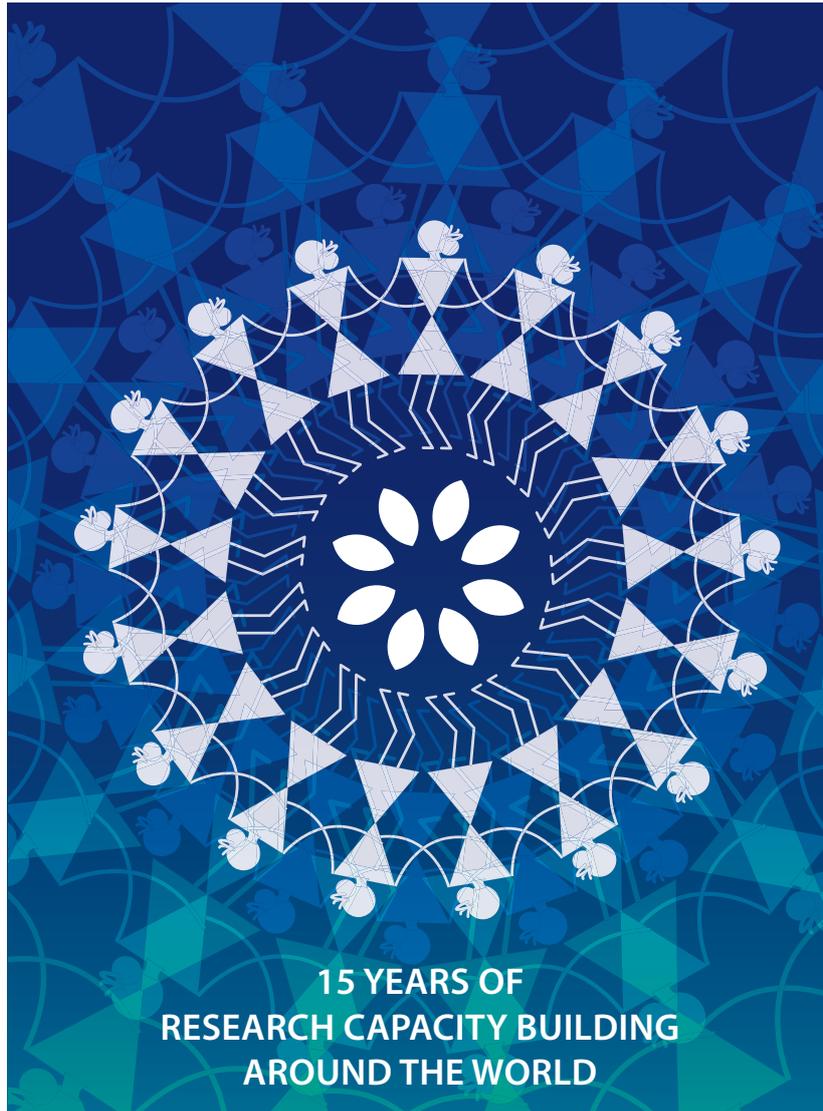


GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT NETWORK ANNUAL REPORT 2013



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In 2014, GDN celebrates 15 years of research capacity building in developing countries. A special commemorative stamp has been designed to mark the occasion. The iconography of this **Annual Report 2013** is built on art-based stamps from GDN's member countries as a token of appreciation for their commitment to GDN's mission.

40% of GDN grantees are women



Global Research Capacity Building Program

GDN's core mission is research capacity building in economics and social sciences in developing countries and transition economies. GDN aims at an equitable representation of men and women in its research capacity building activities.

PREFACE

It is with great pride that I welcome you to GDN's Annual Report 2013 showcasing the organization's achievements over the past year. Amidst all GDN has achieved, what stands out the most is a commitment to continuously evolve and grow in the pursuit of its mission of building research capacity in developing and transition countries.

In 2013, this dynamism notably took shape with the development of the GDN New Story, a blueprint for GDN's activities to enable a more focused approach with enhanced concrete takeaways in its way forward. The GDN New Story consisted of an in-depth mid-term strategic review exercise and led to the preparation of two working papers in the first half of 2013. The exercise served a three-fold purpose: invite a rethinking of GDN's identity as a global partnership for research capacity building, discuss the nature of GDN's contribution to research capacity and accordingly revisit the framework for GDN activities.

The GDN New Story was welcomed by the GDN Board, Assembly, Regional Network Partners, staff and donors alike, as being both grounded in realities and providing a promising approach to the current challenges in research capacity building. I trust that this strategic clarity will help consolidate and further develop GDN's relations with donors, both existing and new.

Another sign of GDN's innovative approach has been through the new initiatives it launched in 2013, in particular the "Africa Initiative" and the "Doing Research" Global Research Project. The Africa Initiative aims at better preparing African researchers for an active participation in international research activities, especially those from the Francophone countries who are often left out of international initiatives to promote research activities, notably due to the language barrier. The program will explore themes related to natural capital and wealth accounting and natural resource management.

GDN also launched a Global Research Project titled 'Doing Research' to contribute to a better and more objective understanding of the environment for undertaking research in economics and social sciences and possibly other sciences in developing countries. This project pursues the two-fold objective of informing research capacity building operations and – through exposing weaknesses and shortcomings – of mainstreaming research capacity building as an important policy objective. The research project will notably cover a complex set of issues, ranging from the institutional and informal contexts in which researchers, academic institutions and think-tanks operate, to the political environment (e.g. recognition of the importance of research), to the socio-economic or cultural contexts that determine the demand for social science research, and to the international linkages of the academic community.

The excitement and dynamism of GDN stems primarily from the efforts of its excellent and devoted staff. I should like to pay tribute to them here. In particular, I should like to mention our new President, Pierre Jacquet, who joined in June 2012 and whose influence is so strongly evident in the achievements of 2013.

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity to thank GDN's partners, stakeholders and donors who so effectively help GDN to attend to its global mission. Special thanks also go to GDN's International Assembly Members, who uphold GDN's status as a public International Organization and contribute to raising the profile of GDN's mission. As a token of appreciation, we have used in this report a collection of their countries' art-based stamps to illustrate GDN's mission and activities as a global network of networks.



L. Alan Winters CB

Chair of the Board of Directors
Global Development Network (GDN)

65% of GDN grantees are from low and lower-middle-income countries



The Africa Initiative

GDN's Africa Initiative aims at promoting research in Sub-Saharan Africa and at preparing African researchers, especially from Francophone countries for active participation in global research activities and policy outreach.

INTRODUCTION

2013 has been exceptional in terms of activities. GDN organized or presented GDN-sponsored research at a pace close to three events per month. Its programs covered the whole world from Fiji to Mexico, from Dakar to Bishkek and beyond, addressing topics as broad as the post-2015 framework, or as focused as the role of the Panchayati Raj in Indian local governance. Four major Global Research Projects were successfully completed during the year: on connecting research to policy in agricultural development; on assessing the role of various governance options in the quality of public service delivery; on how to allocate scarce budgetary resources to competing public policy objectives; and on salient urbanization challenges in Latin America, Asia and Africa.

Our Conference in Manila, on the theme of "Inequality, Social Protection and Inclusive Growth" attracted more than 500 participants from close to 60 countries and gave an opportunity for young researchers to present their work and interact with senior academics. Overall, more than 60 research papers and dozens of policy briefs were produced in 2013. About 141 GDN grants, current or expiring in 2013, has benefited 360 developing country researchers, of which 40% were female researchers and two-thirds were citizens of low and lower-middle-income countries.

New initiatives have been launched in 2013. GDN is making specific efforts targeted towards low capacity environments, in Africa and elsewhere. An ambitious global research project called "Doing Research" has also started. It aims at documenting the research environment in developing countries. This program, currently financed by the French government and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, will start with a number of case studies as pilots allowing testing methodological approaches in preparation for a later scaling-up phase. Its purpose is both to help focus research capacity building interventions to specific local needs and to raise public and policy awareness on the situation and challenges of local research, in order to mainstream capacity building within local public policies.

Over the second half of the year, a team led by Professor Chris Garforth of University of Reading, UK conducted an independent evaluation of GDN over the period 2007-2013. This evaluation documented a high level of satisfaction among engaged GDN stakeholders, including researchers benefiting from GDN grants, as well as a substantial achievement of GDN's research capacity building objectives. Above all, the evaluation confirmed the relevance of the broad strategic lines decided in 2013 through the mid-term review that was undertaken of GDN 2011-2016 Business Plan and shared with GDN staff, Board, Assembly, Regional Network Partners and donors.

This exercise has allowed streamlining GDN's identity as a global network of networks, working in complementarity with its partners. GDN promotes research capacity building through various assets: its global reach and platform connecting more than 12,750 researchers globally, its network of regional partners allowing it to mobilize local academic expertise; its logistical capabilities to manage large-scale cross-country complex research programs and organize in a cost-effective manner various kinds of interactive workshops and large-scale conferences; and its statute as a public International Organization, projecting support at the highest political level for research capacity building in public policies worldwide.



Pierre Jacquet

President
Global Development Network (GDN)

Global Relevance and Research Capacity Building

In the first half of 2013, GDN undertook an in-depth mid-term strategic review exercise, culminating with the preparation of two working papers, discussed with the GDN staff, Board of Directors, Regional Network Partners and current and prospective donors who convened in Manila in June. This exercise served a two-fold purpose: invite a rethinking of what we do, learn from our experience and revisit the framework for GDN activities in view of our research capacity building mission; and consolidate relations with existing funders, invite the main core funders of GDN to renew their support and approach new funders.

GDN's Trademark

GDN's exclusive and global core mandate is to build research capacity in economics and social sciences in developing countries and transition economies. GDN's model is that of a Global Partnership Network for Research Capacity Building. Its global nature gives GDN a unique opportunity to find synergies and leverage the actions of various partners engaging in capacity building in countries or regions of the developing world. Partnership and subsidiarity are defining modalities of GDN's interventions: as a network of networks, GDN works with 11 Regional Network Partners and with other research institutions, universities and NGOs, in variable geometries. GDN does things that its partners do not already do or are not best placed to do by themselves, while supporting these partners in their own activities. Five main types of activities emerge as defining the domain of GDN's value-added:

- Organize comparative research on issues of common interest, allowing comparative perspectives and creating cross-regional fertilization across regional and other partners;
- Build and mobilize research skills to address global issues (such as food security, inequality and inclusive growth, development finance, global public goods) from a global perspective;
- Accumulate and share knowledge through scientific research on specific themes and issues to contribute to the formation of international research constituencies, strengthened by the diversity of geographical sources and of academic disciplines;
- Provide collective goods and services (such as funding resources, management support, mentoring services, training opportunities, specific focus on research capacity building in low income and low capacity environments, etc.) to enhance the global effectiveness of the network.

