



ANNUAL
REPORT

2012



NEW DELHI CAIRO
WASHINGTON DC



Cover photo: Wei Leng Tay

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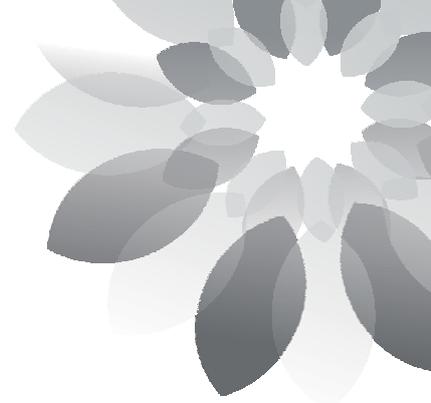


Cities are the centers of highest population and employment density. They celebrate their vitality which supplements per-capita income and average life expectancy. At GDN, researchers delve deeper in gauging the capacity of different city-regions to produce, consume and generate spiral income effects on population, economy and environment at large.

Photo: Tuca Vieira



PREFACE



It is a great pride to introduce you to GDN's Annual Report 2012. As you will see, this report shows how dynamic the organization has been in the pursuit of its core mission of research capacity building and how it has also adapted to new challenges and learned from its activities in order to innovate and improve its results. Much progress was achieved in 2012 in the implementation of GDN's 2011-2016 Business Plan. Activities are on track, and I trust that with the renewed support of our funding partners this trend will continue for the years to come.

I would like to take this opportunity to mention two major developments in GDN in 2012. First, GDN has now been consolidated as a full-fledged International Organization, a process that was started in 2005, proceeded through the signing of GDN's agreement and its entry into force in 2008 and was completed in 2012 with the appointment by the GDN International Assembly of the current Board of Directors. GDN's governance principles were reviewed and agreed during the January and June meetings of the International Assembly. I am also pleased to acknowledge the accession of Hungary as a party to GDN's agreement. I have no doubt that with the dedication and engagement of our International Assembly members, GDN will achieve new heights and that the policy relevance of its mission of strengthening research capacity will be further recognized and actively supported.

The second development is the appointment of Pierre Jacquet, former chief economist of the French Development Agency, as the new President of GDN on 16 July, 2012. The Board and I are delighted to have been able to recruit such a strong candidate for this critical post, and I know that Pierre will devote all his time and energy to pursue the work of his predecessors. I wish to express my and the Board's heartfelt gratitude to GDN's former President, Gerardo della Paolera, for his considerable achievements in leading the organization.

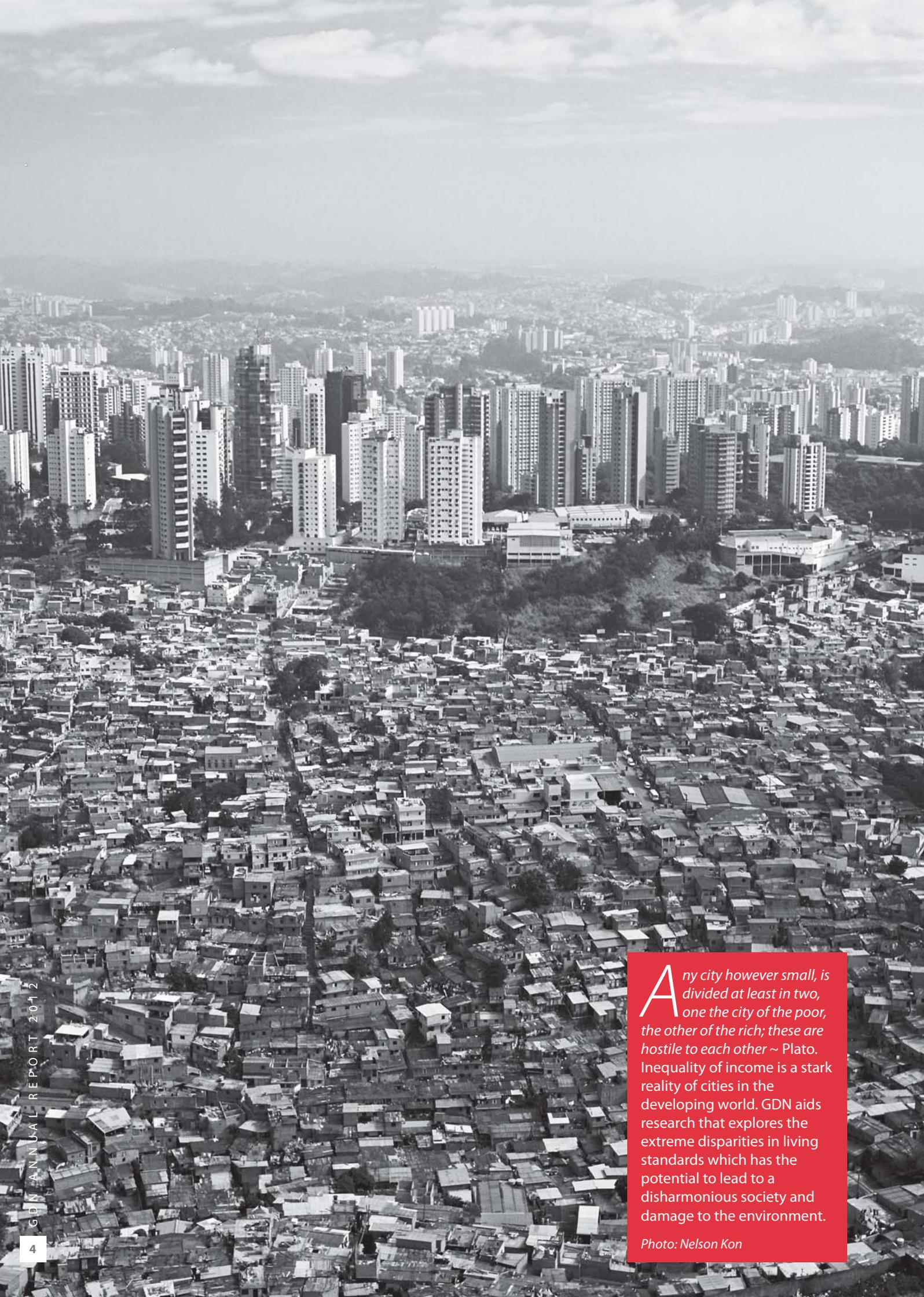
Throughout this report, you will find images that illustrate the full range of issues that arise from the interaction of urbanization and development: urban externalities such as congestion, contagious disease and crime; innovation, technology infusion and 'smart cities'; urban governance; climate change; ethnic minorities and urbanization, to name but a few. This choice reflects the theme of GDN's 13th Annual Global Development Conference, held in Budapest, Hungary in June 2012. Organized in partnership with the Central European University (CEU), Hungary, the conference brought together about 350 participants from all over the world. The lively discussions that took place between researchers from the North and the South, donors, and other stakeholders have illustrated how important these topics are for sustainable development, and how crucial it is that a buoyant, high quality academic research community informs public policies: this is GDN's *raison d'être*.

L. Alan Winters CB

Chair of the Board of Directors

Global Development Network (GDN)





Any city however small, is divided at least in two, one the city of the poor, the other of the rich; these are hostile to each other ~ Plato. Inequality of income is a stark reality of cities in the developing world. GDN aids research that explores the extreme disparities in living standards which has the potential to lead to a disharmonious society and damage to the environment.

Photo: Nelson Kon



INTRODUCTION

When I joined GDN as the new President on 16 July, 2012, I found a very dynamic institution with a highly competent and dedicated staff and a consistent and convincing strategy. I have been impressed by the breadth and strategic focus of the activity. I am particularly proud to be on board for what I think is a very exciting adventure and am keen to try to build on my predecessors' remarkable achievements.

With a global staff of 39 located in New Delhi, Cairo, and Washington D.C., and with the help of our Regional Network Partners and the generous support of our donors, GDN has achieved a lot. In 2012, it has conducted four Global Research Projects and a pilot Global Research Competition; it has distributed 93 grants to developing country researchers through seven Regional Research Competitions; it has organized a highly successful international conference on urbanization and development in Budapest in June, 2012 that assembled about 350 participants from 60 countries; it has held many policy workshops, and notably a Policy Dialogue in New Delhi in partnership with the OECD Development Centre and one in Beirut with the American University of Beirut; it has administered the 12th round of the Awards and Medals Competition distinguishing research proposals and achievements; it has animated a thriving global research network that connects more than 12,000 researchers globally; and much more.

I am extremely pleased to present this GDN Annual Report 2012, which outlines GDN's activities and achievements, as well as the main research findings and the major lessons drawn from a systematic process of monitoring and evaluation. This report also briefly covers the activities of the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie), which operates as a program of GDN in New Delhi.

More than ever, we are committed to our core mission of facilitating research on economics and social sciences in developing countries, empowering researchers and connecting them globally. This is a complicated and challenging mission that requires the support of all our research and donor partners. But it is highly rewarding. Research capacity building is a crucial contribution to development, as it helps shape a vibrant knowledge value chain that connects decision-makers, academics and other stakeholders and allows knowledge to be produced and used for the common good through better informed, owned and effective public policies. As a full-fledged international organization supported by committed governments and as a thriving global network, that has established partnerships with 11 regional research networks all across the world and works in collaboration with many other institutions, GDN is well positioned for pursuing this mission in a threefold spirit of cooperation with others, constant innovation, and systematic evaluation geared towards learning and adapting.



Pierre Jacquet

President

Global Development Network (GDN)





**GDN
BUSINESS
PLAN
2011-2016**

INTRODUCING GDN

Global Development Network (GDN) is an International Organization that supports research in economics and social sciences in developing countries, and connects researchers and development research institutes globally.

The global research landscape has changed dramatically in recent decades. Knowledge and research activity is now dispersed across continents, with social scientists, economists, and academics working together on issues that transcend their geographic boundaries. The Southern perspective has become increasingly important in the global development discourse, and as a result North-South and South-South research collaboration is on the rise. These trends present significant opportunities for researchers and institutes in developing countries. For GDN, this poses both challenges and opportunities in fulfilling its mission.

**Global Research
Agenda**

GDN's Global Research Agenda consists of a variety of macro and micro socio-economic issues facing developing and transition countries that are aligned with these countries' priorities. Current themes include:

- Development Finance
- Agriculture, Development and Natural Resources
- Inequality, Poverty, Social Protection and Social Policy
- Labor Markets, Employment and International Migration
- Rule of Law, Governance, Institutions and Development
- Human Capital Formation, Education and Development

In addition, every year GDN chooses a specific theme for its Annual Global Development Conference. In light of the growing trend of growth and migration to urban areas, this year's topic is Urbanization and Development.

GDN's mission is driven by the belief that good policy research, when properly applied, can accelerate development and improve people's lives. GDN aims to strengthen academic communities as a vital part of the knowledge value chain and to enhance the local production of knowledge. Building local research capacity and research leadership is crucial to producing informed solutions to social challenges. As a network, GDN promotes vibrant and multidisciplinary knowledge exchange among researchers, mentors, institutes, and other partners in order to impact local policies that tackle these challenges. GDN achieves its mission by funding research based on its Global Research Agenda, supporting and connecting researchers and institutes, disseminating knowledge outputs, and pursuing cooperative avenues to establish consensus on thematic priorities.

GDN'S BUSINESS PLAN

In 2011, GDN embarked on a new Business Plan to address the changes in the global research environment. GDN has focused on identifying the needs of those in transition and developing countries and tailoring its efforts to support them to better lead and participate in the global discourse. This involves building the competencies of individual researchers while also cooperating with other partners – governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society, and the private sector. The Regional Network Partners play a core role in helping GDN to cultivate and broaden its constituency. As a dynamic network, GDN functions as a champion and conduit for Southern contribution in development research through communications technology, outreach, and dissemination programs.

GDN'S ACTIVITIES

Global Research Capacity Building Program

GDN carries out its capacity building mission via the Global Research Capacity Building Program – a three-phased, structured set of activities that delivers a mix of the skills and knowledge required to become a high-performing researcher. The program can provide up to six years of direct research support as well as lifelong membership in a global network of prominent social scientists as a GDN Fellow.



Regional Research Competitions (RRC) – Phase 1

The first phase of the program, the RRCs are carried out with support from GDN's Regional Network Partners. The main purpose of this phase is to identify and unearth talent in developing and transition countries, and provide early-career researchers with the opportunity to work under expert guidance on development topics that are particularly relevant in their regions.

Global Research Competition (GRC) – Phase 2

In the second phase, the best researchers from the RRCs are invited to team up with other GDN Fellows to collaborate on a common research project. In addition to providing further support to top RRC participants, the GRCs include an open call for proposals and thereby discover and attract latent research talent. The scope of the GRC is inter-regional and cross-disciplinary in analytic scope and team composition.

Global Research Projects (GRP) – Phase 3

The final phase is composed of large-scale, high-caliber Global Research Projects where the best researchers from the GRCs are invited to team up with senior scholars on a priority research area set by GDN and its partners. The projects consist of 12 to 15 simultaneous case studies that represent a good regional balance and a comprehensive, interdisciplinary and comparative approach. These GRPs allow peer-review and cross-fertilization between more experienced scholars and junior researchers on the same project and in many cases create new datasets that can be used for future research.

Networking and Collaboration

In keeping with its mission, GDN provides numerous opportunities for individual researchers, GDN Fellows, development actors and leaders in its network to communicate and collaborate whether in-person or using technology. GDN believes in the power of knowledge-sharing to build capacity, shape the research community, and spread research outputs and practices. Each of the following activities reinforces GDN's ultimate goal of enhancing skills and dialogue at the individual, organizational, and global level and connecting research to policy.

The Annual Global Development Conference

GDN's annual event brings together researchers, corporate leaders, and political figures to discuss important development issues under an umbrella theme decided upon by GDN. It provides an opportunity for young researchers to present their work to a wider audience, and the venue rotates to a different region each year to underscore GDN's global viewpoint. The conference proceedings are published and distributed to a wide network to ensure greater impact amongst relevant stakeholders.

Global Policy Dialogues

GDN hosts dialogues that stimulate evidence-based policy debates among its network as well as its global and regional partners in the research and policymaking community. They are designed to ensure that Southern perspectives are articulated in the global conversation and are a major part of GDN's effort to link research to policy.

GNet

GDN's Knowledge Platform, GNet, provides access to online journals, development research articles, databases, and newsletters to both individuals and institutions. It also promotes online dialogue and helps to facilitate international connections. In addition, the GNet team provides research-to-policy communications training via resource packs, toolkits, workshops, and helpdesk and custom mentorship services.

Research Dissemination and Outreach

GDN employs outreach strategies for all of its research projects which include traditional pathways such as working papers, policy briefs, seminars, and conferences, as well as non-traditional pathways using electronic and social media. GDN's dissemination tactics work to mobilize knowledge for a larger sphere and to impact public policy.



REGIONAL RESEARCH COMPETITIONS (RRC)



Top: Plenary session at the AERC Biannual Research Workshop, 2-6 December 2012.

Above: Pavlo Sheremeta, EERC President, at the EERC Grant Competition and Research Workshop, 18 December 2012.

ABOUT THE COMPETITIONS

The Regional Research Competitions (RRCs) are the first phase of GDN's Global Research Capacity Building Program and are targeted towards individual researchers in developing and transition countries. The Program carries out GDN's mission to build capacity and enhance the research environment on both, a local and global scale, with the RRCs as the initial mechanism to establish relationships with local researchers.

The RRCs are executed in partnership with 7 of GDN's 11 Regional Network Partners who are located in different parts of the world. These partners utilize GDN grant funds to identify and support local research talent in their regions. Researchers who participate in the RRCs have access to additional services such as mentoring, training workshops, and the opportunity to get their potential work published and presented to diverse audiences.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

African Economic Research Consortium (AERC)

In 2012, AERC awarded 11 grants through the RRC. A major emphasis of AERC's programs is on the quality and policy relevance of research. Concerted and extremely successful attempts were made by researchers to use their research results to inform policy in several African countries. Quality of research is achieved through a dynamic support system that features peer-review and technical and literature backup.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

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

CERGE-EI funded 24 projects in their RRC during the year. Their research teams gather each year for intensive workshop sessions on formulating research ideas, promotion of research through the policymaking process and publication strategies. GDN-supported research findings are being accepted for publication at consistently higher rates than in the early years of the program. In 2012, one GDN-sponsored paper on the informal and formal services sector was accepted for publication in *Eastern European Economics* within six months of completion. CERGE-EI hears consistently from external project reviewers that the quality of both complex policy questions and technical skills of the region's researchers is ever-increasing.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

Economics Education and Research Consortium (EERC)

EERC awarded 19 grants in 2012 for the RRC. The geographical distribution of proposals this year was characterized by a smaller number of applications from the European part of the Commonwealth of Independent States and an increasing number of applications from Central Asia. The percentage of female researchers who applied to the Competition was 49 percent higher than the previous year. These trends indicate that GDN is successfully reaching a wider and more diverse talent pool via its regional partnerships. Two EERC-GDN studies on household expenditure data, labor supply, and

economic competition were published in *Economics of Transition* and *Eurasian Journal of Business and Economics*, during the year.

