to the program. The call for papers received over 480 abstracts in the first phase from all over the world (see chart). Thirty authors were invited to submit posters based on their research; 24 of these were displayed in Bonn. GDN provided financial assistance for participation, as well as support on poster preparation. Karishma Chand from India won this competition for her poster titled *'Blockchain: a game-changer in electronic waste management in India.'*

### Call for papers - Lead author's nationality from shortlisted submissions



### Poster presenters by country



A special youth competition, run by the GDN blog GlobalDev and supported by the Bonn Alliance and Sparkasse Stiftung, awarded those under 30 years of age, for innovative blog posts on the importance of development research. It yielded 34 submissions, 13 of which were shortlisted by an international expert panel and the authors were invited to the conference. Shivam Gupta from India won the €1000 first prize with his blog titled 'Five ways digitalization will change the landscape of sustainable development'.<sup>2</sup> The second prize of €500 went to Alejandra Miranda from Peru for her blog post 'Bridging the gap between sustainable development research and policy'.<sup>3</sup> All the shortlisted blogposts were published on the GlobalDev blog.

A communication campaign was carried out in coordination with local partners to increase momentum for the conference. The #K4SD social media campaign enabled a high response rate for the various calls in conjunction with the conference, and perhaps most importantly allowed the key messages and questions to travel far, beyond the participants on site. More than 350 posts were published across the four GDN channels – Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter and YouTube, resulting in a combined 886,157 reach/impressions. Of this, 488,050 were from paid advertising (on Facebook), while reach and impression on LinkedIn, Twitter and YouTube were generated organically. There were 9,820 engagements for the four GDN channels with 3,177 likes, 1,305 shares or retweets and 123 comments.



Photo: GDN/Neil Baynes

The Global Development Conference led by GDN and local partners at the WCC Bonn in October 2019.

<sup>2</sup><https://www.globaldev.blog/blog/how-digitalization-supporting-sustainable-development>

<sup>3</sup><https://www.globaldev.blog/blog/bridging-gap-between-sustainable-development-research-and-policy>



Photo: GDN/Neil Baynes

*A new, interactive #K4SD mobile application designed specifically for the event enabled participants to find each other and set up meetings.*

The conference partners also helped maintain the buzz around #K4SD on social media, by regularly engaging with GDN posts, posting about the conference on their channels, disseminating calls and information. Videos of the conference partners' directors generated significant interest on social media.

A new, interactive #K4SD mobile application designed specifically for the event enabled participants to find each other and set up meetings, follow the program and latest updates, ask questions to speakers, vote during polls and for their favorite poster in the exhibition. A total of 406 users were registered on the app of which 328 users logged in, resulting in a total of 26,337 pageviews. Users engaged with the 'Agenda' feature of the app which registered almost 5,000 pageviews, and session details got approximately 2500 pageviews. Users also voted for the best poster presentation via the app. Users engaged with the 'Controversy | Climate Engineering' session the most, with more than 100 users logged in, resulting in almost 700 pageviews.

The event helped to connect developing countries' researchers, especially young academics, with the world's most influential researchers and decision leaders on a common platform, where they can share their research and discuss the most pressing challenges for sustainable social and economic development. Full details can be found on GDN's conference page: [www.gdn.int/conference2019](http://www.gdn.int/conference2019).