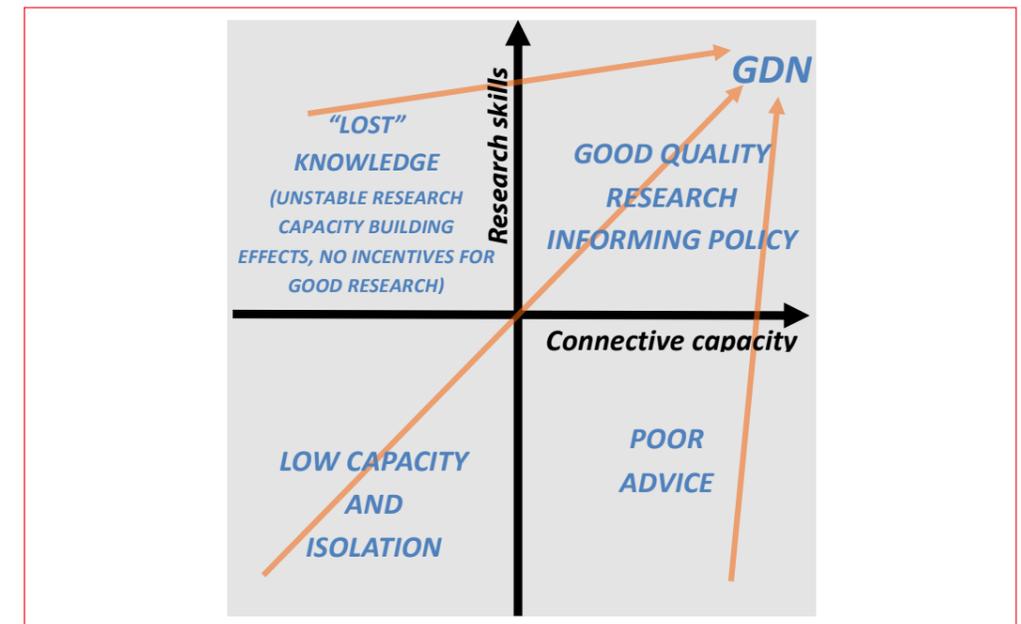
GDN's Core Mission: Research Capacity Building

GDN's approach to capacity building recognizes the need to both acquire strong conceptual, analytical and technical skills, and to consider the social utility of research i.e. the potential of research to inform policy, as well as the behavior of major actors in the society (a move toward the upper-right in the following figure).

Skill-building

Crucial research skills are in short supply in many developing countries: designing a research program, being able to carry out the research throughout, collecting and critically analyzing data, having a good command of and ability to integrate quantitative and qualitative methods, writing a good paper, extracting significant results and messages, etc... Various institutions, first-of-all local universities, play a crucial role in building such skills. GDN aims to support them and amplify their efforts through various activities and global networking. Training, mentoring, access to worldwide resources and a supportive peer network are built into all of our activities.

GDN's Research Capacity Building Model



Research Connectivity

The "social utility" of research rests both on its quality, which depends on strengthening research skills as explained above, and on its capacity to reach policy-makers in an effective way. GDN believes that it is crucial that the mechanisms connecting policy-makers, academic researchers and various other stakeholders involved in advocacy or implementation on the ground, understand and recognize the specificity of each other's tasks and missions. An important part of GDN's activity is to organize this connection through various mechanisms, including policy workshops that take place regularly throughout the research cycle, including at the start of any research program. GDN's objective is to help researchers define researchable questions from the policy questions emerging from policy debates and demands, frame a workable research program out of these questions, extract the most interesting findings, and effectively communicate their research to various audiences and engage with them (policy, civil society, media, private sector, etc.).

Implications for GDN's Business Plan

Evaluations have demonstrated the relevance of the 2011-2016 Business Plan adopted by GDN in 2011. This mid-term strategic review will guide GDN in further focusing the conception and implementation of its various activities. The selection of themes will explicitly combine their global relevance as well as their potential for research capacity building and for comparative research, for example, GDN plans to develop research projects on food security, or on inclusive growth, among other areas.

More efforts will be devoted to analytical training and identifying policy-relevant, researchable questions: GDN has, for instance, added a significant training component as part of the selection process of its Global Research Competitions. Beyond its global, competitive approach, GDN will also specifically target low research capacity environments, still under-represented through the reach of current efforts, and this is the focus of a broad program discussed with the Canadian International Development Research Centre (IDRC). GDN also plans to involve more young researchers and promising graduate students into its programs and activities, provided support for this is available.

All these efforts will need a renewed, substantial and predictable external support from a committed group of donors dedicated to the same long-term goal of research capacity building. This will be a crucial determinant of GDN's ability to continue to enhance its impact on research capacity, to grow, innovate, reach the harder-to-reach places and groups, and consistently deliver high quality and international standards of performance.



The Pacific Islands and Caribbean Countries project

The Macro-Economic Management and Economic Growth in the Pacific Islands and Caribbean Countries is an inter-regional project which has been launched with the support of the Inter-American Development Bank.

REGIONAL RESEARCH COMPETITIONS

Regional Research Competitions

About the Competitions

As the first phase of GDN's Global Research Capacity Building Program (GRCBP), the Regional Research Competitions' (RRCs) main purpose is to identify, unearth and nurture research talent in developing and transition countries. The RRCs are carried out in partnership with GDN's Regional Network Partners (RNPs). The aspiring researchers who take part in the RRCs get access to additional services such as mentoring, training workshops, and the opportunity to get their work published and presented to diverse audiences within their region.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

African Economic Research Consortium (AERC)

AERC has a threefold mandate: enhancing the capacity of locally-based researchers to conduct policy-relevant economic inquiry; promoting retention of such capacity; and encouraging its application in the policy context. In fiscal year 2013 AERC awarded 39 research grants, a third of which with GDN funding; successfully organized biannual research workshops which brought together researchers from more than 20 African countries (including fragile and post-conflict); and celebrated its 25th anniversary with a high profile conference with prominent academics, dignitaries and decision-makers from across the continent. AERC is now strengthening its programs, under the new leadership of Prof. Lemma Senbet, who took over from Dr. William Lyakurwa in July last year.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

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

During the fiscal year 2013, CERGE-EI received a total of 71 proposals representing 15 of the 17 countries in the CEE region. After a thorough review, 13 projects were awarded the RRC grants. Every year, the research teams convene for an intensive workshop in August in Prague to review the work in progress and sharpening the analysis and discussion of results in the funded projects. Some are assigned more in-depth mentoring and all receive training in publication strategies. All grantees have to submit their final papers for publication. A research paper by Adnan Efendić et alia titled "Minority Entrepreneurs: networks, trust and performance" from the previous RRC round has been accepted for publication in the forthcoming volume of International Small Business Journal.

EAST ASIA

East Asian development Network (EADN)

Hosted at the Philippine Institute of Development Studies - PIDS (in Manila), EADN is a network of research institutions in the East Asia committed to undertaking high quality, development-focused and policy-relevant research in the social sciences. In 2013, EADN awarded 14 research grants (4 of which focused specifically on the issue of "Resilience" in the East Asian context). In keeping with the capacity building objective, great emphasis is placed on peer reviews and mentoring. Apart from the EADN Annual Forums where research teams receive constructive comments on their research projects, each of the selected teams is assigned a mentor to help improve their skills and quality of research. The 2013 EADN Annual Forum was held in Manila in conjunction with the GDN Annual Conference and it also marked the hand over in leadership from Dr Josef Yap to Dr Gilberto Llano.

Fact File

- 69 Grants
- Across 7 Regions
- Average Grant: \$9,800

COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

Economics Education and Research Consortium (EERC)

Based in Kiev, the EERC supports original policy-relevant studies, organizes training seminars and research workshops, and links academics and policy-makers. In 2013, EERC awarded grants to 16 projects involving 19 researchers from the CIS region, including the smaller countries in the region. The participation of female researchers in RRCs from the CIS region has improved from 49% (in 2012) to 57% (in 2013). Some of the high-performance projects were recognized and conferred the awards for excellence in research by EERC. The quality of research supported by GDN and EERC has been improving steadily – an RRC paper titled “Generalized Monopolistic-Competition Model and Contr-competitive Paradoxes” by Sergey Kokovin and Yevgeniy Zhelobodko has been published in the *Econometrica*. Another paper emanating from the RRC written by Akram Hasanov, titled “Exchange Rate Risk and Trade Flows: The Case of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia and the Ukraine” has been published in the *International Journal of Statistical Sciences*.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Economic Research Forum (ERF)

ERF attempts to fill knowledge gaps in the region by steering research topics in the direction of areas that are relevant for the economies of the MENA countries. In 2013, ERF awarded grants to six projects, four of which were on the theme of ‘Political Economy of Transformation’ and the others on ‘Agriculture and Rural Development’. The research outputs generated from the RRCs are published in the ERF working paper series/research report series and the best ones in the *Middle East Development Journal*, published by ERF. Studies from previous rounds were presented at ERF’s Annual Conference in Kuwait in March. Grantees also receive training on how to write winning research proposals and those with completed papers participate in workshops held by GDN on how to write policy briefs and effectively communicate their research.

SOUTH PACIFIC

Oceania Development Network (ODN)

ODN conducts RRCs biennially. Under the current round, ten studies have been funded on the theme of Urbanisation in the Pacific: Trends, Characteristics and Challenges. All grantees receive training and guidance from external advisers at all stages of their research at 4 workshops during the grant cycle, from proposal writing to analysis and communicating findings effectively. Commencing October 2013, Dr. Gordon Nanau is the new head of ODN. ODN, in association with the University of the South Pacific (USP) and the Fiji National University (FNU), conducted its 4th Biennial Conference on the theme of Inequality and Sustainable Development in Fiji in October 2013.

SOUTH ASIA

South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI)

In 2013, SANEI funded a total of 17 research projects. The studies from across the region focused on ‘sustaining rapid growth’ and ‘regional integration’ in South Asia. They will be presented and discussed by experts at the forthcoming SANEI Annual Conference.

GDN-EADN Joint RRC: “Toward a More Resilient Society”

GDN is conducting a Regional Research Competition (fully funded by JICA-RI) in collaboration with its regional network partner from East Asia—EADN—titled ‘Toward a More Resilient Society’. This capacity-building competition is unique, in its design, operation and implementation, where GDN will work in close coordination with its network partner EADN and donor organization JICA. The theme of the competition is extremely relevant and timely when a natural disaster has struck East Asian nations and has caused insurmountable destruction (Haiyan Typhoon). As part of the competition four teams, one each from Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam were selected through an open call for proposal to conduct case studies on various forms of resilience at the individual, community and sector level.

The aim of the competition is to produce policy-relevant research with recommendations on how to build a resilient society in terms of strong community governance, help design life-skills training in the events of disaster to most vulnerable groups like children and women, build community social capital to plan for aftermath of the disaster and also study particular household characteristics to mitigate adverse effect of natural disasters. The selected teams are working through the initial phase of research and are receiving mentoring from renowned experts in the field. The findings of the research papers will be disseminated at regional or global fora with key policy-makers and other stakeholders.