EAST ASIA

East Asian Development Network (EADN)

EADN supported 16 individual research grants in 2012. The studies ranged in topic from financial sector development, agriculture productivity, urbanization, socio-economic security, labor migration, environment, to corporate political activity. The RRCs highlighted the fact that countries in East Asia share common development concerns, and also the importance of identifying policy implications from the issues raised in the studies. The mentor-mentee nature of the RRCs has been very effective for EADN, as the guidance of expert mentors has helped the region's research grantees to come up with strong analyses and sound policy recommendations.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Economic Research Forum (ERF)

ERF selected six projects for funding in 2012 on urbanization. ERF's topic-based calls aim to fill the knowledge gap in specific areas and build a regional track record on those subjects. ERF also offers feedback to grantees during the proposal writing phase, as well as throughout project execution to enhance capacity building efforts and the quality of final outputs. This year, a GDN-ERF project on voice telecommunication in Egypt resulted in a timely policy research report and policy seminar that was well attended by representatives of relevant ministries, regulatory bodies, academia, and the media.

SOUTH PACIFIC

Oceania Development Network (ODN)

In 2012, ODN expanded from 8 to 12 universities and institutes as affiliates to the GDN-ODN network. Two capacity building workshops were held during the year imparting training on preparing a policy brief based on current research. The workshops were a success and reinforced the practical importance of policy relevant research. Also this year, a GDN-supported paper on manufacturing in the Fiji Islands was accepted and published by two international journals. In addition, seven of ODN's most promising researchers were showcased at the GDN Annual Global Development Conference for their work on urbanization.

SOUTH ASIA

South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI)

SANEI funded a total of 14 research studies in 2012 using GDN grants - seven from the 13th round and seven from the 14th round of the RRCs. The respective themes were sustainable urbanization and sustaining rapid growth. One of the GDN-supported studies on sustainable urban development has succeeded in bringing the urbanization agenda into mainstream policy discussion in several South Asian countries. SANEI reports that the networking aspect of GDN's programs has brought significant global partnership and cooperation among the researchers and research institutes of South Asia.



Top: Researchers at the ERF 2012 Annual Conference held on 25 March 2012.

Above: Baljeet Singh, ODN researcher presenting his work on urbanization at the GDN Annual Global Development Conference, 18 June 2012.

COMPETITION FACT FILE

Total number of grants:
93

Coverage:
7 developing regions



REGIONAL RESEARCH COMPETITIONS (RRC)

GRANTEES (for the financial year 2012)

NAME	AFFILIATION	NATIONALITY	TITLE OF STUDY	GRANT (USD)
GDN Grantees for Regional Research Competition held in partnership with African Economic Research Consortium (AERC)				
Ameth Saloum Ndiaye	University of Dakar	Senegal	Les canaux transmission de la fuite des capitaux sur la croissance économique en zone Franc	12,500
Blaise Ayira Korem	Université de Lomé	Togo	Evaluation de la performance des Caisses de Retraites Togolaise	12,500
Cyrille Kamdem	Université de Yaoundé II-SOA	Cameroon	Impact de la commercialisation collective par les organisations paysannes du cacao au	12,500
Jonathan Adongo	Middle Tennessee State University	Kenya	The impact of the legal environment on venture capital in Africa	9,500
Keho Yaya	CIRES	Cote d'Ivoire	La transmission des prix dans les filières de produits vivriers en Côte d'Ivoire	12,500
Kisukyabo Simwaka	Reserve Bank of Malawi	Malawi	The process and progress for macro-economic convergence in Southern African Development Community	12,500
Mallaye Douzounel	University of Yaounde II	Cameroon	Foreign aid, health and growth: Evidence from selected Sub-Saharan African countries	3,000
Quattara Wautabouna	Université de Cocody	Cote d'Ivoire	Problématique des dépenses publiques dans la croissance économique des pays de l'Union Economique et Monétaire ouest Africaine UEMOA	12,500
Reuben Adeolu Alabi	Federal University of Technology (FUTA)	Nigeria	Analysis of food aid and food production nexus in Sub-Saharan Africa: The dynamic specification	12,500
Timothy Taiwo Awoyemi	University of Ibadan	Nigeria	Poverty, out of pocket payments and access to healthcare in rural Nigeria: Empirical evidence for policy implications	12,500
Yele Maweki Batana	Mission résidente de la Banque Mondiale	Burkina Faso	L'analyse de l'autonomisation des femmes mariées en Afrique Subsaharienne	12,500

GDN Grantees for Regional Research Competition held in partnership with Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education-Economics Institute (CERGE-EI)

Adnan Efendić	School of Economics and Business, University of Sarajevo	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Minority entrepreneurs: Networks, trust and performance	10,000
Aziz Šunje				
Adrian Miroiu	National School of Political and Administrative Studies	Romania	Electoral behavior: An experimental approach from the laboratory and the field of Romanian local and general elections	7,900
Andra-Maria Roescu				
Ágnes Szabó-Morvai	Central European University (Közép-Európai Egyetem)	Hungary	Labor market effect of child benefits: The case of Hungary	10,000
Aljaž Kunčič	Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana	Slovenia	The institutional effects on trade: Extensive or intensive margin?	4,500
Anna Baranowska	Institute of Statistics and Demography, Warsaw School of Economics	Poland	What drives youth unemployment during crises? The role of job creation, job destruction and labor market institutions	8,000
Iga Magda	Warsaw School of Economics			
Artane Rizvanolli	Economic Development Group (EDG)	Kosovo	Human capital and the attraction of FDI: New evidence from European transition economies	8,000

NAME	AFFILIATION	NATIONALITY	TITLE OF STUDY	GRANT (USD)
<i>(continued)</i> GDN Grantees for Regional Research Competition held in partnership with Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education-Economics Institute (CERGE-EI)				
Arun Advani	Institute for Fiscal Studies, London	UK	Evaluating alternative estimators of the average treatment effect when both treatment and outcome are binary	4,000
Tymon Słoczyński	Collegium Invisibile	Poland		
Dagmara Katreniaková	CERGE-EI	Slovakia	Information, aspirations and incentives to learn: A randomized field experiment in Uganda	14,000
Dragan Tevdovski	Faculty of Economics, University "Ss Cyril and Methodius" Macedonian National Bank	Macedonia	Fiscal and monetary policy interactions in the south eastern European economies with fixed exchange rate regime	10,000
Goran Petrevski				
Jane Bogoev				
Gabriela Pásztorová	CERGE-EI	Hungary	Consumer credit risk modeling and the efficiency of lending policies	4,400
Georgi Burlakov	CERGE-EI	Bulgaria	Vertical differentiation in the PC software market: Should product bundling be socially plausible if it does not lead to efficient market foreclosure?	3,333
Igor Velickovski	Lustinianus Primus Faculty of Law	Macedonia	Is the European integration speeding up the economic convergence process of the transition countries? A shock perspective	9,000
Irene van Staveren	Erasmus University Rotterdam	The Netherlands	Gender discrimination patterns over transition	8,000
Joanna Tyrowicz	Faculty of Economic Sciences, Warsaw University	Poland		
Isilda Mara	Albanian Center for Social-Economic Research	Albania	Labor market performance and wage premium: The case of Albanian return migrants	8,000
Jakub Caisl	Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University in Prague	Czech Republic	Punishment under uncertainty: Reciprocity or need to assign guilt?	5,200
Jana Cahlíková	CERGE-EI	Czech Republic	Can integration work among groups with different social norms? Experimental evidence	12,000
Jelena Žarković Rakić	Faculty of Economics, University of Belgrade	Serbia	Making work pay: Evidence from a transition country	8,000
Marko Vladislavljević	Foundation for the Advancement of Economics (FREN)			
Saša Randelović	University of Bath, UK			
Sunčica Vujić				
Klára Kalíšková Peter Katuščák	CERGE-EI	Czech Republic Slovakia	The role of other-regarding preferences in the provision of public goods by fixed-prize lotteries	9,000
Martin Kuncil	CERGE-EI	Czech Republic	The implication of securitization on the optimal setting of capital requirements	2,000
Márton Medgyes	Tárki Social Research Institute	Hungary	Convergence in attitudes to inequality and redistribution: Re-examining the "socialist legacy" hypothesis	7,000
Michał Dudek	Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics - National Research Institute	Poland	Urban-rural connections: Local policy and livelihood strategies	8,000
Paweł Chmieliński				



REGIONAL
RESEARCH
COMPETITIONS
(RRC)

GRANTEES (for the financial year 2012)

NAME	AFFILIATION	NATIONALITY	TITLE OF STUDY	GRANT (USD)
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(continued) **GDN Grantees for Regional Research Competition**

held in partnership with Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education-Economics Institute (CERGE-EI)

Tomáš Konečný	CERGE-EI	Czech Republic	Testing for non-linear feedback effects between the banking sector and real economy	3,000
Tomáš Miklánek	CERGE-EI	Slovakia	Power of shame: The effect of ex-post disclosure in the ultimatum and dictator games with uncertainty	8,500

GDN Grantees for Regional Research Competition

held in partnership with East Asian Development Network (EADN)

Adrian Boyett D. Agbon Elmira Judy T. Aguilar Maria Fiscalina Amadora-Nolasco Rhoderick John S. Abellanos	University of San Carlos, Cebu City	Philippines	The Philippines' Pantawid Pilipinong Program (4Ps): Examining gaps, enhancing strategies	9,739
Angelina Ika Rahutami MG. Westri Kekalih	Faculty of Economics and Business, Soegijapranata Catholic University	Indonesia	Harnessing indigenous with external agricultural knowledge system: Readiness toward Indonesia Economic Corridor	10,213
Chaiyasit Anunchitworawong Somchai Jitsuchon	Thailand Development Research Institute	Thailand	Linkages between firm productivity, financial development, income inequality, and economic growth: Provincial differences in Thailand	8,973
Dayang Affizzah Awang Marikan Nor Ghani Md. Nor Rossazana Adbul Rahim	Faculty of Economics and Business, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia University Malaysia Sarawak	Malaysia	The relationship between competition and efficiency in the South East Asian banking market	6,918
Daw Yi Aye Khin Thida Nyein Le Le Wai Tha Pye Nyo Tin Htoo Naing	Yangon Institute of Economics	Myanmar	Enhancing agricultural productivity and profitability in Myanmar	10,103
Dwi Any Marsiyanti	Roromendoet University	Indonesia	The impacts of social movement on the socio-economic security of the peasants in Indonesia	9,408
Fayrene Chieng Goi Chai Lee Ho Poh Ling Ng Poh Yen	Curtin University University of Canterbury	Malaysia	The influence of macro-environment forces on transport sustainability	9,118
Hoang Phuong Mai Hoang Thi Le Thao Pham Cam Van Ta Huu Duc	Center for Assisting Community Sustainability Development	Vietnam	Food security of ethnic minority in Vietnam: A study on coping with food shortages of Hmong people in Ha Giang Province	9,947
Idris Jajri Poo Bee Tin Rahmah Ismail	University of Malaya Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	Malaysia	ASEAN-3-Malaysia international migration and real wage convergence	8,918

NAME	AFFILIATION	NATIONALITY	TITLE OF STUDY	GRANT (USD)
(continued) GDN Grantees for Regional Research Competition held in partnership with East Asian Development Network (EADN)				
Jiangyong Lu	Guanghua School of Management, Peking University	China	Institutional environments and firm capabilities as determinants of corporate political activities: A cross-country study	8,918
Nan Jia	Marshall School of Business, University of Southern California			
Seong-Jin Choi	Guanghua School of Management, Peking University	Korea		
Junhua Chen	Central University of Finance and Economics	China	A mixed methods study of the new generation of migrant workers in China: Multi-dimensional poverty and horizontal inequality	11,618
Yeqing Huang	Nanjing University			
Zhiming Cheng	University of Wollongong			
Ka Phaydanglobriayao Phouphet Kyophilavong Xaignasack Lassachack	Faculty of Economics and Business Management, National University of Laos	Laos	Financial development and economic growth in Lao PDR: An ARDL application for co-integration	8,778
Le Phuong Hoa Nguyen Huy Hoang Nguyen Tuan Anh	Institute for Southeast Asian Studies	Vietnam	Environmental degradation and household welfare: An analysis for the case of Moc Chau District, Son La Province of Vietnam	9,983
Pungpond Rukumnuaykit	College of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University	Thailand	Urbanization, health, and happiness: Empirical evidence from Thailand	8,918
Rosa Kristiadi Sri Adiningsih	Gadjah Mada University	Indonesia	The impact of global economic volatility on the portfolio investment in ASEAN-5	8,268
Zhang Zhongyuan	Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	China	Financial sector development, Foreign Direct Investment and allocation of investment in China	8,918

GDN Grantees for Regional Research Competition held in partnership with Economics Education and Research Consortium (EERC)

Alexander Sidorov	Sobolev Institute of Mathematics, SB RAS	Russia	Endogenous structure of cities: Trade, commuting, communication (Is Moscow really "non-rubber"?)	10,200
Andrey Vechersky	National Bank of the Republic of Belarus	Belarus	Assessing the current account sustainability: The case of Belarus	1,500
Andriy Tsapin	The National University of Ostroh Academy	Ukraine	Corporate investment and bank impact: Can asymmetric information and managerial discretion be mitigated in an emerging market?	10,600
Oleksandr Tsapin	BG Capital			
Anna Pestova Mikhail Mamonov	Center for Macroeconomic Analysis and Short-Term Forecasting	Russia	What was the key determinant of loan quality deterioration of Russian banks during the last crisis: Macro-economic conditions or risky business strategies?	10,000
Arevik Mkrtychya	European University Institute	Armenia	Mutual protectionism	9,000



REGIONAL RESEARCH COMPETITIONS (RRC)

GRANTEES (for the financial year 2012)

NAME	AFFILIATION	NATIONALITY	TITLE OF STUDY	GRANT (USD)
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(continued) GDN Grantees for Regional Research Competition held in partnership with Economics Education and Research Consortium (EERC)

Artem Vdovychenko	National State Tax Department, University of Ukraine	Ukraine	Maximization the effectiveness of fiscal policy in the Ukraine in the context of its coordination with monetary policy	1,250
Darya Antonova Yulia Vymyatnina	European University at St. Petersburg	Russia	Common Economic Area: Is there an area for anything common in the economies concerned?	11,000
Dmytro Goriunov Katerina Venzhyk	Economicheskoe Izvestia JSC OTP Bank	Ukraine	Loan default prediction in Ukrainian banking system	10,300
Elena Permyakova	Chebotarev Institute of Mathematics, Kazan	Russia	Unemployment and output dynamics in CIS countries: Okun's law revisited	11,500
Gayane Barseghyan Karen Poghosyan	Central Bank of Armenia	Armenia	DSGE model of open economy with sticky wages and prices (the case of Armenia)	10,500
Igor Bykadorov	Sobolev Institute of Mathematics, SB RAS	Russia	Endogenous productivity and quality under monopolistic competition	10,200
Ilona Sologoub	Kyiv Economics Institute	Ukraine	Fertility determinants in Ukraine	9,000
Maryia Akulava	Belarusian Economic Research and Outreach Center (BEROC)	Belarus	What determines the choice of becoming self-employed in Belarus?	10,000
Natalia Lamberova	Kazan State University	Russia	Incentives provided by patent system, Russian style	2,000
Natalia Zaderey	Forbes Ukraine	Ukraine	Impact of political regime shift on stock returns of oligarch firms	8,500
Nurmukhammad Yusupov	Westminster International University in Tashkent	Uzbekistan	Breastfeeding, son preference and child health: Evidence from Central Asia	10,700
Olga Vasilyeva	Amur State University	Russia	Do elections matter? Appointed vs. elected governors and their effect on public goods provision in Russia	11,500
Roman Semko	Kyiv Economics Institute	Ukraine	Optimal economic policy and commodity prices shocks in Ukraine and Russia	9,000
Veronika Kirilenko	St. Petersburg State University	Russia	Determinants of public schools' performance. Does management matter? (on the example of secondary schools of St. Petersburg, Russia)	2,000

GDN Grantees for Regional Research Competition held in partnership with Economic Research Forum (ERF)

Antonio Rodríguez Andrés Mona Badran	Al Akhawayn University Cairo University	Spain Egypt	Young people and the digital divide in Egypt	13,500
Ben Groom Elisa Cavatorta Massoud Karshenas	University of London	United Kingdom Italy United Kingdom	Shocks, risk preferences and the labor market evidence from a natural experiment in Palestine	23,589
Brahim Morshid Khalid Sekkat	University of Marrakesh University of Brussels and ERF	Morocco	Urban concentration, poverty and infrastructure	25,000
Ridha Nouira	University of Sfax	Tunisia		
Cem Başlevent	Istanbul Bilgi University	Turkey	The impact of urbanization on political outcomes in Turkey	11,500
Cem Başlevent	Istanbul Bilgi University	Turkey	Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in urban economies: A comparative study of Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco and Turkey at the province level	13,000
Fatma El Hamidi	University of Pittsburgh	Egypt		

NAME	AFFILIATION	NATIONALITY	TITLE OF STUDY	GRANT (USD)
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(continued) **GDN Grantees for Regional Research Competition held in partnership with Economic Research Forum (ERF)**

Hehsam Osman Magued Osman Matthew Turner Tamer El-Diraby	Cairo University University of Toronto	Egypt Canada Egypt	Alternative finance mechanisms for infrastructure in Egypt: Will users and developers pay?	34,000
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GDN Grantees for Regional Research Competition held in partnership with Oceania Development Network (ODN)

Anita Latai	National University of Samoa	Samoa	The management of housing in Pacific urban areas: The case of the Two Samoas, Apia and Pago Pago	10,000
Baljeet Singh	University of the South Pacific	Fiji	Determinants of employment in the formal and informal sectors in urban area: Evidence from Fiji and Solomon Islands	10,000
John Corcoran	University of Waikato	Kiribati	Urbanization and climate change – Economic and cultural effects on the urban population of the Pacific: Case study of Kiribati and Tuvalu	10,000
Marie Jane Fatiaki	University of the South Pacific	Fiji	Mapping the trafficking chain – Trafficking of children for labor or sexual exploitation in the Pacific	10,000
Niraj Swami	Fiji National University	Fiji	Urbanization and economic growth in the South Pacific	10,000
Peter Kanaparo	University of Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea	Unemployment impacts associated with rapid urbanization in the Pacific	10,000
Riyad Mucadam	Victoria University	Marshall Islands	Energy behavior change for Pacific island nations	10,000
Susana Tauaa	National University of Samoa	Samoa	Urbanization and externalities – Poverty and environmental degradation	10,000
Suwastika Naidu	University of the South Pacific	Fiji	Urbanization in the Pacific island countries: Problems, issues and challenges for the Fiji Islands, Tonga, Samoa and Kiribati	10,000
Tahere Siisialafia Patricia Sango	University of the South Pacific	Samoa Solomon Islands	Impacts of urbanization on youth livelihoods in squatter settlements of Fiji and Vanuatu	10,000

GDN Grantees for Regional Research Competition held in partnership with South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI)

B. Sudhakara Reddy	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR)	India	Benchmarking Indian mega cities for sustainability – An indicator-based approach	10,000
Kala Seetharam Sridhar	Public Affairs Centre (PAC)	India	Contribution of the urban poor: A pilot study from India	10,000
Minni Sastry	The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)	India	Sustainable urban development: Minimizing urban heat island effect and imperviousness factor	9,956
Moinul Hossain	Institute of Energy Environment Research and Development (IEERD)	Bangladesh	Developing an evaluation framework for sustainable urban land use: Bangladesh's case	10,000
Nazrul Islam	Centre for Urban Studies (CUS)	Bangladesh	Sustainable urbanization in Bangladesh: Delving into the urbanization-growth-poverty inter-linkages	10,000
Subrata Dutta	Indian Statistical Institute (ISI)	India	Linkages between dispersed urbanization and rural industrialization: A case study from West Bengal	9,775
Tirthankar Nag	International Management Institute (IMI)	India	What ails access to safe drinking water and sanitation for the urban poor? A study of issues and linkages in slums of Kolkata	9,680



SHOWCASE: PROJECT MENTOR

MOHSIN S. KHAN

“Research work needs to be mainly supported by developing countries themselves”

Associated with the founding of two of GDN’s Regional Network Partners (RNPs) – the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) and the South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI), Dr. Mohsin S. Khan is the new chairman of the Research Advisory Panel of SANEI. In addition, his relationship with GDN includes mentoring for the Regional Research Competitions (RRCs)* in the past.