# Finances

## Global Development Network

### Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

Year ended June 30, 2019 & Year ended June 30, 2018

|   | <b>2019</b>      | <b>2018</b>      |
|---|------------------|------------------|
|   | Amount (US\$)    | Amount (US\$)    |
| <b>Assets</b>                           |                  |                  |
| <b>Current Assets</b>                   |                  |                  |
| Cash and cash equivalents               | 2,950,440        | 3,272,126        |
| Contributions receivable                | 1,656,969        | 2,473,683        |
| Prepaid expenses                        | 8,164            | 6,481            |
| Other current assets                    | 17,489           | 52,241           |
| <b>Total Current Assets</b>             | <b>4,633,062</b> | <b>5,804,531</b> |
| Property and Equipment, Net             | 4,571            | 5,844            |
| <b>Other Assets</b>                     | –                | –                |
| Long term deposit and advances          | 331              | 311              |
| Security deposits & investment          | 71,238           | 71,785           |
| Intangible assets                       | 4,033            | 10,082           |
| <b>Total assets</b>                     | <b>4,713,235</b> | <b>5,892,553</b> |
| <b>Liabilities and Net Assets</b>       |                  |                  |
| <b>Current Liabilities</b>              |                  |                  |
| Grants payable                          | 235,429          | 233,631          |
| Accounts payable                        | 1,304,376        | 1,245,076        |
| Accrued expenses                        | 1,136,959        | 990,804          |
| <b>Total Liabilities</b>                | <b>2,676,764</b> | <b>2,469,511</b> |
| <b>Net Assets</b>                       |                  |                  |
| Unrestricted                            | 1,276,945        | 2,331,706        |
| Temporarily restricted                  | 759,526          | 1,091,337        |
| <b>Total Net Assets</b>                 | <b>2,036,471</b> | <b>3,423,042</b> |
| <b>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</b> | <b>4,713,235</b> | <b>5,892,553</b> |

# Global Development Network

## Consolidated Statements of Activities

Year ended June 30, 2019 & Year ended June 30, 2018

|                                       | 2019                         |                                 |                  | 2018                         |                                 |                  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
|                                       | "Temporarily<br>Unrestricted |                                 | Total            | "Temporarily<br>Unrestricted |                                 | Total            |
|                                       | Amount<br>(US\$)             | Restricted"<br>Amount<br>(US\$) | Amount<br>(US\$) | Amount<br>(US\$)             | Restricted"<br>Amount<br>(US\$) | Amount<br>(US\$) |
| <b>Support and revenue</b>            |                              |                                 |                  |                              |                                 |                  |
| Grants, contracts and contributions   | (316,878)                    | 2,849,612                       | 2,532,734        | (1,750,920)                  | 4,459,399                       | 2,708,479        |
| Interest income                       | 26,408                       | –                               | 26,408           | 31,151                       | –                               | 31,151           |
| Foreign currency exchange gain/(loss) | (18,322)                     | –                               | (18,322)         | (11,673)                     | –                               | (11,673)         |
| Other income                          | 23,197                       | –                               | 23,197           | 35,123                       | –                               | 35,123           |
| Net assets released from restrictions | 3,181,423                    | (3,181,423)                     | –                | 4,504,565                    | (4,504,565)                     | –                |
| <b>Total support and revenue</b>      | <b>2,895,828</b>             | <b>(331,811)</b>                | <b>2,564,017</b> | <b>2,808,246</b>             | <b>(45,166)</b>                 | <b>2,763,080</b> |
| <b>Expenses</b>                       |                              |                                 |                  |                              |                                 |                  |
| Program Services                      |                              |                                 |                  |                              |                                 |                  |
| Annual Conference                     | 11,467                       | –                               | 11,467           | 27,671                       | –                               | 27,671           |
| Global Development Awards             | 244,123                      | –                               | 244,123          | 303,639                      | –                               | 303,639          |
| Research Capacity Building Program    | 1,141,972                    | –                               | 1,141,972        | 1,095,136                    | –                               | 1,095,136        |
| Project Development                   | –                            | –                               | –                | 26,182                       | –                               | 26,182           |
| Global Collaborative Research         | 1,391,931                    | –                               | 1,391,931        | 1,504,609                    | –                               | 1,504,609        |
| Other programs                        | 101,560                      | –                               | 101,560          | 164,710                      | –                               | 164,710          |
| <b>Total program</b>                  | <b>2,891,053</b>             | <b>–</b>                        | <b>2,891,053</b> | <b>3,121,947</b>             | <b>–</b>                        | <b>3,121,947</b> |
| Supporting services                   |                              |                                 |                  |                              |                                 |                  |
| Donor coordination and fundraising    | 4,658                        | –                               | 4,658            | 28,365                       | –                               | 28,365           |
| Secretariat (indirect costs)          | 1,054,878                    | –                               | 1,054,878        | 747,140                      | –                               | 747,140          |
| Total expenses                        | 3,950,589                    | –                               | 3,950,589        | 3,897,452                    | –                               | 3,897,452        |
| Change in net assets                  | (1,054,761)                  | (331,811)                       | (1,386,572)      | (1,089,205)                  | (45,166)                        | (1,134,372)      |
| Net assets (deficit)                  |                              |                                 |                  |                              |                                 |                  |
| Beginning of period                   | 2,331,707                    | 1,091,337                       | 3,423,043        | 3,420,912                    | 1,136,503                       | 4,557,415        |
| <b>End of period</b>                  | <b>1,276,946</b>             | <b>759,526</b>                  | <b>2,036,471</b> | <b>2,331,707</b>             | <b>1,091,337</b>                | <b>3,423,043</b> |