GRANTEES 2013

GDN grantees for Regional Research Competition held in partnership with African Economic Research Consortium (AERC)

| TITLE OF STUDY | GRANT (USD) | AFFILIATION | NATIONALITY | NAME |
|--|-------------|---|--------------|----------------------------|
| Cashew Value Chain and Marketing Techniques in North Central and South Western Nigeria | 5,625 | University of Technology | Nigeria | Olagunju Funke |
| Croissance économique, inégalité etpauvreté au Togo: dynamique et décomposition sectorielle | 12,500 | Université de Lomé (UL) | Togo | Golo Yao Nukunu |
| Demand for Improved Water Quality: An Analysis of the Averting Choices of Cameroonian Households | 12,500 | University of Yaoundé II | Cameroon | Luc Armand Totoum Fotue |
| Evaluation du Systems Educatifs: Une Approche par les Pseudo-Panels | 12,500 | National Institute of Statistics and Demography | Burkina Faso | Fati Zoure |
| Export Structure and Catching Up: Kenya and Malaysia compared | 12,500 | University of Nairobi | Kenya | Bethuel Kinyanjui Kinuthia |
| Firm Level Determinants of Export Performance in Zimbabwe's Manufacturing Sector | 12,500 | USAID Southern Africa Trade Hub | Zimbabwe | Albert Makocheke |
| Foreign Direct Investment and Regional Integration: Case of ECOWAS | 12,500 | Redeemer's University | Nigeria | Eme A Dada |
| Les determinants de la Corruption au Cameroon | 12,500 | Université de Yaoundé II | Cameroon | Atangana Ondo Henri |
| Livelihoods Strategies and Food Insecurity: An Empirical Investigation of Turkana County in Kenya | 12,500 | University of Nairobi | Kenya | John Kamau Gathiaka |
| Market Integration and Price Transmission Analysis between South Africa and Botswana on wheat and Wheat Flour | 12,500 | USAID Southern Africa Trade Hub | Botswana | James Maringwa |
| Political Economy of Fertilizer Subsidy Implementation Process in Nigeria | 12,500 | University of Ibadan | Nigeria | Kabir Kayode Salman |
| Politiques de Croissance propauvreté et inégalités de revenu: analyse de revenu: analyse de a variabilité spatiale-genre au Cameroon | 5,625 | Lorraine Université | Cameroon | Sandra Kendo |
| Sectorielle, Effets Redistributifs et Reduction de la Pauvrete Au Cameroon | 10,625 | Université de Yaoundé II | Cameroon | Jules René Minkoua Nzie |

GRANTEES 2013

| GDN grantees for Regional Research Competition held in partnership with the Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education-Economics Institute (CERGE-EI) | | | | |
|--|-------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| TITLE OF STUDY | GRANT (USD) | AFFILIATION | NATIONALITY | NAME |
| Can Limited Attention Explain Reference Dependence in Lottery Choice? | 7,000 | CERGE-EI | Czech Republic | Filip Matějka |
| Financial inclusion and business development of marginalized households: the case of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) in Uganda | 10,000 | Central European University | Italy | Andrea Canidio |
| | | University of Oregon | Italy | Alfredo Burlando |
| From Economic Miracle to Crisis: Accounting for output dynamics in PIGS economies | 6,600 | Institute of Economic Forecasting, Romanian Academy | Romania | Petre Caraiani |
| Instruments for Early Language Assessment and Research in Bulgarian | 9,700 | Department of Cognitive Science and Psychology, New Bulgarian University | Bulgaria | Elena Andonova Maria Trifonova |
| Migration and Ethnic Segregation | 10,700 | Tartu University | Estonia | Ott Toomet |
| On the measurement of inequality for ordinal data | 6,000 | University of Warsaw | Poland | Martyna Kobus |
| Political determinants of enterprise subsidies. The case of Hungary | 9,000 | Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Hungarian Academy of Sciences | Hungary | Álmos Telegdy |
| | | | | Balázs Muraközy |
| Sharing norms adherence and enforcement during seasonal food shortages: Experimental evidence from rural Northern Afghanistan | 9,000 | CERGE-EI | Czech Republic | Vojtěch Bartoš |
| The cyclical character and determinants of fiscal policy in old, new, and prospective EU members | 6,000 | Liberta Institute | Macedonia | Rilind Kabashi |
| The Impact of Information Type on the Incentives to Conditionally Cooperate: Experimental Evidence from the Linear Public Good Games | 6,000 | CERGE-EI | Russia | Kirill Krasovskiy |
| The impact of parenthood status on male-female wage differentials: Are children driving the gender wage gap? Evidence from Poland and Hungary | 8,000 | Research Center for Economic and Regional Studies, Hungarian Academy of Sciences | Hungary | Anna Lovász |
| | | Faculty of Economic Sciences, University of Warsaw | Poland | Ewa Cukrowska |
| The role of FDI spillovers in regional productivity dynamics | 14,000 | University of Staffordshire | Croatia | Edvard Orlić |
| | | University of Dubrovnik | Croatia | Nebojša Stojčić |
| Trials and Settlement in the Post-Socialist World: An Empirical Investigation of Modes of Adjudication and Adjudicatory Outcomes in Slovenian Courts | 8,800 | Faculty of Law, University of Ljubljana | Slovenia | Katarina Zajc |

GRANTEES 2013

| GDN grantees for Regional Research Competition held in partnership with the East Asian Development Network (EADN) | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|-------------|------------------------|
| TITLE OF STUDY | GRANT (USD) | AFFILIATION | NATIONALITY | NAME |
| Agency Problem and Residual Loss: A New Approach in Assessing Firm Value Dilution | 8,000 | Graduate School, Widya Mandala Catholic University | Indonesia | Hermeindito |
| Community Governance For Disaster Recovery: Four Case Studies In The Philippines | 10,800 | National College Of Public Administration And Governance, University of the Philippines | Philippines | Adela M. Abas |
| | | | | Don Jeffery A. Quebral |
| | | | | Ebinezer R. Florano |
| | | | | Prejean A. Prieto |
| Developing Resiliency In Children Through A Life Skills Training: Randomized Trial Effects Of A Family-based Intervention | 10,500 | Faculty Of Nursing, Thammasat University, Thailand | Thailand | Jeeraporn Kummabutr |
| Economic Corridor Policy in Indonesia (MP3EI) - between Economic Growth and its impact to Local People | 9,000 | Agrarian Resource Center | Indonesia | Hilmayati Safitri |
| Employment, earnings and social protection for female workers in the Vietnam's informal sector | 9,000 | Institute of World Economics and Politics | Vietnam | Binh Giang Nguyen |
| | | | | Ha Thi Tran |
| | | | | Le Thi Minh Vo |
| | | | | Loi Duy Nguyen |
| | | | | Ngan Dinh Nguyen |
| IT Investment, Constraints, and Government Supports: Evidences from Thai Manufacturers | 8,600 | National Institute of Development Administration | Thailand | Piriya Pholphirul |
| | | Mahidol University International College | Thailand | Veera Bhatiasavi |
| Local Wisdom As Basis Of Social Capital In Strengthening Community Resilience At Reroroja Village, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia | 10,771 | Urban Studies Postgraduate Program, Universitas Indonesia | Indonesia | Della Ananto Kusumo |
| | | | | Dhurandhara HKP |
| | | | | Irene Sondang Fitritia |
| | | | | Mikhail Gorbachev Dom |
| | | | | Widyawati Hadi |
| Natural Disasters, Poverty And Resilience: Evidence From Rural Vietnam | 9,750 | National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam | Vietnam | Cuong Nguyen Viet |
| | | | | Le Thi Linh |

GRANTEES 2013

(Continued) **GDN grantees for Regional Research Competition held in partnership with the East Asian Development Network (EADN)**

| TITLE OF STUDY | GRANT (USD) | AFFILIATION | NATIONALITY | NAME |
|--|-------------|--|-------------|--------------------------|
| Policy Competition for FDI and Its Real effect: Based on a Survey in Six Provinces in Central China | 9,000 | Institute of International Economics, Henan University | China | Liu Zhilin |
| | | | | Qin Changcheng |
| | | | | Wang Jing |
| | | | | Yang Hongen |
| | | | | Zhang Zhanpeng |
| Recovery and Adaptive Behavior of Urban Households After An Extreme Flood Event in the Philippines | 8,250 | Asian Institute of Management | Philippines | Jamil Paolo S. Francisco |
| Regional Income Divergence in Vietnam since the Economic Reform | 8,800 | Institute for Southeast Asian Studies | Vietnam | Le Phuong Hoa |
| | | | | Nguyen Huy Hoang |
| | | | | Nguyen Tuan Anh |
| Shortcomings in Procedures for Land Acquisition and Compensation - Actual Case in Hanoi's Urbanized Outskirts Areas and Policy Recommendations | 7,700 | Center for Services, Consultancy and Training | Vietnam | Le Van Su |
| | | National Center for Socioeconomic Information and Forecast | Vietnam | Le Trung Thong |
| | | | | Nguyen Thanh Tuan |
| Small business financing and microfinance: evidence from South Sumatera, Indonesia | 8,650 | University of Muhammadiyah Palembang | Indonesia | Abdul Basyith |
| | | | | Diah Isnaini Asiati |
| | | | | Fitriya Fauzi |
| The Effects of a Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Program for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder on rape Survivors: An Emergency Home Pilot Intervention Study in Thailand | 9,000 | Faculty of Nursing, Thammasat University | Thailand | Sararud Vuthiarpa |

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

| TITLE OF STUDY | GRANT (USD) | AFFILIATION | NATIONALITY | NAME |
|--|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| A model for the policy interest rate setting | 2,000 | European University Institute | Russia | Andrey Sirchenko |
| An estimated DSGE model of the Kazakhstan economy: Bayesian approach | 2,000 | Economic Research Institute, Astana | Kazakhstan | Azhar Sayat |
| Corruption, Incompetence or Unsuccessful Reforms? Determinants of Economic Inefficiency in Public Procurement: Evidence from Vladimirskaya Region. | 2,250 | Transparency International | Russia | Tanya Iliina |

GRANTEES 2013

(Continued) **GDN grantees for Regional Research Competition held in partnership with the Economics Education and Research Consortium (EERC)**

| TITLE OF STUDY | GRANT (USD) | AFFILIATION | NATIONALITY | NAME |
|---|-------------|---|-------------|----------------------|
| Does destination matter? Causal links between export sales and exporters' productivity. | 9,250 | University of York | Ukraine | Yevgeniya Shevtsova |
| Does the participation in economic cooperation programs affect the changes in the level of social capital of treated communities? | 9,700 | Sumy State University | Ukraine | Nadiya Kostyuchenko |
| | | | | Yuriy Petrushenko |
| Flat Personal Income Taxation in the Kyrgyz Republic: effects on poverty and income distribution | 11,300 | Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic | Kyrgyzstan | Saida Ismailakhunova |
| Growth Experience in Ukraine during Twenty Years of Independence: Business Cycle Accounting Perspective | 9,200 | Dnepropetrovsk State University | Ukraine | Tetyana Dubovyk |
| Impact of minimum wage on income distribution and poverty in Russia | 10,200 | Siberian University of Consumer Cooperation | Russia | Sergey Kapelyuk |
| Market Size, Productivity, Entrepreneurship and Inequality in a Model a'la Melitz | 10,000 | Higher School of Economics | Russia | Dmitry Pokrovsky |
| Modeling Contagion Effect of the Balance of Payments crises in Eastern Europe | 8,700 | National bank of Ukraine | Ukraine | Vasyl Khomiak |
| Monopolistic competition under uncertainty | 10,500 | Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation | Russia | Alexander Shapoval |
| | | | | Vasily Goncharenko |
| Multi-product firms in monopolistic competition: the impact of opening trade | 1,500 | European University in SPb | Russia | Philip Ushchev |
| Spatial interaction of Russian regions as a factor of their economic growth: an empirical analysis | 3,025 | Chuvash state University | Russia | Vera Ivanova |
| The Identification of the Sources of Current Account Fluctuations in Ukraine Using a Structural VAR Approach | 9,350 | The National Bank of Ukraine | Ukraine | Nadiia Shapovalenko |
| | | | | Sergiy Nikolaychuk |
| Value drivers of the Russian banking sector: possibilities of interest rate policy impact on bank economic value | 2,250 | Center for Macroeconomic Analysis and Short-Term Forecasting | Russia | Irina Sukhareva |