Referring to GDN’s mission of building research capacity to produce good and relevant research and to mobilize knowledge for public policy purposes, Dr. Khan says “Research capacity is an objective and there is no question that developing countries need it. GDN was a terrific idea to bring in more interaction among networks.”

However, for research capacity to become sustainable, Dr. Khan points out that developing countries themselves need to nurture and promote active research capacity building universities, think tanks, and research institutes in their own countries.

There is very limited domestic research capacity in developing countries. In the absence of local research capacity, these economies have depended largely on research done by others. “While this is good in terms of learning from countries which already have advanced research capacity, to be able to take full advantage of the research and development knowledge, developing countries must have it as a base; else the information is not particularly useful. Here, GDN’s vision to develop local RNPs and absorb the local knowledge that comes from the rest of the world is particularly crucial,” stresses Dr. Khan.

He adds that the quality of the outcome of researchers who have had the support of GDN through its networks is very evident and cited an example from AERC where most researchers trained through the RRC mentorship program have gone on to become policymakers, acquired doctorates, managed to receive good grants for their research careers or have been appointed in reputed think tanks and research institutes in their own countries. He believes the RRCs have been a successful venture, and GDN must extend and expand its Global Research Capacity Building Program even further.

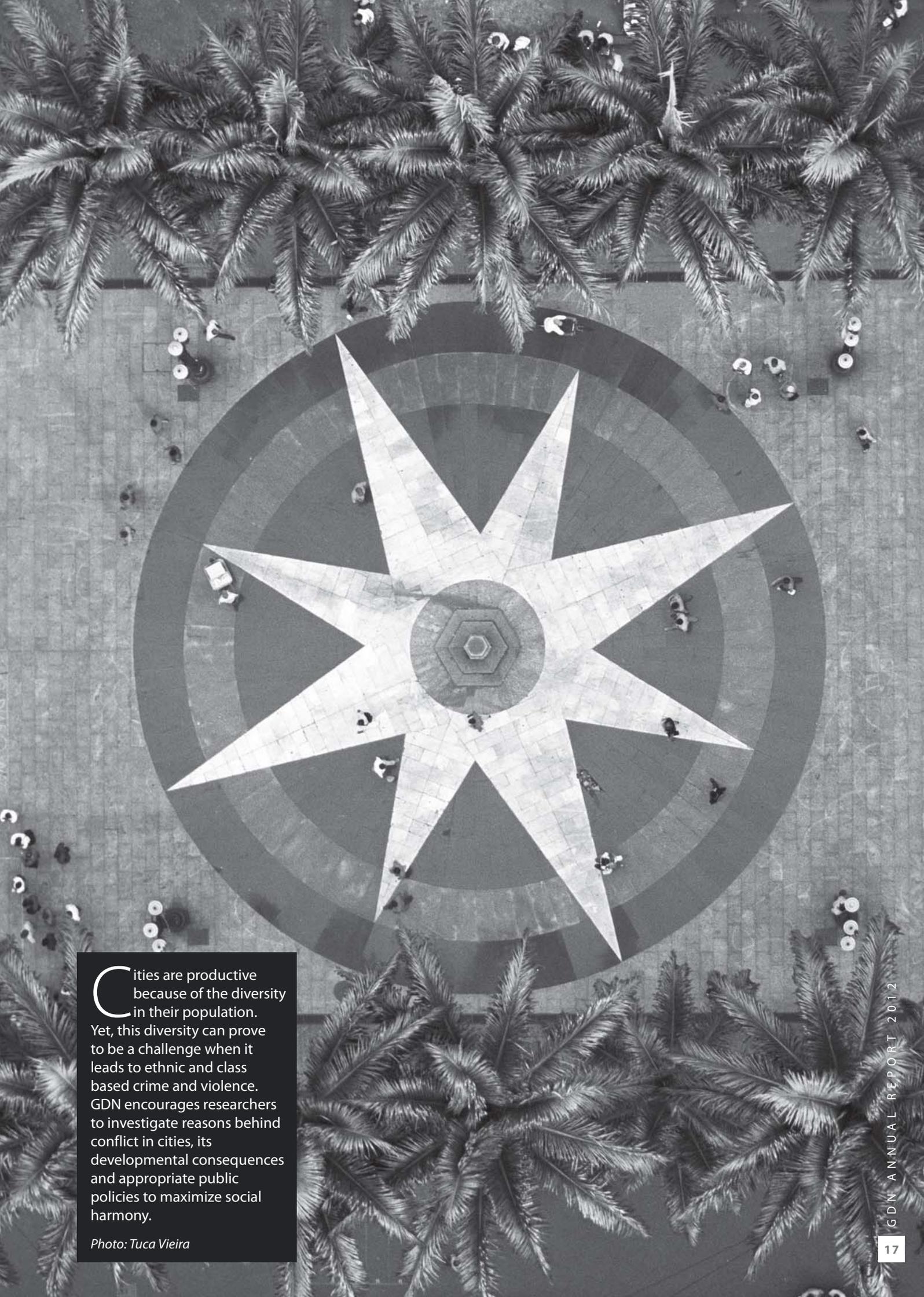
Dr. Khan has published widely on macro-economic and monetary policies in developing countries, economic growth, international trade and finance, Islamic banking, and International Monetary Fund (IMF) programs, and has been the editor and co-editor of several major economic journals.

In 2003 he was awarded, jointly with A. Mirakhor, the Islamic Development Bank Prize in Islamic Economics for outstanding contributions to the field. In the same year, he was appointed Director of the Middle East and Central Asia Department of the IMF. Currently, Dr. Khan is senior fellow in the Hariri Center for the Middle East at the Atlantic Council, as well as senior fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics, both in the USA.



Mohsin S. Khan
Chairman,
Research Advisory
Panel of SANEI –
GDN’s RNP for
South Asia

*RRCs are the entry point into GDN’s Global Research Capacity Building Program and are organized every year by GDN’s RNPs.



Cities are productive because of the diversity in their population. Yet, this diversity can prove to be a challenge when it leads to ethnic and class based crime and violence. GDN encourages researchers to investigate reasons behind conflict in cities, its developmental consequences and appropriate public policies to maximize social harmony.

Photo: Tuca Vieira



GLOBAL RESEARCH COMPETITION (GRC)

ABOUT THE COMPETITION

The Global Research Competition (GRC) is envisioned as the central pillar of GDN's Global Research Capacity Building Program and a unique activity for GDN – the step between the Regional Research Competitions and the Global Research Projects. The GRC is guided by the conviction that many international development challenges can best be addressed by multidisciplinary and cross-country research on current topics. Moreover, recent trends suggest an increase in the co-authored papers published in leading specialized journals.

Keeping this in mind, GDN launched the pilot round of the GRC in April 2012. Its research themes, in line with the prevailing and understudied global development issues are:

- Education and Gender
- Food Security
- Political, Economic and Social Transformations

Spanning a range of research topics, regions and disciplines, the GRC in its pilot round received over 200 applications, evenly distributed across geographies. GDN used its vast network of researchers to help applicants extend their own network and form multidisciplinary and cross-country teams. Six teams covering 11 developing countries won grants of up to US\$ 32,000 each to undertake research for up to 18 months.

The selected studies traverse a range of topics such as student movements in Chile and Mali, the institutionalization of political party systems in Albania and Kosovo, gender wage inequality in Vietnam, social protection in food security for socially marginalized groups in Pakistan and India, and social transformation and the Islamization of the financial system in North Africa, Indonesia and Pakistan.

"I applied for the GRC to enhance my research capacity and to collaborate with peers internationally. My expectations have been fully met through the excellent network and mentoring that has been provided by GDN."

~ **Nidhi S. Sabharwal**,
Researcher, Indian Institute
of Dalit Studies, India

COMPETITION FACT FILE

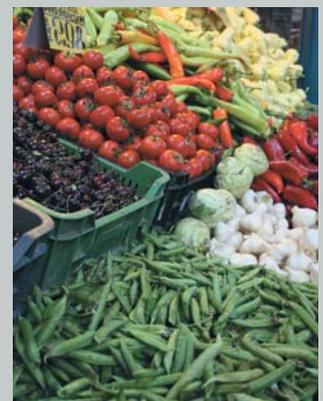
Time frame: **2012-2013**

Number of research teams: **6**

Coverage: **11 developing countries**

Research themes for the pilot round:
Education and Gender; Food Security; and Political, Economic and Social Transformations

www.gdn.int/grc



Food Security (left and above) and Education and Gender (opposite page) form two of the three research themes of the pilot round. The GRC themes were selected on the basis of their relevance in the developing countries' context.

The GRC is guided by an eminent Steering Committee. Acknowledging the unique and challenging nature of the research, and to support capacity building, the GRC also engages senior scholars with expertise in the areas of the selected studies who provide tailored mentoring throughout the grant performance period, from inception to completion.

LEARNING FROM THE PILOT

As a pilot, this activity has been closely assessed by GDN's Monitoring and Evaluation Unit and management team. Initial observations are:

- The multidisciplinary and cross-country criteria are distinct requirements of the GRC, and a first, for many of the targeted early career researchers in developing countries. A need to further strengthen the existing tools for collaboration is essential for the successful formation of research teams.
- Research themes must be conducive to multidisciplinary and cross-country study. While the themes on Education and Gender, and Political, Economic and Social Transformations generated wide interest, the theme on Food Security was found less suitable for cross-country research.
- Providing adequate time for proposal preparation and multidisciplinary and cross-country team formation are important factors for improving proposal quality. GDN plans to extend the application window in the future.



GRANTEES (for the financial year 2012)

NAME	AFFILIATION	NATIONALITY	TITLE OF STUDY TO BE PRODUCED	GRANT (USD)
Albana Merja Dren Doli	Group for Legal and Political Studies	Albania Kosovo	To what extent has the Albanian and Kosovo party system institutionalized since democratization?	25,875
Fisnik Korenica	University of Pristina and Group for Legal and Political Studies	Kosovo		
Ketrina Cabiri	European University of Tirana	Albania		
Enas Zakareya AbdAllah	Information and Decision Support Center, Egypt	Egypt, Arab Republic	Political Islam, revolution, social transformation and the Islamization of the financial system: A comparative study between countries in North Africa, Indonesia and Pakistan	25,820
Kaouthar Gazdar	Faculty of Economics and Management of Sousse, Tunisia	Tunisia		
Philip Vermonte	Centre for Strategic and International Studies	Indonesia		
Rihab Grassa	KPMG-Global Islamic Finance, UAE	Tunisia		
Germán Bidegain	Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile	Uruguay	Leading cycles of contention: Student movements and social protest in Chile and Mali	30,692
Isaie Dougnon	University of Bamako	Mali		
Javeria Afzal	Oxfam, Pakistan	Pakistan	Role of social protection in food security for socially excluded groups in India and Pakistan	32,000
Nidhi Sabharwal	Indian Institute of Dalit Studies	India		
Nguyet Nguyen Thi	Central Institute for Economic Management	Vietnam	The impact of education on gender wage gap in globalization in developing countries: The case of Vietnam and Indonesia	32,000
Ratna Indrayanti	University of Indonesia	Indonesia		
Rosmalinda Rz	Universitas Sumatera	Indonesia		
Van Anh Phung Thi	Centre for Community Empowerment	Vietnam		
Rajendra Poudel	E-Networking Research and Development	Nepal	Investigating the long term residual impact of ICT integration across gender for a sustainable project design	27,005
Sana Shams	Center for Language Engineering	Pakistan		



GLOBAL RESEARCH PROJECT (GRP):

Strengthening Institutions to Improve Public Expenditure Accountability



ABOUT THE PROJECT

Governments are the primary providers of public services and the leading investors in infrastructure. Their priorities, distribution of public expenditures and quality of services profoundly affect development prospects and human well-being, especially the poor who cannot afford private alternatives.

GDN launched its 'Strengthening Institutions to Improve Public Expenditure Accountability' Global Research Project in late 2008, aimed at increasing the effectiveness with which governments allocate and use their resources to improve development outcomes. By contributing to the analytical underpinnings of policy debates around public expenditure priorities and their impact, the project intends to enhance the governance of public service delivery in the crucial sectors of education, health and water. Having an integrated capacity building component, it supports research teams through tailored global and regional workshops, individual mentoring and peer learning. A panel of technical experts provide guidance at all project stages. Customized research communications strategies employ mediums such as social media, web-portals, policy briefs, press releases, meetings and roundtable discussions to engage with policymakers, stakeholders and the media.

HIGHLIGHTS OF RESEARCH RESULTS

In the project's current, most advanced phase, research teams are undertaking policy simulations to provide decision-makers with feasible alternatives having clear cost and equity implications. They are tackling specific priorities such as reducing maternal mortality, enabling students from the poorest families to attend university and expanding access to safe drinking water.

PROJECT FACT FILE

Time frame: **2008-2013**

Number of research teams: **14**

Coverage: **14 developing and transition countries**

Sectors: **Education, Health and Water**

Number of reports produced in 2012: **66**

Supported by: **Department for International Development (DFID), UK**

Implemented in partnership with: **Results for Development Institute (R4D), USA**

www.gdn.int/pem



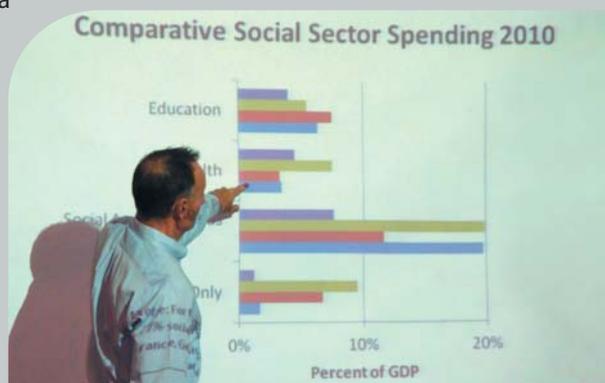
Left: Adiatma Siregar (right), GDN researcher from Indonesia, in conversation with a beneficiary of the HIV health policy. **Above:** The study in Nigeria analyzes challenges facing student enrollment in primary schools.

Opposite page: Building research capacity through mentoring and peer-review.

In Nigeria, for instance, the policy simulation examines options for increasing student enrollment to 96 percent by 2020 through stipends or free transportation to incentivize participation. These initiatives are complementary to the free schooling program already in place in the country. The study puts forward an additional resource requirement of US\$ 847 million with a potential of generating benefits to the tune of almost US\$ 82 billion, in terms of increased life-term earnings.

In India, a similar exercise focuses on estimating the prospective cost and benefit of providing round-the-clock piped water supply as against a six-hour supply to households in the Belgaum city municipal area, Karnataka. The study has found that round-the-clock water supply reduces losses arising out of non-revenue water. Furthermore, its benefit-cost ratio for expansion and provision is significantly higher than that of intermittent water supply.

In Mexico, given the high incidence of tobacco usage and its associated social cost, the policy simulation has arrived at an optimal tax of US\$ 1.72 per pack of cigarettes to reduce smoking. This additional tax can also lead to recovery of the increased public health expenditure incurred due to smoking.