# Grants & Awards

For the calendar year 2019

| PROGRAM  | STUDY OR PROJECT   | COUNTRIES/<br>REGIONS<br>COVERED | GRANT<br>(USD) | GRANT<br>(EUR) | NAME                      | AFFILIATION  |
|--|--|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|--|
| Doing Research - Assessing the Environment for Social Science Research in Developing Countries | Doing Research in Myanmar: Assessing the National Social Science Research System in a Global Perspective | Myanmar                          | \$ 43,800      |                | Ngu Wah Win               | Centre for Economic and Social Development (CESD)        |
|  |  |                                  |                |                | Jana-Chin Rué Glutting    |  |
|  |  |                                  |                |                | Nyein Chan Aung           | Centre for Economic and Social Development (CESD)        |
|  |  |                                  |                |                | Thaint Zar Chi Oo         | Centre for Economic and Social Development (CESD)        |
|  |  |                                  |                |                | Phyu Sabai Mon            | Centre for Economic and Social Development (CESD)        |
|  |  |                                  |                |                | Naing Lin Htet            | Centre for Economic and Social Development (CESD)        |
|  |  |                                  |                |                | Zaw Oo                    | Centre for Economic and Social Development (CESD)        |
| EIB-GDN Program in Applied Development Finance   |  | Ghana, Tanzania                  |                | € 25,000       | Alexander Uchenna Nnamani | Institute for Development Studies, University of Nigeria |

| PROGRAM   | STUDY OR PROJECT   | COUNTRIES/<br>REGIONS<br>COVERED | GRANT<br>(USD) | GRANT<br>(EUR) | NAME                           | AFFILIATION  |
|---|--|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--|
|   |  | Haiti                            |                | € 25,000       | Boaz Anglade                   | Inter-American Development Bank  |
|   |  | Nigeria                          |                | € 25,000       | Enoch Owusu-Sekyere            | Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences  |
|   |  | Nigeria                          |                | € 25,000       | Esther Leah Achandi            | NOW-WOTRO Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) Program                   |
|   |  | Jamaica                          |                | € 25,000       | Jacob Novignon                 | Department of Economics, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Nigeria |
|   |  | Nigeria                          |                | € 25,000       | Jaison Chireshe                |  |
|   |  | Ghana, Tanzania                  |                | € 25,000       | Kebba Jammeh                   | The World Bank   |
|   |  | Nigeria                          |                | € 25,000       | Matthew John Townshend         | University of Cape Town  |
|   |  | Cameroon                         |                | € 25,000       | Nantongo Mary Gorret           | Norwegian University of Life Sciences  |
|   |  | Cameroon                         |                | € 25,000       | Sabine Mireille Ntsama Etoundi | Square Organization  |
| International Youth Blog Competition  | Five ways digitalization will change the landscape of sustainable development  |                                  |                | € 1,000        | Shivam Gupta                   | Bonn Alliance for Sustainability Research / Innovation Campus Bonn (ICB)             |
|   | Bridging the gap between sustainable development research and policy   |                                  |                | € 500          | Elena Alejandra Miranda Arbulu | University of Minnesota  |
| Strengthening the Research Capacity of relatively Small Countries to promote better informed policymaking | Calidad y equidad en educación: Lecciones de la política de ampliación y mejora de los servicios de Desarrollo Infantil, Educación Inicial y Educación General Básica en Ecuador - Phase 2 | Ecuador                          | \$ 20,000      |                | Iván Borja                     | San Francisco University of Quito (USFQ)   |
|   |  |                                  |                |                | Sebastián Oleas                | San Francisco University of Quito (USFQ)   |