GRANTEES 2013

| GDN grantees for Regional Research Competition held in partnership with the Economic Research Forum (ERF) | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|-------------|-------------------|
| TITLE OF STUDY | GRANT (USD) | AFFILIATION | NATIONALITY | NAME |
| A time to throw stones, a time to reap: How long does it take for democratic reforms to improve institutional outcomes? | 20,000 | Université Libre de Bruxelles | Morocco | Khalid Sekkat |
| Political Economy of Fiscal Policy and Decentralization in the Arab Countries | 12,000 | University of Nevada, Reno, ERF, IZA and MEEA | Turkey | Mehmet Tosun |
| Rise and fall of Representative Institutions in Egypt, Sudan, Levant, and Iraq: Role of Geopolitics and Domestic Political Economy | 17,000 | The Lebanese Center for Policy Studies | Lebanon | Sami Atallah |
| Rural Employment Conditions, Cost of Conflict, and Food Security in Palestine | 24,300 | Birzeit University | Palestine | Yousef Daoud |
| Towards Strengthening Parliamentary Role in Fiscal Accountability in Post-revolutionary Egypt | 15,000 | Cairo University | Egypt | Lobna Abdel Latif |
| Water Policy And Poverty Reduction In Rural Area: A Comparative Economy wide Analysis For Tunisia And Morocco | 26,000 | Agronomic Higher Institute of Chatt Mariem | Tunisia | Chokri Thabet |

GDN grantees for Regional Research Competition held in partnership with the South Asian Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI)

| TITLE OF STUDY | GRANT (USD) | AFFILIATION | NATIONALITY | NAME |
|--|-------------|--|-------------|--|
| Diagnosing Critical Constraints to Growth in Pakistan | 10,000 | Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), PAKISTAN | Pakistan | M Idrees Khawaja |
| Dynamic Linkages between Foreign Direct Investment and Domestic Investment: Impact on India post Euro Crisis | 10,000 | Indian Institute of Technology, Madras (IITM), INDIA | India | Arun Kumar Gopalaswamy |
| Effect of Financial Crisis on Sustainable Growth: Empirical Evidence from Pakistan | 10,000 | Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), PAKISTAN | Pakistan | Abdul Qayyum Hafsa Hina |
| Euro Zone Sovereign Debt Crisis: Macroeconomic Implications and Policy Options for South Asia | 10,000 | ICFAI Business School-Hyderabad (IBS), INDIA | India | Vigneswara Swamy |
| Evaluation of Relative Importance of Different Products in the Transmission of the Impacts of Euro Zone Crisis into Bangladesh Economy | 9,999.25 | Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), BANGLADESH | Bangladesh | Md. Abul Basher |
| Global Financial Crisis and Trade Diversification in India | 10,000 | Madras School of Economics (MSE), INDIA | India | Anindita Chakrabarti Kaushik Chaudhury Sumitra Narayan Bhaduri |
| Resilience of the Financial Sector against External and Internal Shocks: Comparative Study of SAARC Economies | 10,000 | TERI University, INDIA | India | Subir Sen |

Sharing Norms and Norms Enforcement During Seasonal Food Shortages in Rural Northern Afghanistan

VOJTĚCH
BARTOŠ



As the research assistant for the Czech Government's economic advisory board NERV, Vojtěch Bartoš has been invited to speak at various fora on tackling discrimination of ethnic minorities. But it is his recent research that allows him to work on the ground using experiments similar to experimental economics conducted in university laboratories, which is drawing great interest from peers and various organizations.

"I study Afghan farmers in their natural environment, analyzing their behavior repeatedly over time," says Bartoš. His research involves the sharing of norms and their enforcement during seasonal food shortages in rural Afghanistan, a project, he says has come to fruition due to the flexibility of the grant from GDN. The results can prove relevant in designing better programs such as provision of insurance to local farmers and in the delivery of material aid. Funding for young researchers in social sciences is limited in the Czech Republic where more established academics have better recourse to resources, he concedes. "The access to external grants is the exception rather than the rule. This is where the RRCs make a difference in the Czech Republic. It is especially beneficial for researchers at the early stages of their careers," Bartoš points out.

GDN has also contributed in linking him with other researchers. At a summer workshop held in Prague, Vojtěch Bartoš was able to present his work to an exclusive audience and the feedback helped him design and refine the second round of his experiments. He also met a fellow researcher with whom he discussed his research ideas and who later became a member of his dissertation committee. Giving a talk at a workshop in New Delhi, at the invitation of GDN, further helped him to connect with key contacts and make new links to inform his research.

Vojtěch Bartoš has been keenly involved in informing policy decisions. He has worked as a consultant for an agricultural project in Angola where he helped prepare a practical manual on impact evaluation for their projects and also for data collection in developing countries. The methodology has already been applied across other surveys conducted by the organization.

With GDN's grant he has conducted extensive research over four years which led to him and his fellow researchers propose a new theory for discrimination, namely, that different levels of attention is paid to applicants of different ethnic groups in the labor and housing markets by HR personnel and landlords. The research was conducted online across differing markets. From the virtual world to working with farmers in Afghanistan, Vojtěch Bartoš believes that his association with GDN contributed significantly to his taking up an expensive project in an uncertain setting.

Macro-economic Management and Economic Growth in the Pacific Islands and Caribbean Countries

About the Project

The project was launched with the active support of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to strengthen the research and policy links between small states in Latin America, Caribbean and the Pacific. The initiative supports research studies within the over-arching theme of Macroeconomic Volatility and Regional Monetary and Fiscal Policies.

In doing so, the project has facilitated comparative and systematic research that looks across continents and brings together experts from Latin America, Caribbean and the Pacific respectively to address fundamental issues in development, such as macroeconomic volatility, the construction of regional monetary and fiscal institutions. As well as opportunities for researchers from these regions to engage in meaningful discussions on shared academic and policy objectives.

Theme of the Project

The onset of the global financial crisis in the recent past exposed the vulnerability of countries across the world to macroeconomic volatility characterised by asset devaluation, liquidity crises, exchange rate volatility, price instability, high unemployment and low economic growth among others. The crisis underlined the limits of existing fiscal and monetary institutions and policies and the need for a fresh look at the evolution and capacity of these institutions to deal with future challenges.

In light of the growing challenges faced by small Pacific Islands and Caribbean countries in particular, as well as several small Latin American and Asian countries, there is a policy dilemma in these regions on how to tackle macroeconomic instability and corresponding shocks to these vulnerable economies and societies. Thus, this project focuses on the macroeconomic policy issues facing these small developing countries, in terms of their dynamic effects on the economy and the policy implications towards building more economic resilience and sustainable institutions.

Project Status and Emerging Results

The project identified one research team each from the Caribbean and the Pacific region. The research undertaken in the Caribbean region is being anchored by a collaborative research team based in Universidad Torcuato di Tella, Argentina and the University of the West Indies, Trinidad which has produced two research papers.

The first paper focuses on a measure of growth vulnerability for Caribbean economies based on the probability of growth collapses. The paper, still in draft stage, finds that only a few variables like foreign shocks can successfully predict growth crises, probably because of the undiversified structure of the economies and much of domestic variables being found to play an insignificant role.

The second paper examines factors which may have impact on the volatility of the revenue base in the Caribbean Small Island, Developing States (SIDS). The paper notes that tax volatility in the region is evident and it does not make a substantial difference which type of taxes are collected. Most importantly, revenues derived from exports had some effect on fiscal revenues in those countries that were commodity exporters. Similarly, the research undertaken in the Pacific region, anchored by a research team at the University of South Pacific, Fiji focuses on a cross-

country analysis of 40 small countries across the Pacific, Caribbean and certain small land-locked countries around the world to understand the role of different factors like macroeconomic stability, financial development, geographic characteristics, external environment, trade regime and governance level.

The research teams have submitted draft research papers which are under review by experts and mentors in the project and will be finalized in early 2014. This will be followed by a synthesis report comprising of lessons from the policy analysis of the two regions being studied. A peer review workshop and a Policy Dialogue will be held to facilitate cross-fertilization of knowledge and dissemination of the research outputs.

GRANTEES 2013

| NAME | AFFILIATION | TITLE | GRANT (USD) |
|--|--|--|-------------|
| Sebastián Auguste Anthony Birchwood | Universidad Torcuato Di Tella, Buenos Aires, Argentina The University of the West Indies, Economics Department, St. Augustine Campus, Trinidad | 1) Vulnerability in Small Island Economies: The case of the Caribbean 2) Implications of tax portfolio for Fiscal Revenue Volatility: The case of Caribbean SIDS | 70,000 |
| Baljeet Singh | University of the South Pacific (USP), Laucala Campus, Suva, Fiji Islands | Growth Volatility In Small Countries: Empirical Evidence From A Panel Data Analysis | 24,427 |

About the Competition

GDN's annual Global Research Competition (GRC) is a unique contest that provides early career researchers with a platform to investigate international development challenges through collaborative research projects. The competition is in line with the prevailing global trends that indicate an increase in and the frequency, publication and citations of co-authored papers in leading international journals, which further authenticates the significance of collaborative research.

Each year, the Competition focuses on diverse research themes which originate from the policy research priority areas defined by GDN's global research agenda and are in-line with its future Global Research Projects (GRPs). The nature of the research themes is such that they encourage collaboration amongst researchers and are of relevance to more than one region.

Having an integral capacity building component, the GRC engages world renowned experts as mentors to guide the inter-regional/cross-country research studies. Furthermore, an eminent Steering Committee guides the entire Competition. Before the final submission, a methodological training workshop provides hands-on technical training and skill enhancement opportunities. On the basis of the quality of applications and the demonstrated need for capacity building, the training targets young researchers to help them enhance their research design and proposal writing skills, thus improving the overall quality of proposals as well as increasing the social utility of the Competition itself. The first such intensive workshop at the pre-grant selection stage was organized for 14 teams in need of training in Istanbul on December 6-7.

The Pilot and Full Launch

Owing to the success of the pilot round as well as a demand by researchers for capacity building activities such as the GRC, the Competition was launched in its full capacity in 2013 with the call for Expressions of Interest (EOI). Submissions were accepted in the following three research themes, two of which were continued from the pilot round:

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

The 2013 round generated wide interest with 131 inter-regional/cross-country teams, comprising of 380 researchers successfully submitting their joint EOIs. Many of them are also multidisciplinary. The overall gender balance was well maintained with 38% female representation in teams. Moreover, as the Competition targets early-career researchers, the highest numbers of applications received were from researchers within the 31 – 35 years age group. A total of 72 countries were represented by these teams of which 19 are low income countries, a priority area for GDN.

Lessons Learnt

The learning from the pilot phase and baseline assessment has brought forth key lessons, which were included with the design and implementation of the 2013 round:

- Researchers find it challenging to form both inter-regional/cross-country and multi-

"I applied for the GRC to build my research capacity, be involved in international research network, and particularly in inter-regional and multidisciplinary research. It is factually more than I expected with the extremely excellent network, super mentoring, meaningful travelling, and invaluable support provided by GDN."

Nguyen Nguyet Thi
Deputy Editor-in-Chief
Vietnam Economic
Management Review (VEMR)

disciplinary teams. For the consequent rounds, the Competition will continue to be inter-regional/cross-country both in terms of its analytic scope and team composition. The multi-disciplinary criterion has been made optional.

- Most early-career researchers targeted are engaging in collaborative, inter-regional/cross-country comparative studies for the first time. They largely depend on GDN's network of researchers to find research partners and form inter-regional/cross-country teams. A need to further strengthen the existing mediums and tools for collaboration is essential for the successful formation of research teams, keeping with GDN's mission and structure as a global network.
- Apart from team formation, research design at the proposal preparation stage is the critical factor for determining the feasibility of the proposed research. The duration for each stage has been expanded to provide adequate time for applicants to assess the research themes, find collaborators with common research interests, receive training (for some, at the workshop) and comments, discuss and finalize their proposal and better articulate the goals and approach of their research.
- Engagement of senior mentors (to guide the research process) and mid-career mentors (to provide more hands-on technical support) can greatly enhance the capacity of research teams and help improve research quality. This will be built into the current round.