LEARNING FROM THE PROJECT

With less than a year remaining, the assessment of the project and incorporation of findings from the ongoing Monitoring and Evaluation have gained momentum:

- The importance of engaging with policymakers, civil society and the media at the peak of budget debates, when a major policy reform is at the top of the agenda or during electoral campaigns, has been realized as critical for research uptake.
- Constructive engagement along the entire knowledge chain, has also been deemed essential in ensuring the bridge between research and policy.
- Leveraging partnership at the local level has proved to help build the necessary networks to share information in a timely and easy-to-understand, reader-friendly manner, providing evidence to officials at many levels of the government, media and like-minded organizations.
- Regional and global workshops have supported peer engagement. Cross-country comparisons have strengthened research results, provided useful benchmarks and ideas to overcome data limitations.
- Integrating Monitoring and Evaluation from the start has helped customize the analytical and research communications support to meet the specific needs of the research teams, and increase peer networking.
- The project's evolving nature has aided relevant adjustments. Drawing from the recommendations of the second Monitoring Report, steps are being taken to increase the degree of transfer of information and peer exchange.



"As an individual this project is continuously enhancing my research skills and exposure... as an institution, it is deepening our in-house research skills and putting us on the international map."

~ John Mutua,
Researcher, Institute of
Economic Affairs, Kenya

GDN is working towards entrenching the learnt lessons deeper into the institutional processes of the research teams apart from its own management and communication practices.

THE PROJECT IN 2013

To ensure the project's long-term impact and provide sustainability beyond its duration, research teams are institutionalizing public expenditure monitoring, and many are extending the tools learnt to other sectors. Knowledge products such as training modules and budget guides are being developed to support information sharing in the public domain. Short documentaries are being produced to highlight the impact in each country. Internationally comparable information on public expenditures generated by the project is being used to build universal benchmarks for quality of public spending. The final evaluation of the project will be commissioned in 2013.





GLOBAL RESEARCH PROJECT (GRP):

Strengthening Institutions to Improve Public Expenditure Accountability

GRANTEES (for the financial year 2012)

RESEARCH INSTITUTE	COUNTRY	TITLE OF STUDIES PRODUCED IN 2012	GRANT (GBP)
Advanced Social Technologies	Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program budgeting analysis in the education, health and water sectors Policy simulation analysis in the education sector Policy simulation analysis in the health sector Policy simulation analysis in the water sector 	38,425
Center for Economics and Development Studies, Padjadjaran University	Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complementary policies to increase poor people's access to public universities in urban area of West Java Increasing access to HIV treatment/ ART through ART scaling up in West Java Water provision initiatives in West Java: PAMSIMAS and PESAT foundation Increasing access to water services in Bandung regency: A policy simulation 	30,937
Center for Research and Communication Foundation, University of Asia and the Pacific	Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefit incidence analysis of public spending on health, education, and water in the Philippines: 2008 and 2010 Closing the classroom gap: A policy simulation report Philippines: Towards expanding access to health care services Water policy simulation: The case of Batangas city water district 	31,000
Center for the Implementation of Public Policies Promoting Equity and Growth	Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program budgeting and budget incidence analysis: Argentina Redistribution of funds for Ministry of Education programs: A policy simulation report Universal social protection for catastrophic diseases in Argentina Towards 'Water Federalism': A policy simulation report 	31,000
Centre for Budget and Policy Studies	India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public financing of education in Karnataka: A preliminary review of program budgets Benefit incidence analysis of public expenditure in the education sector in Karnataka Cost-effectiveness and impact evaluation of interactive radio and audio interventions in elementary schools of Karnataka Policy simulation in elementary education: Karnataka, India Program budgeting analysis: A review of the health expenditures in Karnataka Benefit incidence analysis of public expenditure in the health sector in Karnataka Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana: A study in Karnataka Uniform level of funding or differential financing: A policy simulation exercise for health Program budgeting analysis: A review of expenditure on drinking water supply in Karnataka Cost-effectiveness analysis: Drinking water utilities in Belgaum city corporation Policy simulation: Drinking water sector 	31,000
Centre for the Study of the Economies of Africa	Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost-effectiveness and benefit-cost analysis of home grown school feeding and health, and education assistance programs in FCT, Nigeria Increasing female school enrolment in Nigeria: Some policy options Increasing measles immunization coverage in Borno State, Nigeria: Some policy simulations Simulating the policy options for improved water supply coverage in Cross River State, Nigeria 	31,000
Economic Policy Research Centre	Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public spending in the education sub-sector in Uganda: Evidence from benefit incidence analysis Cost-benefit analysis of the Uganda Post Primary Education and Training Expansion and Improvement project Improving girls' access to secondary schooling: A policy simulation for Uganda Public spending in the health sector in Uganda: Evidence from benefit incidence analysis Cost-effectiveness of malaria control programs in Uganda: The case study of long lasting insecticide treated nets and indoor residual spraying Options for increasing public health spending for the poor in Uganda Public spending in the water sector in Uganda: Evidence from benefit incidence analysis Cost-effectiveness of water interventions: The case for public stand-posts and bore-holes in reducing diarrhoea among urban households in Uganda 	29,954

RESEARCH INSTITUTE	COUNTRY	TITLE OF STUDIES PRODUCED IN 2012	GRANT (GBP)
Fundación para el Desarrollo de Guatemala	Guatemala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social investment in Guatemala for the education sector: Analysis of benefits and beneficiaries for the period 2006-2012 ▪ Social investment in Guatemala for the health sector: Analysis of benefits and beneficiaries for the period 2006-2012 ▪ Conditional Cash Transfers program in Guatemala: Policy simulation and cost-effectiveness analysis ▪ Social investment in Guatemala for the water sector: Analysis of benefits and beneficiaries for the period 2006-2012 ▪ Policy simulation analysis for the water sector in Guatemala: Economic cost recovery model 	30,999
Graduate School of Public Administration and Public Policy, Tecnológico de Monterrey University	Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Program budgeting and benefit incidence analysis in education ▪ Restructuring upper secondary education system in Mexico: Improving education quality ▪ Optimal tobacco tax 	31,000
Institute of Economic Affairs	Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health sector public spending in Kenya: Program budgeting and benefit incidence analysis ▪ Vector control in malaria: Policy simulations on combined use of ITN and IRS 	23,138
Integrated Social Development Centre	Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cost-effectiveness analysis of selected programs in Ghana's education sector ▪ Simulating alternatives for increasing basic education certificate examination pass rate in junior high schools in Ghana ▪ Cost-effectiveness analysis of insecticide treated mosquito nets and indoor residual spraying: Malaria interventions in Ghana ▪ Simulating alternatives for reducing maternal mortality by 20% by 2015 ▪ Cost-effectiveness analysis of selected water projects in Ghana ▪ Simulating alternatives for increased water supply to urban households in Ghana 	29,800
Policy Research and Development Nepal	Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Program budgeting analysis: Case of health, education and drinking water sectors of Nepal ▪ Simulating scholarship for improving girls' enrolment in Nepal ▪ Simulating policy alternatives for better maternal health outcome: The case of Nepal ▪ Is an awareness campaign enough? Examining the role of subsidy for sanitation in Nepal 	31,000
Research Center of the University of the Pacific	Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intercultural bilingual program for better education performance: The case of indigenous children of the Amazon ▪ Towards universal health insurance: A proposal for closing the gaps, the Peruvian case ▪ Program budgeting and benefit incidence analysis: Water and sanitation ▪ Improving 'Agua Para Todos': A policy simulation report 	30,600
Unnayan Shamannay	Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy simulation: Achieving higher educational attainments at the primary level in Bangladesh ▪ Policy simulation: Achieving better maternal health in Bangladesh ▪ Policy simulation: Ensuring access to safe water in south-west Bangladesh 	31,379

NOTE: Select partners received supplementary grants to undertake additional activities complementing their research. A total of GBP 120,176 were awarded as supplementary grants.



SHOWCASE: PROJECT RESEARCHER

EBERECHUKWU FORTUNATE UNEZE

“We have been empowered with the right research and communications tools”

Armed with expertise in public economics and policy analysis, development modeling, poverty alleviation, and impact evaluation, Eberechukwu F. Uneze is currently serving as the Executive Director at the Centre for the Study of the Economies of Africa (CSEA), Nigeria. Prior to this, he was appointed as its Research Director for two years. His involvement with GDN commenced with his organization’s collaboration on GDN’s ‘Strengthening Institutions to Improve Public Expenditure Accountability’ Global Research Project as a research partner.

Eberechukwu points out that given the weak public financial management system in his country, GDN’s research project in the three social sectors of education, health and water is particularly relevant. With its focus on improving service delivery, he believes the project has, to a great extent, enhanced the public expenditure management space. So much so, “the Federal Government’s annual budget focus has moved from

the traditional line budget* system to a performance-based budgeting method. The project has also helped inform civil society organizations of the need to demand for more responsiveness, transparency and accountability in the management of public funds,”Eberechukwu points out.

Another vital impact of the project has, according to him, been the opening up of the space to enable the building of relationships with policymakers. “Sometimes, CSEA is consulted on specific policy issues, and we hope the consultation will improve with time,” he adds.



Eberechukwu F. Uneze
Executive Director,
Centre for the Study
of the Economies of
Africa (CSEA), Nigeria

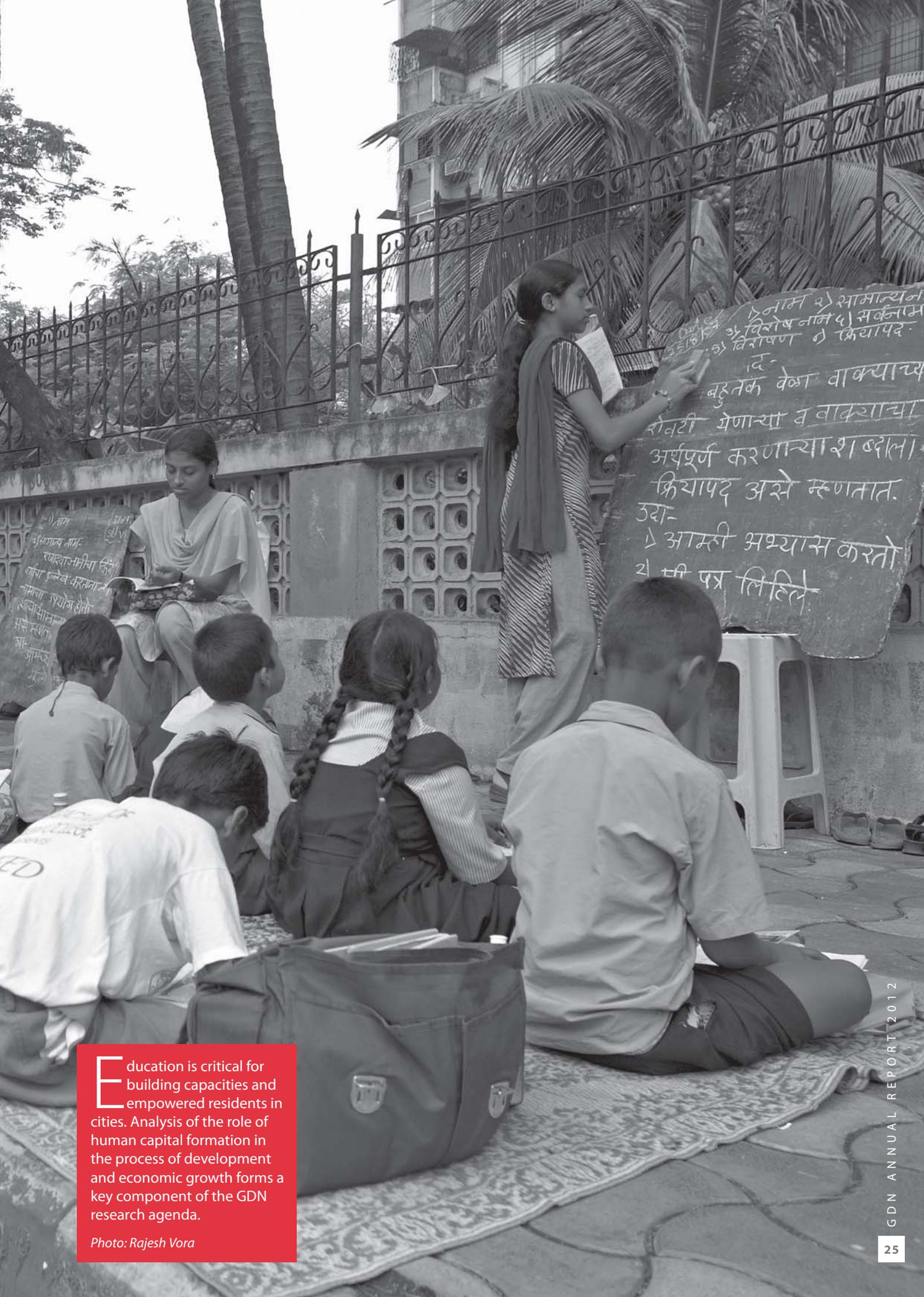
On a personal level, the project has brought him closer to his research interest. “With a background of almost non-existent skills in public expenditure

accountability, the project has helped in enriching my understanding of government spending in the education, health and water sectors and how services can be better delivered to the communities – thereby, fulfilling my objective of becoming a public policy expert. In fact, I now provide advice to a few states on public expenditure management,”explains Eberechukwu.

What Eberechukwu also values about the project is the cross-learning and knowledge sharing scope among researchers, institutions and policymakers across the geographies involved. He emphasizes that CSEA has equally benefitted from the project in building both organizational and researchers’ capacities and competencies, through the mastering of various budgetary analysis tools.

“The team is planning to now apply the analytical tools to other sectors of the economy, such as, infrastructure, environment and agriculture, thereby, broadening its reach, use and popularity. In addition, the team has developed communication skills relevant for effective research dissemination and engagement with different audiences”, informs the Executive Director.

**Line Item is the simplest form of budgeting in which individual financial statement items are grouped by cost centers or departments. It shows the comparison between the financial data for the past accounting or budgeting periods and estimated figures for the current or a future period.*



१) नाम २) सामान्यनाम
३) विशेष नाम ४) सर्वनाम
५) विशेषण ६) क्रियापद
द्व-
बहुतेक वेळा वाक्याच्या
सोवटी घेणाऱ्या व वाक्याच्या
अर्थपूर्ण करणाऱ्या शब्दांना
क्रियापद असे म्हणतात.
उदा-
१) आम्ही अभ्यास करतो
२) मी पत्र लिहिते

१) नाम
२) सामान्यनाम
३) विशेषण
४) सर्वनाम
५) विशेषण
६) क्रियापद

Education is critical for building capacities and empowered residents in cities. Analysis of the role of human capital formation in the process of development and economic growth forms a key component of the GDN research agenda.

Photo: Rajesh Vora



GLOBAL RESEARCH PROJECT (GRP):

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



ABOUT THE PROJECT

The project 'Supporting Policy Research to Inform Agricultural Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia' works on the premise that knowledge generation is not an end in itself. Mobilizing and sharing knowledge through effective communication initiatives is a must for enhancing research uptake. Keeping this as the governing principle, the project is designed with outreach as an important component. With an array of comprehensive project outputs, and through its effective dissemination, the project attempts to bridge the research-policy gap in connection with agricultural policies in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

The project relies on locally and globally available repositories of knowledge and stresses on cross-country research findings to arrive at important policy lessons. It also seeks to bring forth Southern researchers' voices in an effort to see development through a Southern point of view and to add developing country perspectives to agricultural policy debates.

PROJECT FACT FILE

Time frame: **2010-2013**

Number of research teams: **10** comprising 10 Team Leaders, 6 Senior Advisors, 5 Research Assistants, 20 Supporting Researchers

Spatial spread: **14 developing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia**

Research areas: **Agricultural Policy**

Number of reports produced in 2012: **10**

Supported by: **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation**

www.gdn.int/agripolicy

THREE WAYS TO TELL THE AGRICULTURAL STORY

The project has identified three key methods of taking research findings to the policymakers – 1) Policy Research Papers, 2) Policy Briefing Papers, and 3) Documentaries. Each method addresses five pressing agricultural development challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia: Irrigation and Water Use Efficiency; Agricultural Pricing and Public Procurement; Managing Agricultural Commercialization for Inclusive Growth; Long-term Challenges to Food Security and Rural Livelihoods; and Improving Effectiveness, Efficiency and Sustainability of Fertilizer Use.



Above: Official launch of the GDN Policy Briefing Papers by George Mavrotas, Project Director and Chief Economist, GDN, at the project regional workshop in Nairobi.

Opposite page: H.E. Mr. Prasad Kariyawasam, High Commissioner of Sri Lanka to India and Member, GDN Assembly, at the opening session of the workshop held in Colombo.

The 10 country research teams of the project went through a rigorous process of synthesizing existing knowledge on agricultural issues in two target geographies – Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, to produce 10 policy research papers. To facilitate this, the project put in place a web-based research collaboration platform. It enabled cross-sharing of knowledge as well as data between the Country Research Teams, the Senior Advisors and the Research Assistants. In an effort to enhance dissemination of the research findings among actors such as academia, government agencies, research institutes, civil society organizations, policymakers and the media, the project launched 10 Policy Briefing Papers, which summarize the research findings of the 10 corresponding Policy Research Papers. To further streamline the process of taking research findings to the policymakers, the project also produced 10 documentaries, which showcase the ground realities of the agrarian life. These documentaries are a collection of testimonies which help translate research into engaging and involving stories, thereby disseminating the research findings among a larger audience.