# Board & Assembly

## GDN Board of Directors, 2019

### François Bourguignon

Chair of the Board  
Emeritus Professor,  
Paris School of Economics,  
France and Former Chief Economist,  
The World Bank

### Guillermo Perry<sup>†</sup>

Vice Chair of the Board (till Sept 2019)  
Professor, Universidad de Los Andes,  
Colombia, Non-resident Fellow of  
the Center for Global Development  
(CGD) and Former Minister of Finance,  
Colombia

### Shantayanan Devarajan

Vice Chair of the Board (since Oct 2019)  
Professor of the Practice of Development  
at Georgetown University's Edmund A.  
Walsh School of Foreign Service and  
Former Senior Director for Development  
Economics (DEC) and Acting Chief  
Economist at The World Bank

### Pulapre Balakrishnan

Professor of Economics, Ashoka  
University, India

### Guillermo de la Dehesa

Honorary Chairman, Centre for  
Economic Policy Research, UK and  
Chairman, IE Business School, Spain

### Joan Esteban

Emeritus Research Professor, Instituto  
de Análisis Económico (CSIC) and  
Barcelona Graduate School of  
Economics, Spain

### Francisco H.G. Ferreira

Senior Advisor, Development Research  
Group, The World Bank

### Heba Handoussa

Managing Director, Egypt Network for  
Integrated Development (ENID)

### Habibul Haque Khondker

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<sup>†</sup>Passed away on 27 September 2019

## **GDN International Assembly Representatives**

### **Colombia**

Ambassador of Colombia to India

### **Hungary**

Ambassador of Hungary to India

### **India**

Additional Secretary (FB & ADB)  
Department of Economic Affairs  
Ministry of Finance, Government of India

### **Spain**

Ambassador of Spain to India

### **Sri Lanka**

High Commissioner of Sri Lanka to India



### **Get to know Research Wowman**

Research Wowman is the Global Development Network’s mascot in its 20th year. Research Wowman fights for a world that is better informed through scientific evidence, and to inspire sustainable development and policy. Research Wowman was the mascot for GDN’s Global Development Conference in Bonn, focused on ‘Knowledge for Sustainable Development: The Research-Policy Nexus.’

Research Wowman fights any form of discrimination, and can be personified as any gender. She wants to see more Southern researchers on the global stage, more women in research, more collaborative projects, as well as more policymakers using research to carve out a secure future for the world’s citizens. Her eyes are magnifying glasses, and she is reading the Book of Knowledge. As you can see, she is not afraid to take action either – she is climbing steadily up the slope of progress.

GDN is happy for Research Wowman to be used by others in the research-policy space, who seek justice for humanity and the planet through their work, often in difficult circumstances, to unite social science researchers across disciplines, and around the developing world. If you credit and backlink to GDN, you can download complete artwork for Research Wowman for free, from GDN’s website, [www.gdn.int/researchwowman](http://www.gdn.int/researchwowman)



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