Next Steps

- Completing the review and selection of six grant winning teams for the current round.
- GDN and dedicated mentors to support winning research teams throughout the grant performance period.
- Mentors and teams to engage in face-to-face meetings.
- Research presentation by teams at the GDN Annual Conference and other international events.
- Monitoring and evaluation as key activity of the Competition.

Fact File 2013-2014 Round:

- Number of individual registrations: 1,233
- Expressions of interest (EOIs) from inter-regional/cross-country or teams: 131
- Number of teams shortlisted for the final round: 56
- Six Grants of \$32,000 for six winning teams
- Number of countries represented by teams: 72 (inclusive of 19 from low income countries)



GRANTEES 2012 - 2013

| NAME | AFFILIATION | TITLE | CITIZENSHIP | GRANT (USD) |
|-------------------------|--|--|------------------|-------------|
| Albana Merja | Group for Legal and Political Studies | To what extent has the Albanian and Kosovo party system institutionalised since democratisation? | Albania | 25,875 |
| Dren Doli | | | Kosovo | |
| Fisnik Korenica | | | Kosovo | |
| Ketrina Cabiri | | | Albania | |
| Javeria Afzal | Oxfam, Pakistan | Role of Social Protection in Food Security for Socially Excluded Groups in India and Pakistan | Pakistan | 32,000 |
| Nidhi Sabharwal | Indian Institute of Dalit Studies, India | | India | |
| Nguyet Nguyen Thi | Central Institute for Economic Management | The impact of education on gender wage gap in globalization in developing countries: The case of Vietnam and Indonesia | Vietnam | 32,000 |
| Kumba Digdo-wiseiso | Ministry of Home Affairs, Republic of Indonesia | | Indonesia | |
| Nur Afni Uli Pan-jaitan | Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Padjadjaran | | Indonesia | |
| Van Anh Phung Thi | Centre for Community Empowerment | | Vietnam | |
| Rajendra Poudel | E-Networking Research and Development | Investigating the Long Term Residual Impact of ICT integration across Gender for a sustainable project design | Nepal | 27,005 |
| Sana Shams | Center for Language Engineering | | Pakistan | |
| Enas Zakareya AbdAllah | Information and Decision Support Center, Egypt | Political Islam, revolution, social transformation and the Islamization of the financial system: a comparative study between countries in North Africa, Indonesia and Pakistan | Egypt, Arab Rep. | 25,820 |
| Kaouther 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 | Leading Cycles of Contention: Student Movements and Social Protest in Chile and Mali | Uruguay | 30,692 |
| Isaie Dougnon | University of Bamako | | Mali | |

Nearly 60 countries participated in GDN's Annual Conference 2013



GDN's 14th Annual Global Development Conference

The GDN's 14th Annual Global Development Conference was held in the Republic of the Philippines and was hosted at the Asian Development Bank headquarters in Manila. Over 500 participants from nearly 60 countries attended the Conference.

Role of Social Protection for Socially Excluded Groups in India and Pakistan

JAVERIA AFZAL

Working in South Asia, Javeria Afzal is a development professional with extensive experience of working in humanitarian and development contexts. She is currently reviewing the social protection programs in Pakistan. "It is recognized that poverty rates are higher than average for the socially excluded groups with high disparities in nutritional levels across gender, economic, social, ethnic and religious groups," Afzal says.

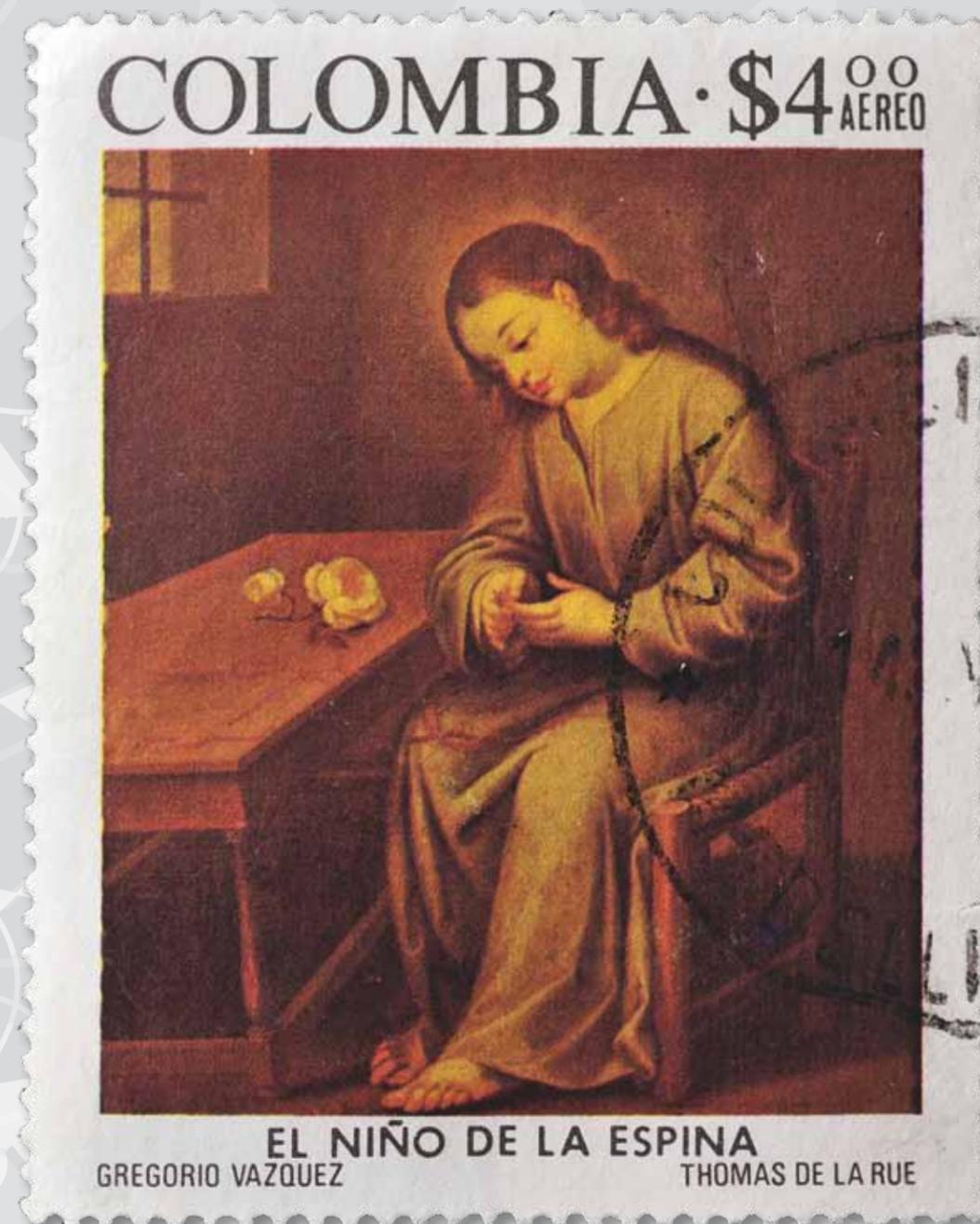
The focus of her comparative research study is to generate evidence on whether social protection is (or isn't) effectively alleviating food insecurities amongst the groups of the poorest and socially excluded and to use this evidence. "I participated in the GDN competition to gain first-hand experience of conducting research and I really liked the idea of teaming up and having a mentor," she says. It made her feel a lot more confident and encouraged. "I feel that research competitions like this one organized by GDN are quite relevant for my country. They give a chance to young researchers to undertake research and to contribute in knowledge generation and informing policy-making on issues that really matter in Pakistan."

Afzal is analyzing the Punjab Food Support Programme (PFSP) and her research will assess the outreach, inclusiveness and effectiveness of this program. It will include a study on the food security situation of the poorest and marginalized households which include those who have lost the source of main income and widows. This program is being compared to a similar one in India, again targeting the marginalized groups. Afzal is confident that research outcomes will have an impact on policy-making when the project is completed. "The policy makers know that I am undertaking this research and are looking forward to the deliverables," she says.

Javeria Afzal also enumerates the advantages of the assistance that GDN provides. "It gives researchers the opportunity to share their research ideas and team up with another researcher to share ideas, gain new insights, and understand possible practical applications." Afzal also mentions the importance of the feedback and comments to researchers on their research through mentor arrangements. Afzal is quick to point out that not only there is a learning curve but that researchers get to meet new people which further helps in enhancing the project. Through GDN's support she met her mentor, a leading world expert on Food Security and also her research partner, Nidhi Sabharwal from the Institute for Dalit Studies in India. When completed their research aims to inform policy formulation and to generate evidence to ensure that social protection policies are pro-poor and implemented in a way that disadvantaged groups benefit from services designed to reduce poverty such as food security programs.



400 beneficiaries for GDN grants in 2013



Research in Developing and Transition Countries

GDN provides researchers in developing and transition countries with direct support for global, collaborative and cross-disciplinary development research. In 2013 grants were given to nearly 400 researchers from developing countries.

Strengthening Institutions to Improve Public Expenditure Accountability

About the Project

The project was designed to build individual and institutional capacities to undertake public expenditure monitoring and analysis to improve service delivery in the three social sectors of education, health and water. It supported 14 country research teams through tailored workshops, individual mentoring and peer-learning. In its final year of implementation, the project focussed on the consolidation and finalization of research results, engagement with key stakeholders, development of knowledge management and legacy documents, along with a better understanding of achievements through an independent evaluation.

Highlights of Research Results

Findings have brought forth insights on challenges faced by countries in achieving key developmental goals, along with policy measures that could pose viable solutions. In the education sector, analysis has reiterated that most countries still face high drop-out rates and lack of participation in primary education, particularly for girls. Research has shown how complementary measures such as school feeding programs in India, scholarships in Nigeria and Nepal, and targeted cash transfers in Guatemala can insulate children and families from socio-economic shocks as well as incentivize participation. Vast inequalities in access to higher education by poorer quintiles of the population exist in most countries, and these can be overcome by measures such as student loans, scholarships and tutorials being implemented in Armenia and Indonesia.

Similarly, research in the health sector has revealed that the population in the bottom quintiles is most health insecure. In India, for instance, research has disclosed the low health spending in Karnataka (less than 1%): often cited as a reason for poor quality of services in public health facilities. Moreover, only 15-20% of population is covered under any form of insurance, leading to high out-of-pocket expenditures by individual households. The team has explored differential financing as a means to increase the effectiveness with which funds are allocated and used in the sector.

Many research teams have focused their policy simulations on protection against communicable diseases, such as malaria and measles, which continue to be areas lagging behind in countries such as Kenya, Nigeria and Uganda. Furthermore, cost-effective service delivery in maternal health care and the uptake of ante-natal and neo-natal care services are major challenges, leading researchers to explore policy options such as 24-hour birth centers and the deployment of skilled birth attendants in rural areas to improve coverage and service uptake.