LEVERAGING NEW CHANNELS OF INFORMATION DELIVERY

In an effort to make the project findings visible and easily available to the policymakers, the project’s outreach strategy and its implementation plan embraces new media technology, which includes social media channels (Twitter, Facebook, YouTube and Vimeo), mobile and tablet applications (for iPad, iPhone, Android and Kindle Fire), Quick Response Code and a dedicated project website (www.agripolicyoutreach.org). Digital vehicles have enabled the project to effectively disseminate the research outputs by sharply targeting the audience based on geography, age, expertise, functional role, interests and other relevant parameters. The project’s presence on social media channels has proved to be an effective strategy in steering conversations around agricultural issues. In addition, the project’s awareness has been enhanced through the “Follow-Like-Share” mechanisms of social networking platforms, thereby generating the required traction for the project.



BRINGING TOGETHER RESEARCHERS, POLICYMAKERS AND MEDIA

To bring forth and amplify Southern researchers’ voices in the local policy arena, the project conducted two regional workshops, one in Colombo and the other in Nairobi. In both regions, the workshop participants comprised a good mix of policymakers, government representatives, researchers, academics, international organizations, private sector and civil society. As a part of the outreach process, the project also gave emphasis on representation from regional media in both workshops. Subsequently, the workshops received comprehensive media coverage in print, television and digital media. The workshops served as a platform for researchers to present their findings to an influential audience. They also proved to be effective fora for the launch of the 10 Policy Briefing Papers through formal press conferences. Furthermore, the project, in partnership with Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), organized an Experts’ Roundtable in Rome in December 2012.

“The dearth in the engagement of researchers and policymakers is worrying... it is important that researchers are brought on board to discuss the development framework.”

~ **Lillian Mbogo-Omollo**,
Chief Executive Officer
of The New Partnership for
Africa’s Development (NEPAD)
Secretariat in Kenya

LEARNING FROM THE PROJECT

- It is essential for research papers and their key findings to be simplified for enhancing research uptake among actors involved in the policymaking process. Therefore, while the policy research papers were a vital project output, the policy briefing papers and documentaries proved to be effective outreach tools for reaching out to a diverse range of target audiences.
- The regional workshops helped the project in bringing together global and regional policy actors, as well as agriculture researchers, creating a platform where vital development issues were debated and discovered with a view to inform policymaking processes in the target regions.



GLOBAL RESEARCH PROJECT (GRP):

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

GRANTEES (for the financial year 2012)

TEAM LEADER	AFFILIATION	COUNTRY	TITLE OF STUDY BEING UNDERTAKEN AS PER THE FIVE KEY PROJECT RESEARCH TOPICS	GRANT (USD)
Project Geography (South Asia)				
Ali Hasanain	Lahore University of Management Sciences	Pakistan	Irrigation and water use efficiency	20,000
K.S. Kavikumar	Madras School of Economics, Chennai	India	Addressing long-term challenges to food security and rural livelihoods	20,000
Mustafa K. Mujeri	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, Dhaka	Bangladesh	Improving the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of fertilizer use	20,000
Parakrama Samaratunga	Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka, Colombo	Sri Lanka	Agricultural pricing and public procurement	20,000
Vijay Paul Sharma	Centre for Management in Agriculture, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad	India	Managing agricultural commercialization for inclusive growth	20,000
Project Geography (Sub-Saharan Africa)				
Johann Kirsten	Department of Agricultural Economics, Extension and Rural Development, University of Pretoria	South Africa	Managing agricultural commercialization for inclusive growth	20,000
Ogotu A.C. Akello	Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Nairobi	Kenya	Addressing long-term challenges to food security and rural livelihoods	20,000
Reuben M.J. Kadigi	Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro	Tanzania	Irrigation and water use efficiency	20,000
Saa Dittoh	University of Development Studies, Tamale	Ghana	Improving the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of fertilizer use	20,000
T. Ademola Oyejide	Foundation for Economics Education, Ibadan	Nigeria	Agricultural pricing and public procurement	20,000
RESEARCH ASSISTANT				
Project Geographies (South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa)				
Genet Zinabou	University of Oxford	United Kingdom	Irrigation and water use efficiency	35,000
Girish Nath Bahal	University of Cambridge	United Kingdom	Addressing long-term challenges to food security and rural livelihoods	35,000
Khondoker Tanveer Haider	University of Oxford	United Kingdom	Improving the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of fertilizer use	35,000
Sourovi De	University of Oxford	United Kingdom	Managing agricultural commercialization for inclusive growth	35,000
Uttara Balakrishnan	Yale University	United States of America	Agricultural pricing and public procurement	35,000

NOTE: The total payment made to the 10 Team Leaders for their services under this project is US\$ 40,000. Their services commenced on 1 June 2011 and end on 30 December 2012.



SHOWCASE: PROJECT RESEARCHER

SOUROVI DE

Three times state-level elocution champion, A-level (international) debate adjudicator, chief editor of the first multimedia literary magazine in a premium institute in Delhi University, and recipient of The Dhirubhai Ambani Academic Excellence Award,* Sourovi De has always been an achiever.

Currently working as an Assistant Consultant at Oxford Policy Management, UK, for Sourovi, getting the opportunity to collaborate for a year with seven academicians spread across South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and North America was the biggest advantage of participating in a GDN Global Research Project (GRP).

Sourovi is a Research Assistant in the ‘Supporting Policy Research to Inform Agricultural Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia’ GRP. She has researched with the team on the ‘Managing Agricultural Commercialization for Inclusive Growth in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa’ study. Although not actively involved in policymaking decisions in her home country of India, “The impact of the GDN project has had strong, second-degree effects on our future research work,” insists Sourovi.

For her, the most meaningful aspect of the research was the fact that it brought together the rare confluence of researchers from across geographies with whom she could interact, share best practices and learn from. Furthermore, the GRP particularly gave Southern academicians a research platform that is rarely afforded to them. What’s more, GDN’s emphasis on research communications by persuading researchers and academicians to create distinct versions of their work for different audiences to aid greater outreach “gave us the much-needed ‘nudge’ that researchers require,” points out Sourovi.

Sourovi’s project focuses on what policy conditions could help smallholder farmers benefit from agricultural commercialization in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa; a particularly relevant topic for India. Through many long discussions with senior researchers and experts on this project, as well as her own literature review of the topic, Sourovi reflects that she learnt to separate the substantive debates and arguments from the sweeping stylized facts about agriculture in developing countries, often fed to us in copious doses by polemics from the parliament and popular media.

“This skill to discern will definitely stand me in good stead because a disturbing number of issues in development economics – be it health, education, development aid, or political institutions – are rife with such unreserved, unqualified and low-hanging fruits without much heed paid to the actual, debilitating factors, which constrain economic agents from implementing these magic bullets,” she explains.

Additionally, “Other than pulling me out of a sanitized environment of stylized facts, the project fulfilled my ambition of getting my work published. Both our papers (on South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa) will be part of GDN’s Policy Paper series,” beams Sourovi.

*The Award is given to three students in India each year on the basis of their scores in the All Indian Senior School Examination (XII standard).

“GDN’s emphasis on research communications is a much-needed impetus for researchers”



Sourovi De
Research Assistant,
GDN Agricultural
Policy Global
Research Project



GLOBAL RESEARCH PROJECT (GRP):

Urbanization and Development:
Delving Deeper into the Nexus



ABOUT THE PROJECT

The GDN Global Research Project 'Urbanization and Development: Delving Deeper into the Nexus' explores the impact of urbanization on the development process in the developing world. The case studies which are part of this project assess different facets of the challenges that developing countries face with expanding urban areas in an interdisciplinary research framework.

The objective is to facilitate optimal urban planning and policy decision-making in the overall urbanization process. The project encourages cross-continent collaborations among researchers in the Global South in order to enhance the flow of research knowledge across developing countries in this crucial area.

PROJECT FACT FILE

CURRENTLY UNDERWAY

Time frame: **2012-2013**

Number of research teams: **5**

Spatial spread:
7 countries in Latin America and Asia

Supported by:
Inter-American Development Bank in an initiative towards *Strengthening Research and Policy Links between Latin America and Asia*

FORTHCOMING

Time frame: **2012-2013**

Number of research teams: **1** (Francophone Africa case study)

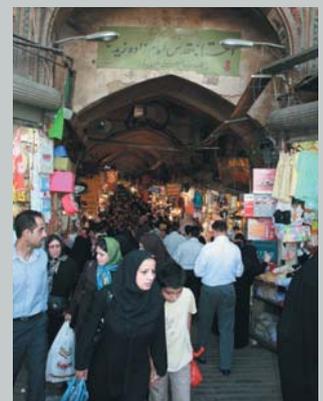
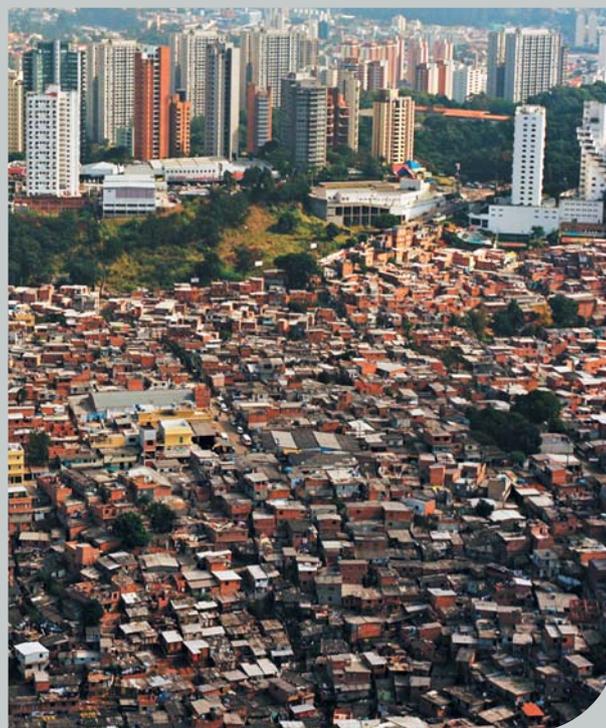
Supported by:
The French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs

THE RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Currently, five case studies are investigating a wide range of issues pertaining to urbanization in Latin America and Asia. One research team is gathering empirical evidence to analyze high concentrations of poverty in certain neighborhoods of three cities in Latin America – Bogota, Mexico City and São Paulo. Another study aims to estimate the welfare and traffic effects of a congestion charge to be levied on automobiles in the largest city of South America – São Paulo.

A comparative analysis of slums in Kathmandu (Nepal) and Quito (Ecuador) is studying the negative impacts of slums, such as destruction of the environment, devaluation of property and increase in the propensity of disease outbreaks and crimes, from the perspectives of both the slum dwellers as well as their neighbors.

Stringent regulations of urban development may improve the quality of living in cities, but would simultaneously reduce benefits associated with agglomeration. The fourth



Left: Inequalities in close proximities in cities of developing countries help inform policy interventions.

Above: Cities hold space for close interaction and trade through informal "bazaars" in developing countries.

Opposite page: Hyper dense development characterizes new age cities.



study, a statistical analysis of nearly 200 cities, would garner a better understanding of this issue in the context of rapidly urbanizing Asia and Latin America. Finally, a cross-continent study comparing São Paulo, Jakarta, Hanoi and Belo Horizonte, would analyze similarities and differences in spatial development that arise as a consequence of urbanization, global economic dynamics and cultural transformations. The project would assess the planning policies in the context of formation of informal territories and suggest strategies to integrate them into the formal city.

THE ROAD AHEAD

A workshop will be organized in Rio de Janeiro, in January 2013. The research teams will have the opportunity to present their work, receive critical feedback from mentors, participate in discussions and network with other researchers. The final case study reports for this project and a synthesis report will be available by May 2013.

Another case study on urbanization in Francophone Africa will be added to the group of case studies in this project, in early 2013.

KEY LEARNINGS

There is a strong interest in cross-continent research collaborations among the researchers in developing countries, as evidenced by the large number of such applications received for this project in connection with the call for proposals in early 2012. There is a huge untapped potential for learning from the success and failure stories of urban planning (and beyond) in the developing world.



GRANTEES (for the financial year 2012)

NAME	AFFILIATION	NATIONALITY	TITLE OF STUDY TO BE PRODUCED	GRANT (USD)
Claudio Lucinda Bruno Ledo	University of São Paulo Faculdade de Economia, Administração e Contabilidade de Ribeirão Preto - USP	Brazil	Measuring the welfare and traffic effects of a congestion charge in São Paulo city	12,000
Leandro Meyer				
Eliana Rosa de Queiroz Barbosa Patrícia Capanema Álvares Fernandes	Universidade Nove de Julho Berlage Institute Rotterdam	Brazil	Urbanization processes and urban morphology in the periphery of capitalism: São Paulo, Jakarta, Hanoi and Belo Horizonte	30,000
Tu Thanh Nguyen				
Juliana Aguilar Tito Yepes	Fedesarrollo	Colombia	What pulls stronger the urban poor: Individual characteristics or location?	30,000
Lucas Ronconi	Centro de Investigación y Acción Social, CIPPEC and Universidad Di Tella University of Hong Kong, Department of Urban Planning and Design	Argentina	Regulations and the quality of urbanization in Asia and Latin America: Housing, productivity, and human capital	30,000
Paavo Monkkonen		Hong Kong		
Shiva Raj Adhikari	Institute for Nepal Environment and Health System Development, Nepal National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal	Nepal	Urban externalities in the small developing countries of Asia and Latin America: A comparative case study analysis of squatter settlements in Nepal (Kathmandu) and Ecuador (Quito)	30,000
Damodar Regmi				
Jorge Garcia				



SHOWCASE: PROJECT MENTOR

ROBERT BUCKLEY

“Development choices have to be home grown”

A Julian Studley Fellow in the Graduate Program in International Affairs at the New School for Social Research, USA, Robert Buckley is a mentor on the GDN ‘Urbanization and Development: Delving Deeper into the Nexus’ Global Research Project. As part of the project, he is guiding two researchers from Colombia on the *What Pulls Stronger the Urban Poor: Individual Characteristics or Location?* study.

Professor Buckley’s work at both the Rockefeller Foundation and previously, at the World Bank has focused largely on issues relating to urbanization in developing countries. He has worked in more than 50 developing countries and believes that development choices have to be “home grown.”

Professor Buckley considers developing and transition country scholars to be key participants in developing not only a strategic perspective about how countries should plan about development and engage donors and multi-laterals in dialogues. He believes they are also central inputs into the creation of democratic decision-making and empowering indigenous choices. But such problem solving through strategic planning necessitates technical skills, which can only be supported by scholarship and engagement with other scholars, he asserts.

In most emerging markets where Professor Buckley has worked, “Scholarships, particularly in economics, are in short supply. Helping to develop and empower this technical skill is a necessary condition of home grown strategies to be effective. GDN’s role here is unique and essential. By supporting scholarship, GDN makes significant contributions to this long-term human capital development project” and strengthens research capacity of Southern researchers tangibly.

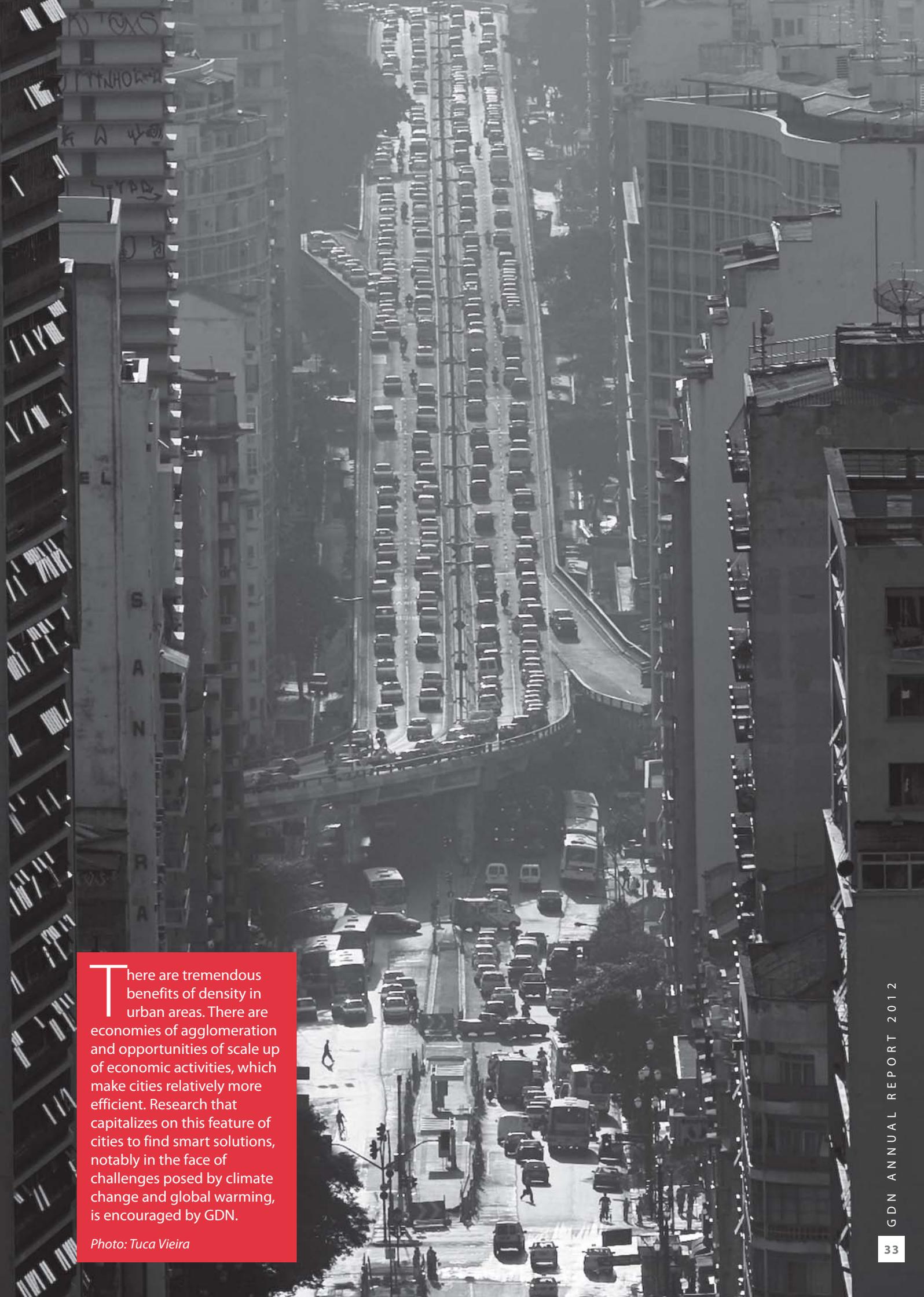
Professor Buckley also points out that the global interconnectedness that GDN strives to advance is crucial for researchers because ideas and criticism are vital aspects of developing a rigorous, empirically-based understanding of how the world works. In this context, he referred to the ‘Urbanization and Poverty’ plenary session at GDN’s 13th Annual Global Development Conference, held in June this year, in Budapest, Hungary, where he gave a presentation.

He reflects that it was the first time he had seen so much interaction of this sort. “As a former World Bank economist I have often witnessed international meetings and those with considerable participation from emerging countries, but not to the extent that occurred at this event. The size and distribution of participants lent the discussions an interesting, and I think, productive tone.”

Professor Buckley has taught at several universities, including Syracuse, Johns Hopkins, and the University of Pennsylvania. He has written widely on urbanization, housing, and development issues both in the popular press as well as in academic journals. His most recent publication co-edited with Michael Spence and Patricia Annez is *Urbanization and Economic Growth*.



Robert Buckley
Mentor, GDN
‘Urbanization
and Development’
Global Research
Project



There are tremendous benefits of density in urban areas. There are economies of agglomeration and opportunities of scale up of economic activities, which make cities relatively more efficient. Research that capitalizes on this feature of cities to find smart solutions, notably in the face of challenges posed by climate change and global warming, is encouraged by GDN.

Photo: Tuca Vieira



GLOBAL RESEARCH PROJECT (GRP):

Varieties of Governance:
Effective Public Service Delivery



ABOUT THE PROJECT

Making services work for the poor people, particularly in developing and transition countries, has been a significant challenge. Public service delivery in these countries is often mired with problems of pricing, regulation, enforceability and accountability, which become compounded by the scarcity of resources and generally weak institutions. Results and outcomes of reforms have been mixed at best, with a few repeated success stories and too many instances of

failures. It is, hence, important to understand, within a well-defined conceptual framework, the role and impact of the different forms of governance at country and sector levels on public service delivery in developing countries.

GDN's Global Research Project 'Varieties of Governance: Effective Public Service Delivery' sets out to do exactly that, in the three crucial sectors of basic education, water and roads. Implemented in coordination with regional partners, it facilitates tailor-made technical support to the research teams within country, regional and sectoral contexts. Mentors with regional and sector-specific expertise provide feedback on research outputs at all stages of the research, while methodological and peer-review workshops facilitate peer-learning and cross-fertilization of ideas.

HIGHLIGHTS OF RESEARCH RESULTS

The project unpacks accountability relationships and incentives within several service delivery models implemented in each of the selected countries, expanding on the so-called long and short routes of accountability put forth by the *2004 World Development Report*. The following key issues emerge from the studies in explaining differences in access, quality and equity of public services:

PROJECT FACT FILE

Time frame: **2009-2013**

Number of research teams: **16**

Coverage: **29 developing and transition countries**

Research areas: **Education, Water and Roads**

Number of reports produced in 2012: **16**

In partnership and/or supported by:

- Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)
- Department for International Development (DFID), UK
- French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
- Open Society Institute (OSI)
- Partnership for African Social and Governance Research (PASGR)
- The World Bank

www.gdn.int/gov



Left: Lorena Alcazar, GDN researcher, sharing her research results on water and sanitation in Peru. **Above:** The study in India highlights how service delivery of water improves in rural areas where women are decision-makers.

Opposite page: Global and regional workshops provide need-based trainings.

Decentralization: The need for decentralized governance has been a common rhetoric in the improvement of service delivery debate, since it supposedly brings decision-making and oversight closer to beneficiaries. Studies in this project have found mixed evidence on the effectiveness of decentralization reforms in providing effective service delivery. In Indonesia, a study looking into the impact of decentralization and local democratization on road quality concluded that while in this setting incentives to produce lower quality roads are evident, the combination of democratization, free media, an *ad-hoc* anti-corruption agency and well-educated bureaucrats hold corruption in check and ensure a fair quality of roads. An optimum mix of ingredients is thus, the key to better performance, not just the ingredients *per se*.

Citizen Participation: Interesting and counter-intuitive results have been put forward by the team from Peru on the role of participatory budgeting in ensuring quality and coverage of water services. The study found that weaknesses in process and institutional actors (municipalities and water service providers) result in participatory budgeting having minimal impact on water coverage and service continuity. In such a setting this could also lead to inequitable outcomes as the poor face greater costs of participation. Significantly, the study finds that larger political participation by women, captured through percentage share of voting, has a positive impact on the quality of coverage and continuity of water services.

Institutional Arrangements: In Uganda, the project investigating the governance aspects of service delivery in water and roads, finds that contracting out the provision of social services to non-government actors does not necessarily lead to better outcomes. This holds true, especially in cases where citizens have limited ability to use the political processes to articulate their demand, given that the boundaries of power are often blurred and mechanisms for handling grievances are not in place.



LEARNING FROM THE PROJECT

- It is important to let the research teams decide on the specific research questions and methods to be used in their studies, within a common framework, even though that makes management of the project and indeed capacity building even more difficult.
- Cross-country and multi-disciplinary teams work well if they come together naturally. Mixed methods research also produces interesting and nuanced studies, where the quantitative and qualitative sections build on each other and are planned in tandem, instead of simply as add-ons.
- Workshops are crucial for capacity building and cross-learning as they provide the regional and global perspectives and maintain the momentum of the project.
- Policymakers are not involved sufficiently. There is a need to find systematic ways of keeping them engaged, although that is difficult in a 2-3 year long project. Policy uptake is also a challenge and the degree of influence can only be judged over time.
- Generalizations, namely, that decentralization, citizen participation or private provision work or don't work well are difficult and perhaps counter-productive to attempt. Context and local knowledge of the precise institutional interplay and the *de facto* management of a sector are key, as is the supplementing of econometric results with case studies and interviews with the stakeholders involved. These shed light as to where the chain of accountability breaks or what works in some cases.

NEXT STEPS

The focus at this stage of the project will shift to strategically disseminating the findings at country, regional, and global levels. Apart from the presentations at academic conferences such as LACEA, in-country outreach events with policymakers and relevant stakeholders have been planned. Additionally, the major findings of the project from country and sector experiences will be synthesized into an edited book.



GLOBAL RESEARCH PROJECT (GRP):

Varieties of Governance:
Effective Public Service Delivery

GRANTEES (for the financial year 2012)

RESEARCH ORGANIZATION, COUNTRY	COUNTRIES STUDIED	SECTORS STUDIED	TITLE OF STUDIES PRODUCED IN 2012	GRANT (USD)
Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE), Uganda	Uganda	Water and Roads	Governance of social services in Uganda and its implications for quality of services	70,000
Ateneo School of Government (ASG), Ateneo De Manila University, Philippines	Philippines	Education	Civil society participation and education spending of Philippine cities	69,992
Centre d'Analyses des Politiques Économiques et Sociales (CAPES), Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	Water	Gouvernance du service public de l'eau et performance en matière d'approvisionnement en eau potable au Burkina Faso	50,000
Centre for Applied Economic Research (CREA), Senegal	Senegal	Water	Effect of governance on public service delivery in the water sector in Senegal	50,000
Centre for Economic and Social Policy Analysis, Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Education, Water, Roads	Governance, accountability and effective basic services delivery in Sierra Leone	70,000
Economic Development Research Centre (CEDE), Universidad de los Andes, Colombia	Colombia	Education and Water	The interplay between political competition, local fiscal capacity and the provision of education and water with quality: A municipal approach, 1994-2009	62,870
Farrukh Irnazarov and team, Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan	Roads	Effective governance perspectives in Central Asia: The case of transport sector in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan	69,108
Group for the Analysis of Development (GRADE), Peru	Peru	Water and Roads	Does participatory budgeting have an effect on the quality of public services? The case of Peru's water and sanitation sectors	66,400
Institute of Economic and Social Research (LPEM), University of Indonesia, Indonesia	Indonesia	Roads	Decentralization, local democracy and the effectiveness of public service delivery: The case of roads in Indonesia	68,068
Institute of Regional and Local Development Studies (IRLDS), Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Water and Roads	Governance and public service delivery: The case of water supply and roads services delivery in Addis Ababa and Hawassa Cities, Ethiopia	70,000
Metropolitan Research Institute (MRI), Hungary	Hungary, Armenia and Romania	Water	Effects of governance modes on affordability, sustainability and efficiency of water services in three transition countries	-
National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER), India	India	Education and Water	Rural governance and effective public service delivery in India	74,999
Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER), Nigeria	Nigeria	Education, Water and Roads	Accountability and performance of government agencies in the delivery of water, education and road services in Nigeria	70,000
Romanian Academic Society (RAS), Romania	Albania, Bulgaria, Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Slovenia	Education	Basic education quality assurance systems in south eastern Europe: What works in our region?	-
School of Government, Development and International Affairs, University of South Pacific, Fiji	Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa and Solomon Islands	Education	Educating the people: Governance of basic education in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa and Solomon Islands, 2000-2010	70,000
Universidad de la República, Uruguay	Uruguay and Chile	Education	Public service delivery in basic education: Institutional arrangements, governance and school results in Chile and Uruguay	64,745



SHOWCASE: PROJECT RESEARCHER

FARRUKH IRNAZAROV

Country Director/Researcher at the Central Asian Development Institute (CADI), Tashkent, Uzbekistan, Farrukh Irnazarov is in charge of several research projects. These range from economic development and labor migration to regional trade and transport issues in Central Asia. In 2011-2012, Farrukh Irnazarov led the research team for the *Effective Governance Perspectives in Central Asia: The Case of Transport Sector in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan* study, as part of the 'Varieties of Governance: Effective Public Service Delivery' GDN Global Research Project.

Given the enormous potential of the transport sector in Central Asia, he says the project helped him and other researchers from the region in his team to specifically understand how the transport sector has developed in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. The extent of influence of the varieties of governance mechanisms on the efficient provision of road construction services in the zone and identifying areas for future research formed some of the key research areas.

Alongside gaining new knowledge in planning and elaborating an implementation strategy for country-specific policy-related recommendations to achieve set goals, the research project affords the scope of employing a theoretical approach combined with a policy-oriented perspective. "Through various qualitative and quantitative research methods across various disciplines, we learnt many things, in particular, how to process and analyze a huge amount of new data over a short period of time," observes Farrukh.

During the project, he asserts, they were also able to acquire profound knowledge of the current trends in global development studies, as well as better understand the prospects of the real impact of policy-oriented research on developing countries. Furthermore, he explains that the project helped the team to get to know leading scholars from all over the world who specialize in different academic disciplines.

Farrukh and his team are actively involved in policymaking decisions through the numerous roundtables, workshops and seminars they organize throughout Central Asia, where they share reports and policy briefs to communicate their research to policymakers. He recalls the time when public officials from the Uzbekistan road construction industry were eagerly awaiting their research results which they wanted to incorporate into their project, and adds, "We were also approached by authorities in Kyrgyzstan who were interested in this kind of research."

Currently completing his PhD in Institutional Economics at the University of Groningen, The Netherlands, Farrukh has held various academic positions throughout his career at top institutes across Europe. In 2012, he was Visiting Scholar at the Johns Hopkins University, USA. From 2000 to 2003, Farrukh worked at the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations of Uzbekistan in different capacities.

"The GDN research project has helped us become part of the global network by providing networking opportunities that have both strengthened and fostered the efforts of scholars from different countries to exchange ideas on research projects, as well as created synergy effects," remarks Farrukh.

"The high point of the project was that it fostered an 'interdisciplinary' approach"



Farrukh Irnazarov
Researcher,
Varieties of
Governance Global
Research Project



GDNET: RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS FROM AND FOR THE GLOBAL SOUTH



GDNet-AERC Policy Brief Workshop held in Nairobi, on 2-3 July 2012.

Researchers from the South have an important contribution to make to development decision-making processes that affect their country and elsewhere in the world, and the best Southern research should be seen on par with the best research from the North. But too often, it is the Northern voices that dominate; whether through greater research communications capacity, more prominence in international academic journals or better access to channels of influence.

GDNet, the knowledge service from GDN, aims to ensure that diverse research and policy audiences make better use of development research from the Global South. This year saw the launch of the Connect South campaign (www.ConnectSouth.org):

an initiative to encourage development research stakeholders to create a more enabling environment for Southern researchers. The aims of this campaign are reflected in GDNet's four key areas of activity:

GDNET IN 2012: IN NUMBERS

23 Thematic portals

7 Regional windows

19,500 Research paper abstracts and full texts

12,500 Researchers' profiles

5,100 Organizations' profiles

43,300 website visitors in November 2012

33,000 email subscribers

53 new researchers trained in research communications across 3 workshops

60 participants in 4 Research-to-Policy online courses

www.gdn.int/gdnet

HELPING SOUTHERN RESEARCHERS HAVE BETTER ACCESS TO CURRENT IDEAS AND KNOWLEDGE

"GDNet is one of my main, sometimes the only, source information for certain topics." ~ Researcher, Ethiopia (GDNet Members' Survey 2011)

After more than a decade of brokering knowledge, GDNet's reputation as a respected Southern knowledge portal is firmly established with new research papers and researcher profiles being added every month to the 23 thematic portals and seven regional windows at www.gdnet.org. However in recent years, the program has been making efforts to become an advocate for Southern researchers and seeking to understand more about their needs, the barriers to accessing knowledge and the uptake of Southern research.

Two studies were commissioned in 2012 drawing on GDNet's data from its annual members' surveys and a review of secondary sources to increase understanding in this area and inform GDNet's service delivery and strategy. The first is a gender audit of the online services, exploring the gender digital divide and identifying what GDNet can do to respond to the needs of female researchers in accessing and sharing knowledge online. The second looks at the uptake of Southern research globally, and how the institution in which the researcher is based affects their access to current research.

IMPROVING SOUTHERN RESEARCHERS' ABILITY AND CONFIDENCE TO COMMUNICATE THEIR RESEARCH

In an attempt to help Southern researchers communicate their research to policy more effectively, GDNet capacity building activities revolve around a series of region-specific and thematic mentoring, capacity building and training workshops on research

Preliminary findings from the GDNet Gender Audit include:

- About 1 in 4 GDNet members is female
- The primary reason for using GDNet is email newsletters (for women), online database of papers (for men)
- Male GDNet members are nearly twice as likely to visit the GDNet website than female members
- Barriers to gender equity in use of online information services include: access to technology, privacy and security issues, information literacy, lack of time

Source: C. Brown, (forthcoming) *Implementing a Gender Audit of an Online Knowledge Service: The Experience of GDNet*

communications and writing for policy relevance. Two workshops on writing effective policy briefs and one workshop on presentation skills were held this year. GDNNet also carried out research communications training for the Awards and Medals Competition finalists and GDN's Public Expenditure Accountability Global Research Project.

As part of GDNNet's Monitoring and Evaluation framework, participants are assessed immediately after, and three months after workshops through a questionnaire and follow up email survey. This activity has shown that across all the GDNNet workshops held this year, the training has successfully increased participants' confidence and ability to communicate their research.

PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOUTHERN RESEARCHERS TO CONNECT WITH OTHER RESEARCHERS AND POLICY ACTORS

"GDNNet is great in connecting people together." ~ GDNNet Member, Uganda (GDNNet Members' Survey 2011)

This year GDNNet's work was rewarded with a positive review from DFID, its major donor, which found that in some cases, the GDNNet program has exceeded expectations. It was noted by the reviewers that one of GDNNet's strengths is its ability to reach young Southern researchers who are not served by other networks, and this contribution is reflected in the feedback received from GDNNet members during the annual survey.

Beyond profiling Southern researchers' papers through the Thematic and Regional Windows, the GDNNet team and guest contributors have been using social media to help Southern research reach a wider audience. Regular posts on the GDNNet blog (<http://gdnetblog.org/>) and Twitter (@Connect2GDNNet) account draw attention to new research from the South, Southern perspectives on current issues and the findings of regional workshops and conferences. The GDNNet social media strategy provides a platform to reflect Southern perspectives on key global topical issues and mobilize voices from researchers residing in the South.

REFLECTING ON THE ROLE OF KNOWLEDGE BROKERING IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH AND COMMUNICATING LESSONS LEARNT

"GDNNet is working very hard to look beyond the norm, for example, testing new ways of working with researchers... and being much more active with social media." ~ DFID review of GDNNet, 2012

Reflecting on the lessons learnt, and gaining a better understanding of research communications in the South, GDNNet has initiated the development of a book: *Communicating Complex Ideas and Critical Thinking* in partnership with Enrique Mendizabal. The project involves researchers and communication practitioners across the developing world who are studying the links between research and policy in their own disciplines and policy contexts, such as governance policies and electoral reform in Argentina by CIPPEC. The research process and additional findings are being shared through posts on the GDNNet blog to add value to the project.