In the water sector, the crucial issues continue to be coverage, quality, maintenance and pricing of services. Research teams have focused on policy options that could increase coverage through either large-scale piped water connections or small-scale projects that have the potential to support the equitable use of water resources. In addition, teams have also focused on the financial viability of projects in terms of pricing policies (including the possibility of privatization or community management of certain components of water services). In Armenia, for instance, findings have shown that poorest 20% of households benefit only from 11% of water subsidies (on per capita consumption basis), while the richest 20% receive 37% due to higher per capita use of services. The team is in the process of

providing policy options that would help service providers recover capital and maintenance costs, in addition to providing subsidized water services to the poor.

Learning from the Project

- Hands-on technical support can significantly strengthen capacities and improve research results.
- Peer-learning and country comparisons provide useful ideas to overcome methodology and data limitations.
- To ensure research uptake, engagement with policy-makers at opportune times (peak of budget debates or during electoral campaigns) is fundamental.
- Leveraging partnership at the local level can help researchers build the necessary networks to share information in a timely manner, increasing its uptake.
- Integrating Monitoring and Evaluation from inception helps customize support to meet the specific needs of a multi-year project.

Achievements and Impact

Over the years, the project has supported the institutionalization of public expenditure analysis. Teams are garnering additional funds to continue their research beyond the project, and are extending the tools learnt to other social sectors. Knowledge products such as training modules, budget guides and international benchmarks for public spending are being developed as legacy documents to support knowledge sharing. Various mediums are being used to engage with policy-makers, civil society and the media. These include policy briefs, town hall meetings, roundtables, policy dialogues and stakeholder trainings.

The length of the project has also facilitated strategic alliances between research teams and the governments in their countries. In Guatemala, for instance, based on the recommendations of the research team, the Government has institutionalized the Conditional Cash Transfers program by creating a special Ministry for Social Development. The research team is working with the Ministry to support a private-public alliance to improve the implementation of the program in the country. The enhanced program could benefit close to 900,000 families. In Uganda, the Ministry of Health has pronounced the allocation of UGX 188 Billion (approximately US\$ 75 Million) for a new nationwide program to control the spread of malaria parasites by spraying households. This decision is in line with the research team's analysis on indoor residual spraying being more cost-effective than insecticide treated nets for the control of malaria, especially among children aged five years or less.



Fact File

Time frame:
2008-2013

- Number of research teams: 14
- Coverage: 14 developing and transition countries
- Sectors: Education, Health and Water
- Supported by: Department for International Development (DFID), UK
- Implemented in partnership with: Results for Development Institute (R4D), USA

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GRANTEES 2013: Strengthening Institutions to Improve Public Expenditure Accountability

| TITLE OF STUDIES (PRODUCED IN 2013) | GRANT (GBP)** | RESEARCH INSTITUTE*** | COUNTRY | AUTHOR(S) |
|---|---------------|--|-------------|---|
| Policy simulation analysis in the education sector | 15,000 | Advanced Social Technologies | Armenia | Haik Maghakyan |
| Policy simulation analysis in the health sector | | | | Hovhannes Margaryants |
| Policy simulation analysis in the water sector | | | | Bela Gevorkyan |
| Interactive radio/audio interventions in elementary schools in Karnataka, India: A policy simulation exercise | 14,660 | Centre for Budget and Policy Studies | India | Shubhashansa Bakshi and Jyotsna Jha |
| Uniform level of funding or differential financing: A policy simulation exercise for health financing | | | | Varun Sharma and Nehal Jain |
| Policy Simulation: Cost-benefit analysis of two different levels of service for drinking water supply, the case of Belgaum City Corporation, Karnataka* | | | | Divya Krishnaswamy and Varun Sharma |
| Complementary policies to increase poor people's access to higher education: The case of West Java, Indonesia | 12,982 | Center for Economics and Development Studies, Padjadjaran University | Indonesia | Mohamad Fahmi, Achmad Maulana and Arief A. Yusuf |
| Increasing access to HIV treatment through ART scaling-up in West Java, Indonesia | | | | Adiatma Y.M. Siregar and Pipit Pitriyan |
| Increasing access to water services in Bandung regency: A policy simulation | | | | Ahmad Komarulzaman |
| Closing the classroom gap: A policy simulation report* | 13,000 | Center for Research and Communication, University of Asia and the Pacific | Philippines | Aurora Hidalgo |
| Philippines: Towards expanding access to health care services | | | | Bienvenido Nito |
| Water policy simulation: The case of Batangas city water district* | | | | Ernest Marc Castillo |
| Redistribution of funds for Ministry of Education programs: A policy simulation report | 14,031 | Center for the Implementation of Public Policies Promoting Equity and Growth | Argentina | Axel Rivas, Pablo Bezem and Andres Lajer Baron |
| Universal social protection for catastrophic diseases in Argentina: A policy simulation | | | | Federico Tobar, Gabriela Hamilton, Sofia Olaviaga and Romina Solano |
| Evaluation of water and sanitation policy in Argentina under a cost-benefit approach* | | | | Juan Ignacio Surraco Urtubey |
| Policy simulation of educational assistance programs for girls in Nigeria | 13,995 | Centre for the Study of the Economies of Africa | Nigeria | Ebere Uneze and Ibrahim Tajudeen |
| Policy simulation of measles immunization programs for children in Borno State, Nigeria | | | | Ebere Uneze, Sabastine Akongwale and Ibrahim Tajudeen |
| Policy simulation for increase in coverage of improved water supply in Cross River State, Nigeria* | | | | Ebere Uneze, Ibrahim Tajudeen, Idris Ademuyiwa and Uzor Ezechukwu |
| Vector control in malaria: Policy simulations on combined use of ITN and IRS | 2,000 | Institute of Economic Affairs | Kenya | Miriam W. O. Omolo |

NOTES:

- * Reports did not meet the project's minimum criteria.
- ** Funds cover the policy simulation exercise for the grant year, and dissemination activities with key stakeholders.
- *** Grant funded to institutions.

(Continued) **Strengthening Institutions to Improve Public Expenditure Accountability**

| TITLE OF STUDIES (PRODUCED IN 2013) | GRANT (GBP)** | RESEARCH INSTITUTE*** | COUNTRY | AUTHOR(S) |
|--|---------------|---|------------|---|
| Improving girl's access to secondary schooling: A policy simulation for Uganda | 12,903 | Economic Policy Research Centre | Uganda | Mildred Barungi, Sarah Ssewanyana and Ibrahim Kasirye |
| HIV/AIDS prevention interventions in Uganda: A policy simulation | | | | Gemma Ahaiabwe and Ibrahim Kasirye |
| Improving water supply coverage in rural Uganda: A policy simulation* | | | | Ibrahim Kasirye |
| Conditional cash transfers program in Guatemala: Policy simulation and cost-effectiveness analysis | 15,000 | Fundación para el Desarrollo de Guatemala | Guatemala | Jorge Benavides |
| Policy simulation for water enterprise in Guatemala city: Pricing water towards financial sustainability | | | | Jorge Benavides and Fernando Spross |
| Restructuring upper secondary education system in Mexico: Improving education quality | 15,000 | Graduate School of Public Administration and Public Policy, Tecnológico de Monterrey University | Mexico | Antonio Surisadai Gómez López and Sunny A. Villa |
| An Optimal tobacco tax | | | | Ricardo Cantú |
| Simulating alternatives for increasing basic education certificate examination pass rate in junior high schools in Ghana | 8,400 | Integrated Social Development Centre | Ghana | Emefa Abra Annor-Amevor and Charlotte Esenam Afudogo |
| Simulating alternatives for reducing maternal mortality by 35% by 2015 in Ghana | | | | Dennis Nchor and Jonathan Adabre |
| Simulating alternatives for increased water supply to households in Ghana* | | | | Mark Zingbagba and Joana Guo |
| Simulating policy alternatives for drop out and girl's scholarship in community primary school: The case of Nepal | 14,000 | Policy Research and Development Nepal | Nepal | Prithivi Raj Ligal and Kishor Maharjan |
| Simulating policy alternatives for better maternal health outcome: The case of Nepal | | | | Devendra Prasad Shrestha |
| Simulating policy alternatives for community led sanitation and subsidy: The case of Nepal* | | | | Naveen Adhikari |
| Intercultural bilingual education program for better performance in schools: The case of the indigenous children of the Amazon | 14,385 | Research Center of the University of the Pacific | Peru | Betty M. Alvarado |
| The health insurance system in Peru: Towards a universal health insurance | | | | Janice Seinfeld, Vilma Montañez and Nicolás Besich |
| Improving 'Agua Para Todos': A policy simulation report* | | | | Eduardo Morón, María de los Angeles Cárdenas César Urquiza and Paola del Carpio Ponce |
| Policy simulation: Achieving higher educational attainments at the primary level in Bangladesh | 6,588 | Unnayan Shamannay | Bangladesh | S. M. Zulfiqar Ali |
| Policy simulation: Achieving better maternal health in Bangladesh* | | | | Suzana Karim |
| Policy simulation: Ensuring access to safe water in south-west Bangladesh* | | | | S. M. Zulfiqar Ali and Mallik Amir Abdullah Nadvi |

Increasing Access to HIV Treatment through ART Scaling Up in West Java, Indonesia

ADIATMA
YUDISTIRA
MANOGAR
SIREGAR



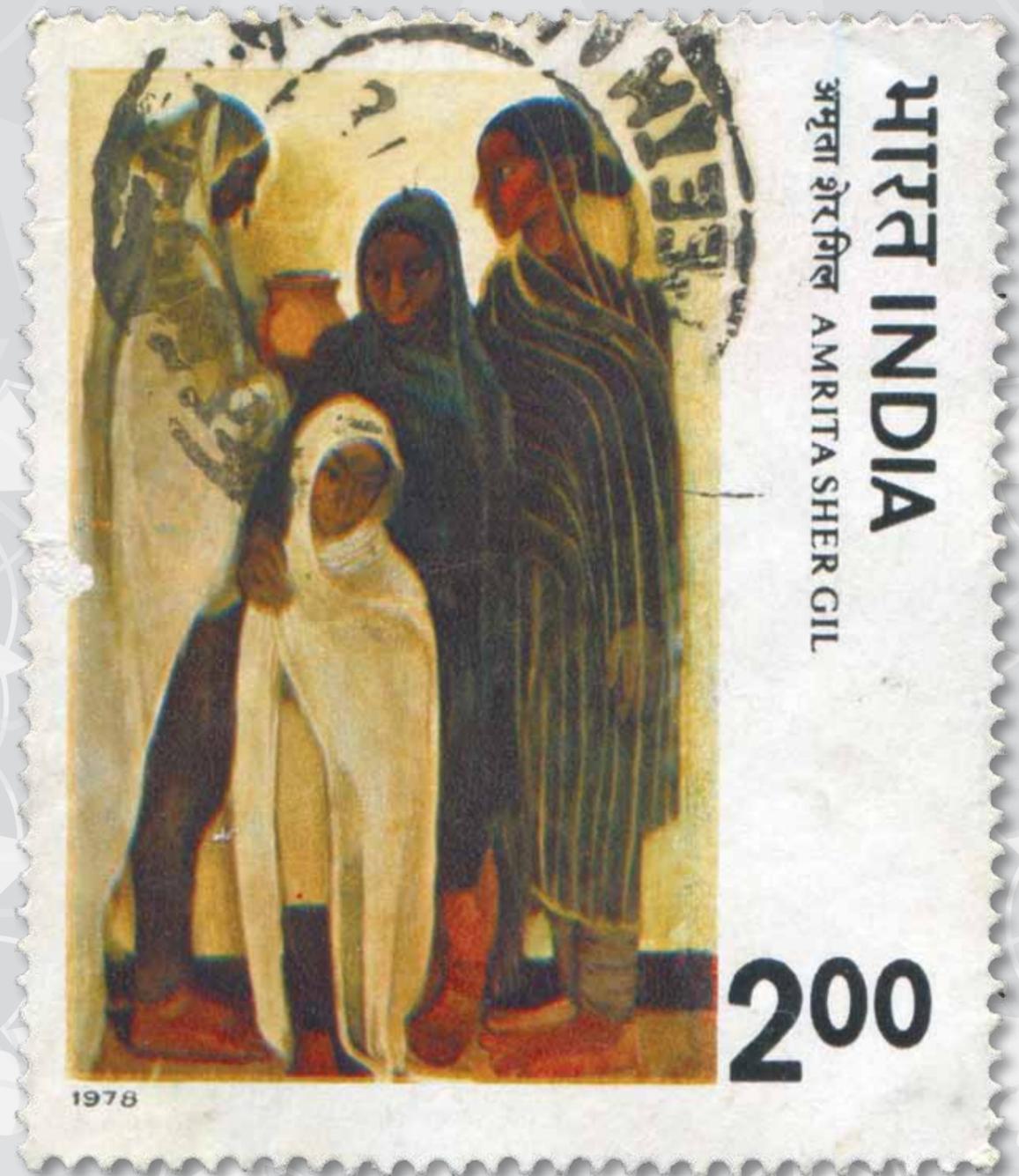
The face of the HIV epidemic in Indonesia is currently changing. While earlier the contagion was mainly concentrated among the injecting drug users and their sexual partners, it is now spreading to the general population. Yet there is a dichotomy. While the percentage of HIV transmission cases through IDU decreased from 50% in 2007 to around 20% in 2011, the HIV transmission through heterosexual relations increased from 42% to 71% in the period. In his research analysis Adiatma Yudistira Manogar Siregar said that this rise has increased the need for Antiretroviral Treatment (ART). However, the public health expenditure on HIV/AIDS is relatively low; ART is under-supplied and has limited funding. New strategies are required to increase the uptake of ART within the limited resource setting. "The project is relevant as Indonesia is still in the process to make public expenditure accountable. Through this project – which includes cost effectiveness studies, cost benefit analysis and policy simulation – we can, to some extent, see whether the budget spent by the government has been equal, on target and efficient".