GDNNet seeks out opportunities to share its learning on brokering knowledge for and from the South and this year, for instance, contributed a case study to the K* conference which was featured in its final concept paper. The program also developed a new section on www.gdnet.org sharing GDNNet's evaluations, commissioned research studies and workshop handouts so that others can benefit from GDNNet's learning and experience.



GDNNet Presentation Skills Training for the Awards and Medals Competition finalists, held in Budapest, on 14-15 June 2012.

"I am going home with a lot of knowledge, a lot of skills and competencies in terms of communicating my research findings to policymakers. I think I am well equipped [...] I am in a better position to sell my research ideas to the media."

~ Researcher, Interview at a GDNNet Africa training event in Tanzania



12th GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AWARDS AND MEDALS COMPETITION (AMC)



Nestor Gandelman (center) from Universidad ORT, Uruguay receiving the joint first prize in the Medals for Research on Development.

ABOUT THE COMPETITION

The annual Global Development Awards and Medals Competition (AMC) recognizes and rewards excellence in policy-oriented development research and deserving social projects from developing countries and transition economies from across the world. Launched with assistance from the Government of Japan, the AMC provides financial grants and technical capacity building of Southern researchers and NGOs through mentoring and technical supervision by subject matter experts.

In this year's round, the competition received a record number of 801 submissions, over 60 percent of which were from Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. The research competition had three topics related to the overarching theme of Urbanization and Development, namely:

1. The Interactive Economy and Urban Development
2. Urban Externalities (Contagious Disease, Congestion and Crime) and Urban Poverty
3. The Enabling Environment – Housing, Transportation and Infrastructure

AMC 2011-2012: IN NUMBERS

801 submissions

12 winners from
9 developing countries
(China, Ghana, India,
Indonesia, Mexico,
Nigeria, Peru, Uruguay
and Zimbabwe)

Supported by:

- Department of International Development (DFID), UK
- International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada
- Ministry of Finance, Government of Japan through the Japan Trust Funds at the World Bank
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands through the GNet Program

www.gdn.int/amc

OVERVIEW OF WINNERS' WORK

Rewarding Research Proposals

The Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development funds research proposals with a high potential for quality policy-relevant research. Fellowships in the form of grants combined with mentoring is provided to the winners to complete their research proposal for developing a sound research-to-policy practice. The objective of the first prize-winning research proposal (by S. Chandrasekhar and Ajay Sharma, India) is to improve the understanding of the commuting worker in India, focusing on both the needs of the migrants and the tailored, responsive urban policies. The joint second prize-winning proposal by Martin Oteng-Ababio and Mary Anti Chama, Ghana, explores the effects of e-waste processing on the food produced at the Agbogbloshie site in Ghana and mitigating the negative impacts thereof. The joint second prize winning proposal by Gabriela Estrada and José Alberto Lara-Pulido, Mexico, looks at the current urban sprawl phenomenon using the case of Mexico City with a focus on social housing projects outside city boundaries.

Recognizing Talent

The Medals for Research on Development were awarded in the three themes for demonstrating academic excellence in the form of completed research papers by developing country researchers. Rivayani Darmawan, a joint first prize Medal winner from Indonesia states "As a young researcher, winning the Medal gives me the opportunity to better communicate my work to the international research community, as well as policymakers. It provides me with the recognition for my contribution in development research that motivates me to continue doing so." The complete list of Medal winners is given on Page 43.

Expert mentors working with winners of Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development:

- Professor Amitabh Kundu, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India
- Professor Carlos Vainer, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- Professor Marcello Balbo, Università Iuav di Venezia, Italy



Cities are a complex mixture of formal and informal institutions. Strong institutions, effective rule of law and empowered citizens create a robust base for implementation of developmental policy instruments. GDN supports local researchers, who are well positioned to inquire the nuances of local institutions and ways in which they can be strengthened.

Photo: Seema Sangita

Scaling up Innovation

The Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project funds innovative development projects with improved service delivery to underprivileged groups in developing countries. The Cloth for Work project by GOONJ, India received the first prize for financial assistance in using under-utilized clothes as an asset for income generation for villagers working on their community issues. The second prize winner was Impulse

NGO Network, India who have established a Case Information Centre to track and record all human trafficking cases reported to the NGO and provide assistance by providing faster, reliable information for investigations and subsequent prosecutions of traffickers. Development Reality Institute from Zimbabwe won the third prize for their innovative capacity building program for the youth in Africa. It aimed at effectively adapting the effects of climate change in their local communities. Under this award, the first prize winner is eligible to apply for a higher grant of up to US\$ 200,000 to scale up their work under the Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) award.



Top: Verengai Mabika from Development Reality Institute, Zimbabwe receiving the 3rd prize for the Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project from Dr. Akio Hosono (right), Director Japan International Cooperation Agency–Research Institute (JICA-RI).

Above: The winners of the 12th Global Development Awards and Medals Competition, Budapest, 17 June 2012.

Research Communications Capacity Building

Finalists participated in a two-day special Research Communications Training Workshop organized by the GDN program to strengthen capacities for being both an influential researcher and a proficient communicator engaging different audiences with their results. Held prior to the GDN Annual Global Development Conference in Budapest, Hungary, the workshop was targeted at developing the skills, confidence and a powerful presentation for each finalist to present to an international audience and the Selection Committee. The finalists reported a 12 percent increase in their confidence and ability to communicate their research and work to different audiences using a variety of tools (social media, presentations, etc.). The

increase shows the average difference between the pre- and post-workshop score.

LEARNINGS

- In the past, researchers lacked expert feedback during the research phase. An integrated capacity building component that provides handholding to researchers has been introduced this year through dedicated mentors for each winning research proposal.
- Establishing effective management skills is important for program and financial prudence. Strengthening the financial systems of winning NGOs through financial assessment reviews is helping fortify existing capacities of NGOs.
- Adding to professional visibility is an important aspect of the awards. Linking up the winners to present their work in forums, policy seminars, academic conferences and other dissemination events has been recognized.

Scaling up the financially self-sufficient school by Fundación Paraguaya (JSDF Winner 2010)

- Five beneficiary schools to cover over 400 students
- Implementation countries: Bolivia, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay
- 25 participants (school directors, program coordinators, etc) from 11 NGOs from 7 developing countries attended the training workshop on Self-Sufficient School Model held in August 2012
- E-learning platform developed on three modules: reason for creation of a self-sufficient school for entrepreneurs, know-how on implementing the model and monitoring and evaluation of the social and financial return for each school. Each school has a mentor to guide them and provide long-distance technical assistance



12th GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AWARDS AND MEDALS COMPETITION (AMC)

GRANTEES (for the financial year 2012)

NAME	AFFILIATION	COUNTRY	TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANT (USD)
Category 1: Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP)				
Goonj		India	Cloth for work	30,000
Impulse NGO Network		India	Impulse case information centre database	10,000
Development Reality Institute		Zimbabwe	Strengthening youth capacity to climate change mitigation and adaptation	5,000
Category 2: Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development (ORD)				
Ajay Sharma	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, India	India	The commuting worker: An overlooked aspect of rural-urban interaction - Evidence from India	30,000
S. Chandrasekhar				
Gabriela Estrada Diaz	Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico	Mexico	Economic incentives for discouraging urban sprawl in Mexico City	7,500
José Alberto Lara-Pulido				
Martin Oteng-Ababio	University of Ghana, Ghana	Ghana	Exploring e-waste recycling, health and food security at Agbogbloshie Scrap Yard, Accra	7,500
Mary Anti Chama				
Category 3: Medals for Research on Development (MRD) - The Interactive Economy and Urban Development				
Musiliu Adewole	Covenant University, Nigeria	Nigeria	Schooling externalities in urban Nigeria: The social interactive sources	10,000
Zheng Xu	University of Connecticut, USA	China	Agglomeration shadow: A non-linear core	5,000
Medals for Research on Development (MRD) - Urban Externalities (Contagious Disease, Congestion and Crime) and Urban Poverty				
Zhiming Cheng	The University of Wollongong, Australia	China	Layoffs and urban poverty in the state-owned enterprise communities in Shaanxi Province, China	10,000
Juan Jesus Martin	Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE), Peru	Peru	Family well-being, women attitudes and the intergenerational transmission of violence in urban areas in Peru	5,000
Leon Jara Almonte				
Maria Laura Veramendi				
Martin Benavides	Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE), Peru			
Medals for Research on Development (MRD) - The Enabling Environment – Housing, Transportation and Infrastructure				
Rivayani Darmawan	Development Economics Research Group, University of Göttingen, Germany	Indonesia	Elite capture in urban society	7,500
Nestor Gandelman	Universidad ORT, Uruguay	Uruguay	Inter-generational effects of titling programs: Physical vs. human capital	7,500



SHOWCASE: COMPETITION WINNER

GABRIELA ESTRADA DIAZ

“The Award is a signal that our proposal is worth being considered by those taking decisions”

Gabriela E. Diaz, Professor at the Department of Architecture, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico, won the joint second prize at the 12th round of the Global Development Awards and Medals Competition (AMC). It was for the Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development (ORD).

The Japanese Award for ORD is given to outstanding research proposals that explore any of the three research themes selected every year for the AMC in an original and policy-relevant way. Also, proposals that hold the greatest promise for improving our understanding of development issues and put forth clear, articulate and well-researched policy implications to address relevant development problems, qualify for the Award.

Gabriela’s research proposal *Economic Incentives for Discouraging Urban Sprawl in Mexico City*, jointly submitted with her co-researchers José Alberto Lara-Pulido and Juan Carlos Zentella-Gómez, explores why urban sprawl continues to spread, despite the availability of land in the inner city of Mexico.

Her team has just started on the project and its impact, therefore, cannot be expressed in clear terms at the moment. However, “On the smallest scale, winning the AMC has given us the opportunity to attract the attention of our colleagues on our research topic, alongside giving us recognition amongst our peers,” states Gabriela. She and her team have been, particularly encouraged by the responses received:

“At the domestic level, colleagues at the University have realized our team has a research agenda and can produce some interesting projects.” She adds that it has also increased both the reputation and visibility of the University itself, thereby contributing to strengthening both individual as well as organizational research capacity.

Participating in the AMC has furthermore, put both her team and University in contact with researchers from other countries and research fields, expanding their views and giving them the possibility to extend their professional network. “Our work will only be enriched by this exchange,” asserts Gabriela.

Although their project has just taken off, Gabriela is confident that GDN’s endorsement will help open doors to reach policymakers in the future. She explains, “Having received GDN support, the research project is an opportunity to boost our research activity, and most importantly, it backs us up when addressing policymakers to propose new policy instruments for land policy. Our research project is clearly policy-oriented and hopefully, the Award is a signal that our proposal is worth being considered by those taking decisions.”

A prolific researcher, Gabriela Estrada has participated in a number of conferences both within Mexico and in France and has worked on several research projects throughout her career with national, as well as, international organizations. These include the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), to name a few. In addition, she has published articles for the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and local networking institutions.



Gabriela E. Diaz
Joint 2nd prize
winner,
Japanese Award for
Outstanding Research
on Development





ANNUAL GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE AND GLOBAL POLICY DIALOGUES

The Annual Global Development Conference is one of the major activities that GDN conducts every year in different regions of the world. The conferences provide a venue for an exciting exchange on issues of global importance. This year, GDN organized its 13th Annual Conference titled 'Urbanization and Development: Delving Deeper into the Nexus' in partnership with the Central European University (CEU), in Budapest, Hungary, on 16-18 June 2012. With around 350 participants from 60 countries, the conference addressed the varied facets of urbanization through extensive plenary discussions and parallel sessions.

The conference was supported by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA); Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); Japan International Cooperation Agency–Research Institute (JICA–RI); Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hungary; and the Hungarian Tourism Plc. A post-conference online survey was sent to 274 participants to get feedback on the efficiency and quality of the conference. Receiving a response rate of 31 percent, 89 percent stated that the conference was worth attending, 85 percent found it to be a valuable opportunity to network and make new contacts, and 61 percent applied the knowledge gained into their individual work.

Next in order of scale and reach are GDN's Global Policy Dialogues. A series of consultations, the Policy Dialogues are designed to stimulate evidence-based policy debates on global issues of interest to developing countries. Launched in 2009, the Dialogues ensure that Southern perspectives are articulated on the global platform so that there is greater clarity around the ideas and challenges that Southern researchers face. It also aids GDN partner researchers, policymakers and intellectuals in exchanging cross-disciplinary perspectives and contribute to a body of knowledge that informs policy better.

The Policy Dialogue on 'Vignettes in Global Development' organized by GDN on 13 January this year provided a platform to reflect *inter alia* on the recent global financial crisis along with important developments associated with the gradual shift of wealth and power towards the emerging Southern engines of growth.

Jointly organized by GDN and the American University of Beirut, Lebanon, the 'Road to Democracy', Policy Dialogue was held on 18 May 2012, at the University campus in Beirut. Designed against the backdrop of the experience of the democratic transformation in Latin America and Eastern Europe, the Dialogue assessed the prospects for democratic transition in the Arab region and lessons to be learnt from the recent uprisings in Tunisia and Egypt.

The third Policy Dialogue organized this year by GDN, on 15 October, was in partnership with the OECD Development Centre, and provided an opportunity to hear and discuss *Social Cohesion in a Shifting World* – the 2nd edition of OECD's *Perspectives on Global Development* report. The Dialogue explored how policies need to be reassessed and reshaped so as to build cohesive societies by fostering social inclusion, social capital and social mobility, the headline indicators of assessment of the state of social cohesion in a country.



Top: H.E. Dr. János Hóvári, Deputy State Secretary for Global Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hungary giving Opening Remarks during the Opening Ceremony of the GDN 13th Annual Global Development Conference, in Budapest, 16-18 June 2012.

Above: Pierre Jacquet, President, GDN (left) at the GDN-OECD Joint Policy Dialogue held on 15 October 2012. To his right is Mario Pezzini, Director, OECD Development Centre.

"We're interested in how knowledge gets translated into action. So in this conference we are interested in not only the findings of the research, but also see how we can further link up the practitioners and the researchers."

~ Christine Kessides, Urban Practice Manager, World Bank Institute



**3ie:
INTERNATIONAL
INITIATIVE FOR
IMPACT EVALUATION**

ABOUT THE PROGRAM

3ie’s principal purpose is to commission impact evaluations and systematic reviews that generate evidence on what works in development programs. In 2012, 3ie made strides in bridging the evidence gap and moving to establish a culture of evidence-based policymaking.

MAKING EVIDENCE WORK FOR POLICY

Evidence from 3ie studies are being used to effect policy changes in several countries. For example:

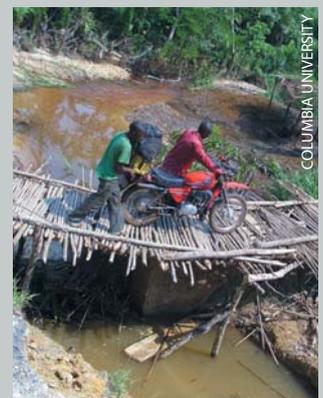
- In Mozambique, where only 4 out of 100 children attend preschool, a pilot program found that pre-schooling children improved cognitive capacities and increased the likelihood of enrolment in primary school. Preschool education has now become part of the national education policy and the government is extending preschool education to 600 communities.
- A study of 600 villages in Indonesia found that communities can be relied on to identify the poor in their midst, without incurring the risk of elite capture. The research, undertaken in collaboration with the Indonesian government, sought to identify the right beneficiaries for ‘Program Keluarga Harapan’, a conditional cash transfer program intended for those living on less than a dollar per day. The findings inform Indonesia’s poverty targeting strategies and have the potential to influence social programs in other developing countries.
- A community-driven reconstruction program intended to improve government accountability and promote social cohesion and gender parity in war-torn eastern Congo was found to have little impact. An evaluation of the Tuungane program showed that cash grants had reached the local development committees and were well spent even in non-program areas. The assessment of this DFID-funded project

PROGRAM FACT FILE

From 2009 to 2012:
**150 studies supported
in over 40 developing
countries**

3ie is supported by:

- Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)
- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Department for International Development (DFID), UK
- The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
- and 12 other agencies



3ie commissions studies in various sectors to establish a culture of evidence-based policymaking. As a center of excellence on impact evaluations and systematic reviews, 3ie focuses on raising the quality and policy relevance of its studies.

offers important lessons since community development programs are now seen as a major tool for supporting local level development and addressing needs in post-conflict environments.

- According to a systematic review, there is little demand for water purification technologies in low and middle income countries. People are unwilling to pay even a small fee for water treatment technologies despite its proven effectiveness in reducing child diarrhoea and the widespread threat from water-borne diseases. The challenge for research and policy is to identify innovative technologies and service delivery models that drive prices down and make subsidies feasible.

GENERATING NEW EVIDENCE

3ie commissions several studies to generate new evidence through its grant windows. The Open Window 4 grants, announced this year, received over 600 expressions of interest and 20 provisional grants have been sanctioned. The Systematic Review Window 4 and 5 commissioned eight and nine studies respectively, in sectors such as agriculture, governance, health, water and sanitation, microfinance, and conservation. Ten studies evaluating social protection interventions in Africa, Asia and Latin America were approved under the Social Protection Thematic Window. Several grants are underway in the Policy Window in China, Ecuador, Fiji, India, Philippines, South Africa and Uganda.



The Replication Program was launched this year. Replication studies use data from original impact evaluations to check the robustness of findings. The first window awarded five contracts on interventions in low and middle income countries.

3ie redesigned its website this year (www.3ieimpact.org), re-orienting it to a broad range of users. The website features databases on impact evaluations, systematic reviews and policy briefs. The expert roster, which contains details of impact evaluation experts, has generated wide interest.

ENGAGEMENT WITH POLICYMAKERS

To ensure research findings are translated into action, 3ie organizes demand-generation workshops for policymakers. In 2011-2012, over 22 such workshops were held – from Tunisia to the Philippines and the United States of America. In December 2012, 3ie brought together 130 policymakers and researchers from 31 countries in Dhaka for the first-ever international event on systematic reviews in international development.

Similarly, 3ie has been building capacity of researchers to engage with the policy community. A series of 'Communication for Policy Influence' clinics were organized in association with the Overseas Development Institute (ODI). A consortium led by ODI (including partners in Africa, Latin America and South Asia) has been contracted to track the work of grantees and provide advice on reaching policymakers.

LOOKING AHEAD

- As a center of excellence on impact evaluations, 3ie will continue to raise the quality and policy relevance of its studies.
- 3ie will develop its thematic and policy grant windows.
- Over three-quarters of projects have significant involvement of developing country researchers. But 3ie is looking to increase this to 100 percent and make their involvement more substantive.
- 3ie aims to develop a strategy which centers on understanding the nature of demands for evidence from Southern members, and accordingly, provide the appropriate range of services.





**REGIONAL
NETWORK
PARTNERS
(RNPs)**



GDN implements its activities in partnership with 11 Regional Network Partners (RNPs) that are made up of social science research institutes and groups of networks around the world. These partners represent some of the most prominent organizations in their respective regions. In collaborating with the RNPs, GDN is better able to reach its core constituency of local researchers in developing countries.



GDN leverages its relationship with geographically diverse partners in order to broaden the reach of its efforts. The RNPs are, therefore, integral to GDN's mission to build the research capacity of individuals and organizations to produce good research that is policy-relevant. The RNPs help to maintain GDN's global viewpoint and multidisciplinary interests. A number of the RNPs are directly involved in implementing the Regional Research Competition (RRC), the first phase of GDN's Global Research Capacity Building Program. In addition, they play a major role in GDN's outreach strategy by publicizing calls for proposals and the Global Development Awards and Medals Competition among their networks.



This partnership is mutually beneficial – as GDN benefits from greater access to local researchers and networks, the RNPs benefit from being a part of the Global Research Capacity Building Program and participating in GDN activities such as workshops, including research communications training, and the Annual Global Development Conference. The RNPs also benefit from being part of GDN's network to connect to one another and allow for the flexible and fluent production of knowledge across borders.



GDN's RNPs are:

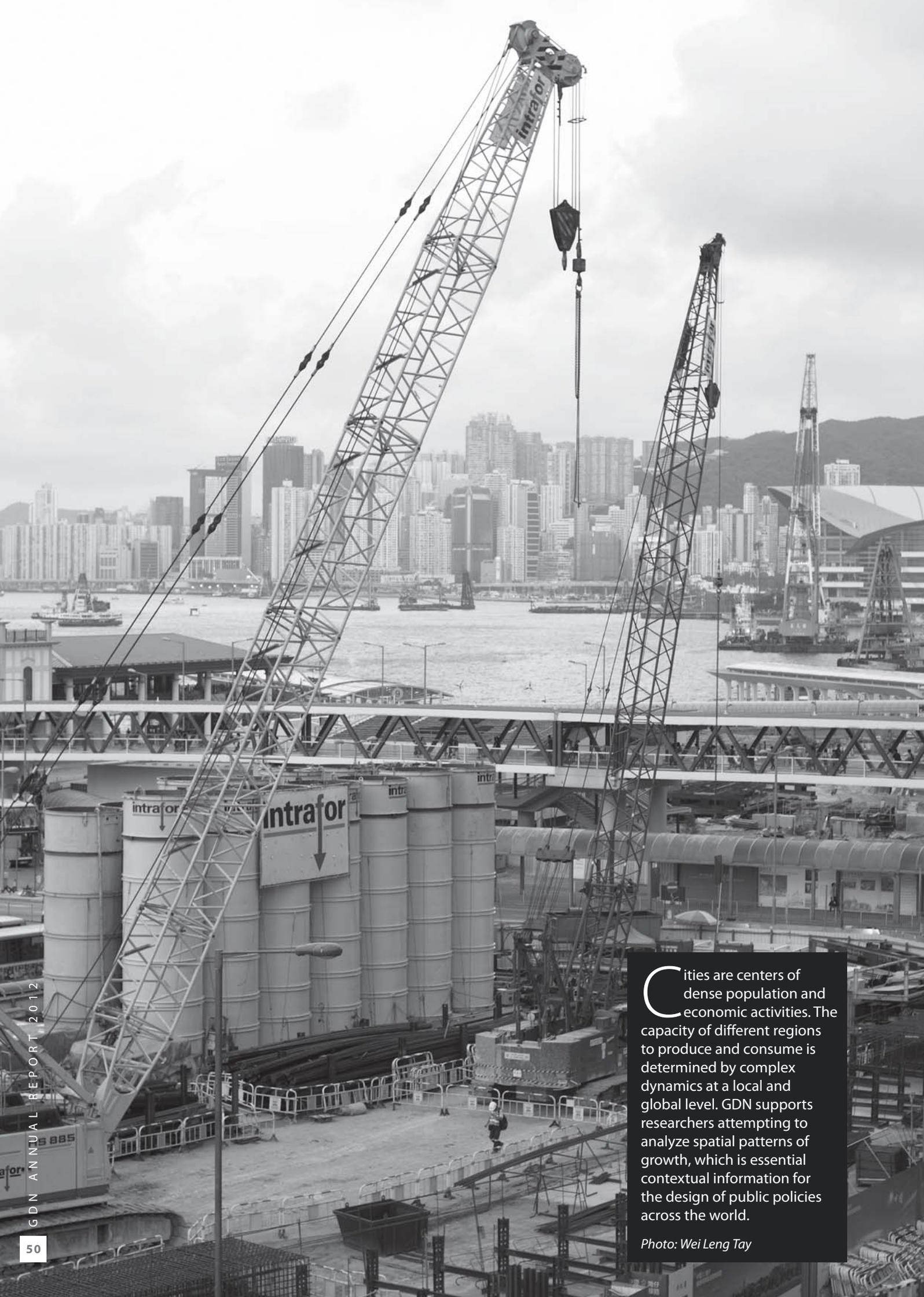
- African Economic Research Consortium (AERC)
- Bureau for Research and Economic Analysis of Development (BREAD)
- Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education – Economics Institute (CERGE-EI)
- East Asian Development Network (EADN)
- Economics Education and Research Consortium (EERC)
- Economic Research Forum (ERF)
- European Development Research Network (EUDN)
- GDN-Japan
- Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association (LACEA)
- Oceania Development Network (ODN)
- South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI)





Urban sprawls often leads to destruction of environment and natural resources and add to global warming. However, smart city planning strategies can contribute to conservation of energy and mitigate climate change. Local research teams that are a part of global networks are best situated to formulate optimal and political viable policy instruments for sustainable development.

Photo: Rajesh Vora



Cities are centers of dense population and economic activities. The capacity of different regions to produce and consume is determined by complex dynamics at a local and global level. GDN supports researchers attempting to analyze spatial patterns of growth, which is essential contextual information for the design of public policies across the world.

Photo: Wei Leng Tay



WAY FORWARD

2013 promises to be a very dynamic and exciting year again for GDN. Three of our current Global Research Projects will have reached conclusion, and new programs and activities will be introduced that will shape our path for the years to come.

We gratefully thank our funding partners for their support. We look forward to expanding, deepening and renewing our long-term partnerships with funders in order to advance our mission. We shall request additional support within the broad framework of our current strategy and with an innovative approach based on four pillars. First, a deeper understanding of the process of research capacity building, particularly from low capacity levels. Second, a continuing investment and focus on evaluations, to help specify, monitor and evaluate this process, and to highlight how best to create additional value. 2013 will mark a watershed in that respect, since an independent evaluation of GDN will be organized and conducted, with a view to reach conclusions in early 2014. Third, a quest for wider meaningful partnerships, so that this effort is coordinated with all relevant stakeholders and our efforts and comparative advantages are leveraged as much as possible. Finally, a deliberate focus on the connection between academic and policymaking circles, so that both can learn from each other through a more systematic and continuous interaction.

We are also committed to improve our effectiveness at the regional level, to understand how best to build synergies with regional actors – first and foremost our Regional Network Partners – and to tailor our support to the countries, institutions and researchers that remain under-represented through the competitive approaches that we have developed, because they lack basic research capacity and need specific support.

Our mission of research capacity building will be mainstreamed in all our activities, starting with GDN's 14th Annual Global Development Conference in Manila, from 19-21 June, 2013, on 'Inequality, Social Protection and Inclusive Growth'. This conference, organized in partnership with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the East Asian Development Network (EADN), our Regional Network Partner in the region, will strengthen the voice of developing country researchers and feature plenary presentations of the 13th round of the Global Development Awards and Medals Competition finalists.

We remain committed to expanding the role of GDN as the global research network on development practices and policies, promoting good quality research and connecting it with policy in order to advance development and poverty reduction.



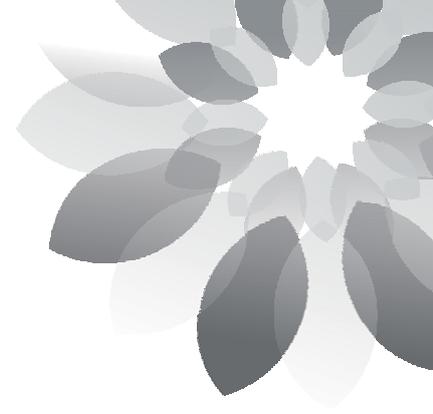


GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT NETWORK, INC.

Statements of Financial Position
June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011

	2012 Amount (US\$)	2011 Amount (US\$)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	7,918,576	6,239,964
Contributions receivable	1,258,582	4,792,066
Prepaid expenses	61,147	122,361
Other current assets	100,663	34,872
Total current assets	9,338,968	11,189,263
Property and equipment, net	229,535	278,010
Other assets		
Long term deposit	651,872	1,954,136
Security deposits and investment	196,729	237,806
Intangible assets	32,643	3,104
Total assets	10,449,747	13,662,318
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Current liabilities		
Grants payable	2,237,556	4,877,709
Accounts payable	825,064	1,059,836
Accrued expenses	705,139	456,497
Obligation in the operating cycle	489,070	-
Total liabilities	4,256,829	6,394,042
Net assets		
Unrestricted	3,366,433	2,696,756
Temporarily restricted	2,826,486	4,571,522
Total net assets	6,192,919	7,268,277
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	10,449,747	13,662,318





	2012 Amount (US\$)			2011 Amount (US\$)		
	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Total
SUPPORT AND REVENUE						
Grants, contracts, and contributions	(988,575)	17,082,447	16,093,872	154,923	22,412,093	22,567,016
In-kind contributions	-	432,514	432,514	-	302,807	302,807
Interest income	78,514	-	78,514	60,075	-	60,075
Foreign currency exchange gain/(loss)	(273,013)	-	(273,013)	43,684	-	43,684
Other income	1,852,752	-	1,852,752	-	-	-
Net assets released from restrictions	19,259,996	(19,259,996)	-	21,064,884	(21,064,884)	-
Total support and revenue	19,929,674	(1,745,036)	18,184,638	21,323,566	1,650,016	22,973,582
EXPENSES						
Program services						
Annual Conference	877,255	-	877,255	985,980	-	985,980
Regional Research Competitions/IRP	2,313,091	-	2,313,091	2,029,131	-	2,029,131
Global Development Awards	312,848	-	312,848	303,937	-	303,937
Global Research Projects	13,224,911	-	13,224,911	14,094,439	-	14,094,439
Global Research Competition	42,908	-	42,908	-	-	-
GDNNet	1,475,830	-	1,475,830	2,644,661	-	2,644,661
Other programs	140,720	-	140,720	17,869	-	17,869
Total program	18,387,563	-	18,387,563	20,076,017	-	20,076,017
Supporting services						
Donor coordination and fundraising	90,711	-	90,711	100,961	-	100,961
Secretariat (indirect costs)	669,761	-	669,761	771,090	-	771,090
Fundraising	111,961	-	111,961	116,817	-	116,817
Total expenses	19,259,996	-	19,259,996	21,064,884	-	21,064,884
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	669,678	(1,745,036)	(1,075,358)	258,682	1,650,016	1,908,698
NET ASSETS (DEFICIT)						
Beginning of period	2,696,755	4,571,522	7,268,277	2,438,074	2,921,506	5,359,579
END OF PERIOD	3,366,433	2,826,486	6,192,919	2,696,755	4,571,522	7,268,277





GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT NETWORK, INC.

Statements of Financial Position
June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011

	2012 Amount (US\$)	2011 Amount (US\$)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Contributions, grants, and contract payments received	19,627,356	20,929,351
Interest income received	78,514	60,075
Other revenue/(loss)	1,579,738	43,684
Payments to grantees, vendors, and employees	(21,320,465)	(18,950,515)
Net cash provided by operating activities	(34,857)	2,082,595
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in long term deposit	1,343,341	310,186
Purchases of property and equipment	(118,942)	(215,102)
Net cash from (used) investing activities	1,224,399	95,084
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,189,542	2,177,679
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beginning of period	6,239,964	4,062,285
End of year	7,429,506	6,239,964
RECONCILIATION OF CHANGE IN NET ASSETS TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Change in net assets	(1,075,358)	1,908,698
Adjustments		
Depreciation and amortization	137,878	157,660
Decrease (increase) in assets		
Contributions receivable	3,533,484	(1,637,665)
Prepaid expenses and security deposits	(4,577)	22,527
Increase (decrease) in liabilities		
Grants payable	(2,640,153)	967,322
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	13,870	664,053
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(34,857)	2,082,595





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The World Bank

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PA to the Chief Economist and Conference Assistant

WENIGER, Melanie

Development and Administrative Assistant

ZYSZKOWSKI, Alina

Director Washington Office



GDN 2012: AN OVERVIEW

■ JANUARY

13 January

GDN Global Policy Dialogue
'Vignettes in Global Development'
in New Delhi, India

■ FEBRUARY

27-28 February

Interim Workshop for
GDN's Global Research Project
'Supporting Policy Research to
Inform Agricultural Policy in
Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia'
in Paris, France

■ APRIL

2-3 April

Regional Workshop – Presentations
from Latin America and
Francophone Africa for GDN's Global
Research Project 'Varieties of
Governance: Effective Public Service
Delivery' in Partnership with IDB in
Washington, D.C., USA

25-27 April

Annual Technical Training and
Peer-Learning Workshop for GDN's
Global Research Project
'Strengthening Institutions to
Improve Public Expenditure
Accountability' in Istanbul, Turkey

■ MAY

18 May

GDN Global Policy Dialogue
'The Road to Democracy'
in partnership with American
University of Beirut
in Beirut, Lebanon

■ JUNE

16-18 June

GDN 13th Annual Global
Development Conference
'Urbanization and Development:
Delving Deeper into the Nexus'
in Budapest, Hungary

19-21 June

Global Peer Review Workshop
for GDN's Global Research Project
'Varieties of Governance: Effective
Public Service Delivery'
in Budapest, Hungary

■ JULY

16 July

Pierre Jacquet succeeds
Gerardo della Paolera as new
President, GDN

■ AUGUST

30 July - 1 August

Regional Technical Training and
Peer-Learning Workshop on Policy
Simulations for GDN's Global
Research Project 'Strengthening
Institutions to Improve Public
Expenditure Accountability'
in New Delhi, India

■ SEPTEMBER

6-7 September

Regional Workshop for
GDN's Global Research Project
'Supporting Policy Research to
Inform Agricultural Policy in
Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia'
in Nairobi, Kenya

26-28 September

Regional Technical Training and
Peer-Learning Workshop on Policy
Simulations and Communication
Strategies for GDN's Global Research
Project 'Strengthening Institutions
to Improve Public Expenditure
Accountability' in Buenos Aires,
Argentina

■ OCTOBER

15 October

GDN Global Policy Dialogue
'Social Cohesion in a Shifting World'
in partnership with
OECD Development Centre
in New Delhi, India

22-23 October

Regional Workshop for
GDN's Global Research Project
'Supporting Policy Research to
Inform Agricultural Policy in
Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia'
in Colombo, Sri Lanka

■ DECEMBER

1 December

GDN African Research
Capacity Building Workshop
in Arusha, Tanzania

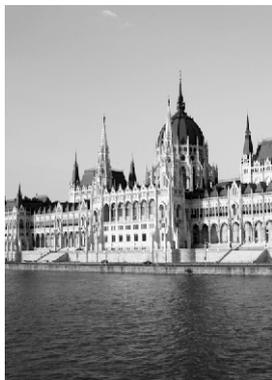
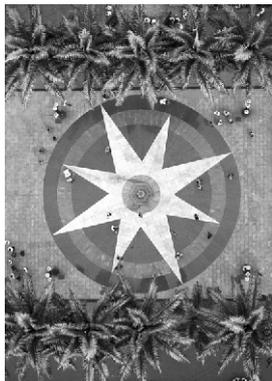
4-6 December

Regional Technical Training
and Peer-Learning Workshop on
Policy Simulations and Research
Communications for GDN's Global
Research Project 'Strengthening
Institutions to Improve Public
Expenditure Accountability'
in Nairobi, Kenya

14 December

Experts' Roundtable for
GDN's Global Research Project
'Supporting Policy Research to
Inform Agricultural Policy in
Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia'
in Rome, Italy





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