In his study Siregar simulates the increase of ART uptake as an outcome of scaling up ART in hospital or at the community level. "We use this simulation to forecast the costs and implications on the HIV epidemic in West Java by employing the HIV in Indonesia Model (HIM). The Benefit Incidence Analysis was used to observe the distribution pattern of access to HIV care among patients," he said. The hospital HIV/AIDS clinic which Siregar studied is located in the largest public referral and teaching hospital, Hasan Sadikin, in West Java.

With the acceleration of Indonesia's AIDS control efforts in recent years the need for ART to be included as a part of the treatment has gained significance. However, the implementation of ART may face some challenges. A possible approach to ensuring wider ART coverage and adherence is to provide the service at the community level through *Puskesmas* (primary/community healthcare centers). It is expected that patients will consequently have easier access to the service. Moreover, providing the drugs through *Puskesmas* on a larger scale (all over West Java), may further improve access to ART.

"My key learning has been in applying new methods to research and translate the finding into inputs for policy," he said. His aim is to become an expert on the economic evaluation of the health sector. "With the GDN research project I have been given the chance to apply it to broader issues, though it is still related to HIV/AIDS which is my primary field of research."

Over 200 research capacity building grants in 2013



Global Research Projects

GDN recognizes outstanding potential in policy-oriented development research. Over 200 grants were given to individuals and institutions in 2013 through the Global Research Projects.

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

GDN's agricultural policy research project entitled 'Supporting Policy Research to Inform Agricultural Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia', attempted at enriching the body of knowledge related to agricultural policy issues in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. The project, supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, was able to bring forth cross country comparisons, differences and similarities in policy practices across Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia around a research frame, comprising five topics: 1. Agricultural Pricing and Public Procurement 2. Irrigation and Water Use Efficiency 3. Improving the Effectiveness, Efficiency and Sustainability of Fertilizer Use 4. Managing Agricultural Commercialization for Inclusive Growth and 5. Addressing Long-Term Challenges to Food Security and Rural Livelihoods.

Research Findings

On managing agricultural commercialization for inclusive growth, for instance, the paper on South Asia reports that small farmers risk exclusion due to changes in the structure and governance of regional and global food chains. The paper on Sub-Saharan Africa, on the same topic, states farmers should be organized into collectives and networks that allow them to share information, collateral and risks.

An important gender angle to agricultural policies is brought out in the paper from South Asia on addressing long-term challenges to food security and rural livelihoods. Women's empowerment is seen as crucial element in developing a scenario of stable rural livelihoods, especially in view of increasing climate variability, which is highlighted in both the papers on how to address long-term challenges to food security and rural livelihoods in both the regions in question. On that particular topic, the paper from Sub-Saharan Africa urges policy-makers to support innovation in response to climate change, population growth and new market opportunities, with increased investment in agricultural research and development, multiplication of new crop, and livestock genetics and dissemination of techniques to use soil, water, labour as well as land more effectively and sustainably. The strengthening of rural safety nets, improvement of health and educational outcomes, building of assets and support livelihoods for small-scale as well as larger-scale producers to participate equally in national and global markets are some of the recommendations that find prominence in the paper from Sub-Saharan Africa on that topic.

Project Recommendations

On the issue of improving the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of fertilizer use, papers from both the regions recommend that the regions augment production capacity, an area, where the private sector could contribute substantially. An important intra-regional variation regarding fertilizer policies in South Asia that the paper from the region mentions is the lack of harmonization of subsidy policies. On irrigation and water use efficiency, the paper recommends that governments in Sub-Saharan Africa adopt more flexible and holistic approaches to governance of irrigation water, target irrigation investments where payoffs are realistic and substantial and contextualize irrigation as part of a larger policy package for productivity gains. On the issue of agricultural pricing and public procurement, the paper from South Asia finds little evidence to prove the link between South Asia's impressive output growth in the past three decades and any agricultural price and procurement policies.

Outcomes

Based on the findings, the project was able to create a platform for a lively debate amongst researchers and policy-makers. The varied policy perspectives, brought forth through the project's ten papers, ten policy briefs and ten documentaries were then disseminated through an innovative multi-channel policy outreach programme that comprised experts' roundtables, in partnership with IFPRI in Washington DC and FAO in Rome, regional workshops in Nairobi and Colombo (where top regional policy-makers were able to get evidence based policy perspectives from local experts) and sophisticated digital outreach initiatives comprising social media, mobile computing applications (for iPad and Kindle Fire, for instance) and online advertising.

With the involvement of more than 40 researchers from all over the world, the project served as a robust forum for capacity building, global cross-fertilisation of knowledge on agricultural policies and an effective platform for dissemination of that knowledge amongst policy-makers. The project's output was actively disseminated through all the channels of outreach right till the closure of the project. The project helped GDN demonstrate the power of innovative usage of digital media in disseminating research findings.

GRANTEES 2013

| Name | University / Institution Affiliation | Country |
|--------------------------|---|----------------|
| Ademola T. Oyejide | Foundation for Economics Education, Ibadan | Nigeria |
| Ali Hasanain | Lahore University of Management Sciences | Pakistan |
| Genet Zinabou | University of Oxford | United Kingdom |
| Girish Nath Bahal | University of Cambridge | United Kingdom |
| Johann Kirsten | Department of Agricultural Economics, Extension and Rural Development, University of Pretoria | South Africa |
| K. S. Kavikumar | Madras School of Economics, Chennai | India |
| Khondoker Tanveer Haider | University of Oxford | United Kingdom |
| Mustafa Kamal Mujeri | Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), Dhaka | Bangladesh |
| Ogutu A. C. Akello | Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Nairobi | Kenya |
| Parakrama Samaratinga | Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka, Colombo | Sri Lanka |
| Reuben M. J. Kadigi | Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness, Sokoine University of Agriculture Morogoro | Tanzania |
| Saa Dittoh | University of Development Studies, Tamale | Ghana |
| Souvi De | University of Oxford | India |
| Uttara Balakrishnan | Yale University | India |
| Vijay Paul Sharma | Centre for Management in Agriculture Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad | India |

The project, supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, brought forth cross-country comparisons, differences and similarities in:

- Agricultural Pricing and Public Procurement
- Irrigation and Water Use Efficiency
- Improving the Effectiveness, Efficiency and Sustainability of Fertilizer Use
- Managing Agricultural Commercialization for Inclusive Growth and
- Addressing Long-Term Challenges to Food Security and Rural Livelihoods.

Varieties of Governance: Effective Public Service Delivery

About the Project

The three-year project was implemented through 16 multidisciplinary teams around the world to understand the role of formal and informal institutions in ensuring service delivery in basic education, water and roads with quality and equity, within an expanded framework of the so-called long and short routes of accountability between different actors like service provider agencies, political executives, regulatory controls and bureaucracy and citizens or clients.

In the final year, the project was geared to disseminate and validate the research results through various policy workshops and roundtables in different developing countries and transitional economies which were part of the project. Most importantly, the project undertook an independent evaluation to derive key lessons on research capacity building and project management in a research project that underscored the relevance of multi-disciplinary and mixed method approaches in bringing forth new evidence on the linkages between different forms of governance and service delivery outcomes.

Highlights of Research Results

The country case studies gave interesting and mixed evidence on governance with emphasis on decentralisation, citizens' participation, institutional arrangements and path dependency of governance reforms in countries experiencing transition. The studies reiterate the conventional wisdom that fiscal autonomy and ability to raise resources locally by local governance institutions and service provider agencies induces better responsiveness in resource allocation and spending on service delivery (Chile, Colombia and Uruguay). However, evidence also points to the fact that increased decentralisation and democratisation may also lead to increase in corruption especially where political agents at the local level have to mobilise resources for funding election campaigns (Indonesia).

Moreover, citizens' participation may not be fruitful unless institutional processes facilitating citizen or civil society participation are not effectively implemented. Participatory budgeting (PB) in water service delivery in Peru was found to be ineffective in delivery of quality services, particularly due to the weakness in the PB process itself as well as among the different actors involved in the process (municipalities and water service providers). PB in the water sector may actually lead to inequitable outcomes as the poor may confront greater costs of participation. Similarly, in Philippines, clientelism in politics and local fiscal capacity are major drivers of spending in education and thereby service delivery rather than the nature and quality of civil society participation.

The research studies showed the salience of information flow and transparency in inducing ownership of end-users on resources and thereby accountability in service delivery. Notion of ownership was also found to play a significant role in user satisfaction in water service delivery in Senegal. However applicability of these findings is subject to the socio-political cultural context of countries and the political legacies that they have inherited. Moreover, it can be safely concluded that one single measure of reform is more often than not insufficient in improving service delivery outcomes and a mix of concomitant measures in streamlining institutional functioning, participatory role of different stakeholders and transparency in quality and processes are absolutely important.

Learning from the Project

The independent evaluation of the project explicitly assessed the project's efficiency, effectiveness and impact. Some of the key lessons include, among others:

- The effectiveness of the project can be measured in terms of increased capacity for the researchers. An improvement in the understanding on the research areas in governance of public service delivery and acquisition of skills concerning interdisciplinary research approach and mixed method techniques have been attributed to the project. Central to this process has been the role of GDN who appointed mentors in providing intensive hand-holding support and timely feedback to the researchers to strengthen the quality of research outputs.
- Workshops, by promoting cross-regional learning and networking, and mentoring have been the major driver for improvement. There is, however, still room for improvement in planning the content of the workshops and possibility of networking avenues for researchers through such events.
- In regard to the wider impact of study, evaluation has shown that decision-makers have found the research results from basic education, water and road sectors informative and useful in making more informed decisions. However, translation of these researches into policy action depends on continuity of research and dissemination. It is important to strengthen communication and dissemination efforts in upcoming projects. It is also of utmost importance for GDN to stay engaged with relevant research areas.
- Careful planning has been the key to successful project implementation. Identifying target audiences, methodological approaches and planning the dissemination and communication activities are main factors for the achievement of the project's objectives.
- Cross-regional learning and networking can be considered major drivers of increased knowledge building for researchers. Personalized support and peer exchanges lead to higher productivity for the researchers. To enhance professional networking and collaboration, GDN could play the role of a 'promoter' of inter-regional cooperation by facilitating cross-regional research teams and inter-team dialogues.

Sustainability and Achievements

The project, in order to create an interface between researchers and the stakeholders has facilitated the organization of Policy Roundtables and Dialogues in different regions. These include a Policy Roundtable in Bishkek to facilitate dialogue between the project researchers, government functionaries and donor agencies; and in Dakar including researchers and key policy-makers from both Senegal and Burkina Faso.

GDN also organized a Policy Dialogue in New Delhi and provided a platform for the researchers to discuss several issues with some of the key government functionaries, including the Honourable Minister of Rural Development, Government of India.

In addition, the project also organized on-site mentoring and validation workshop at the University of the South Pacific (USP), Fiji for the Pacific research team, in order to facilitate finalisation of the country study reports. To provide wider dissemination of the knowledge derived from the Global Research Project (GRP), a book compiling a selection of research papers from the project will be produced in due time.

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

Project Duration: 2009-2013

- **No. of Teams:** 16 multi-disciplinary research teams
- **No. of Countries Studied:** 29 developing and transition countries

Varieties of Governance, Varying Outcomes

HARI K. NAGARAJAN

Hari Krishna Nagarajan was a Senior Fellow at the National Council of Applied Economic Research India when he first became associated with GDN by participating in the project development workshop on Varieties of Governance: Effective Public Service Delivery, a Global Research Project in which he later on participated actively. Hari had worked extensively in the area of democratic decentralization and was on the verge of beginning research on the topic with grants he had received separately from other organizations. There were some significant gaps in research and the GDN grant played a crucial role in bridging some of these gaps both in terms of the conceptual framework for undertaking the research, international expertise and resources for generating new evidence. "GDN support helped in addressing some key issues in data and the other grants (which supported his work on democratic decentralization) complemented each other," Hari says. It was a comprehensive Indian study and it explored the impact of empowering the rural local governments such as the Panchayats (village assemblies) to assume the role of service providers.

The research subject is relevant to contemporary India. Panchayats are seen as an extension of political influence and Hari argues that despite decades of investment in rural development, the problems still remain. A significant concern in economies like India is that large sections of population are unable to access essential services like basic education, water, health and infrastructural services. In rural areas, coupled with low literacy levels, limited access to drinking water have led to serious concerns like widespread out-migration in search of low skilled jobs, low productivity and gender discrimination amongst others.

"Despite government support, service levels continue to be abysmal," Hari says. There is a connection with women empowerment too. "Drinking water is beneficial but what happens when women themselves become responsible for its public provision? Such services become more effective, willingness to pay for such services becomes more apparent and women who used to spend most of their time fetching water, can use this time more beneficially for other productive activities. It proved that when a woman is in charge as an elected representative, the system becomes more efficient as her needs match with those of other women," he points out.

The research results have an impact outside India too. According to Hari, the GDN grant has helped him to ensure that his research covered a gamut of issues: that women empowerment has an impact in the choice of service providers in the rural areas, on private expenditure and accountability, on making choices between public and private service providers and on citizen participation. "The impact of such research on policy formulation may appear to be small in the short-term but it has an incremental impact on rural lives," Hari opines.



GRANTEES*: Varieties of Governance, Effective Public Service Delivery

| RESEARCH ORGANIZATION, COUNTRY, PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR | COUNTRY FOCUS | SECTORS | TITLE | GRANTS (USD) |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---|--------------|
| Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE), Uganda | Uganda | Water and Road | 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 & 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, (CESPA) Sierra Leone | Sierra Leone | Education, Water and Road | 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 Imazarov 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 Road | 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 Road | 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, 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 | \$67,503 |
| Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER), Nigeria | Nigeria | Education and 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 |

* Grants distributed before 2013.

Urbanization and Development: Delving Deeper into the Nexus

Fact File

Time frame: 2012-2013

- The GDN-IDB Project is an initiative towards “Strengthening Research and Policy Links between Latin America and Asia”
- Number of research teams: 5
- Spatial Spread: 47 developing countries
- Supported by: Inter-American Development Bank

Time frame: 2013

- Additional study financed by the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
- Research team: 1
- Spatial Spread: One Francophone Country (Cameroon)

About the Project

GDN holds an umbrella Global Research Project (GRP) titled Urbanization and Development: Delving Deeper into the Nexus supported two projects, fully funded by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, across three geographies in Latin America, Africa and Asia. The project aimed to support comparative and systematic research that looks across continents and brings together experts from Latin America, Africa and Asia to address fundamental issues on urbanization and development, as well as, opportunities for researchers from these regions to engage in meaningful academic collaborations in a globally interconnected way.

Five case studies emerged from the IDB-funded project, under the overarching aim of “Strengthening Research and Policy Links between Latin America and Asia”, investigated a wide range of issues pertaining to urbanization ranging from two single-city centered study on gathering evidences on welfare and traffic effects of congestion charge on automobiles in the largest city of South America – São Paulo, examining the respective contribution of household location and households’ portable assets to differences in income in Bogotá, to cross-country analyses of incidence and intensity of externalities of activities on the individual, household and community level in slums of Nepal and Ecuador, assessing the consequences of economic development on planning policies of informal territories in cities of Sao Paolo, Jakarta, Hanoi and Belo Horizonte, and to determine the impact of stringent land-use regulations on urban development in 200 cities of Asia and Africa. A recently concluded case study from Francophone Africa, titled “Sub-urbanization and Inequality in Transport Mobility in Yaoundé (Cameroon): Drawing Public Policy for African Cities” investigates institutional and administrative issues as underlying causes of sub-optimal transportation and mobility network in the city of Yaoundé, Cameroon. The selected six research teams have benefitted from constant support and guidance, to drive the research towards concrete policy solutions, from renowned experts with diverse experience in the field of urbanization and development.

Research Outputs

The research outputs from the GRP on Urbanization and Development figured out in the form of peer-reviewed research papers. Both project components introduced immense opportunities of learning and dissemination of findings as policy suggestions during integrated project workshops which were held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and Yaoundé, Cameroon respectively. Each research team and their members benefitted deeply through face-to face interaction with their mentors, cross-country leaning, peer networking and exchange of ideas, and managed to receive critical inputs as well as disseminate their findings to other key stakeholders such as government ministerial representatives and regional think tanks. Six completed case study reports are available online as research papers under GDN Working Paper series (#72-78).

GRANTEES * •

| Name | Affiliation | Nationality | Title of Study | Grant (USD) |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|
| Ongolo Zogo Valérie | University of Yaoundé Ii-Soa | Cameroon | Suburbanization and Inequality in Transport Mobility in Yaoundé (Cameroon): Drawing Public Policy for African Cities | 21,950 |
| Boniface Ngah Epo | | | | |

* of One research case study, funded by the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs.
• other five research case studies from IDB funded project are detailed in GDN Annual Report 2012.

Urbanization and Development: Delving Deeper into the Nexus – Francophone Africa

ONGOLO ZOGO VALERIE



The objective of the project, with particular focus on Francophone Africa, is to provide specific policy recommendations, strategic guidance and to create ‘enabling policy environment’ on issues of urbanization and development. In this context, Valerie and her team takes note of the fact that the Government of Cameroon is currently devolving some of the competencies to decentralized territorial entities and communities for management of inter-urban road transportation by local communities. Her study principally attempts to shed light on issues at hand in the process of decentralization which is resulting in mismanagement and rising loopholes in appropriate management of the system.

“The research has contributed greatly to limited knowledge and literature available on issue of transportation in African cities, particularly in Cameroon, that attempt to link uncontrolled sub-urbanization and issues of inequality in transport mobility in Yaoundé,” says Valerie. She is well positioned to take up this project as she is the Head, Division of Studies, Planning, Programming and Cooperation at the Ministry of Transport, Yaoundé, Cameroon. GDN’s support to her research has had significant impact. “I have been able to disseminate key findings of my research which focuses on urbanization and inequality in transport mobility in Cameroon. I head the Master’s Program on Transport Studies in the Department of Public Economics at the Faculty of Economics and Management, University of Yaoundé II, Cameroon. Therefore, research findings beyond policy consideration also help this unit distil research in the domain of transport.”

Ongolo Valerie has been able to exert influence on key decision-makers in her country with the timely research findings through the project. She and her team have succeeded in coalescing key actors during the final project dissemination and workshop held in Yaoundé, in September. The workshop invited participants from sectors of academia, university lecturers, researchers, policy-makers (from the Prime Minister’s office, Ministry of Decentralization, the Yaoundé Urban Council, the committee in charge of decentralization, amongst others, and members of the media. She has also found the workshop to be a great platform for sharing information about her project findings. “Notwithstanding (the evaluation), we were able to give each key policy player that took part in the conference, a copy of our findings as part of our dissemination strategy.”

Valerie acknowledges that the GDN grant not only helped in building research capacity of her team but also provided a much needed forum of interaction with policy-makers of the region which is essentially missing from most research related activities. She and her team could network well with their mentor and co-researchers having greatly benefitted from their presence. Mentoring from globally renowned experts was an essential component of the whole project.

Doing Research

The environment for undertaking socially relevant and useful research in developing countries is most often characterized by both systemic and extraneous factors that lead to low research capacity, sub-standard quality of research, poor advice to governments, or unused knowledge. This ultimately also impacts the quality of public opinion and policy discourse in these countries.

Within this larger context, GDN has launched a major program titled "Doing Research" to contribute to a better objective knowledge of the environment for undertaking research in economics and social sciences in developing countries and to expose weaknesses and shortcomings that influence policy. The research program will cover a complex set of issues, ranging from the institutional contexts in which researchers, academic institutions and think-tanks operate, the political environment (e.g. recognition of the importance of research), to the socio-economic or cultural contexts that determine the demand for social science research, and the international linkages of the academic community.

GDN has launched the pilot of this ambitious program with funding received from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and Agence Française de Développement (AFD), with ongoing discussions with other donors for scaling up and possible expansion to cover all sciences and research disciplines.

Given the multiple and complex set of issues and the difficulty in assigning relative weights to the various components, GDN is starting with a pilot phase consisting of at least six case studies in Africa and Asia to identify a robust methodology and an objective set of indicators that can be used for the larger project. The objective of these case studies is to provide, both a discussion of an appropriate methodological framework to describe the various, relevant components of the research environment, to engage in a discussion with policy-makers on the results of these studies and to provide enough substance to assess the feasibility of scaling-up, through the methodological discussion and identification of a systematic framework that might then be applied to a large number of countries.

Progress to date includes a literature review; mapping of potential partners; identifying potential Scientific Committee members; preparing an initial workshop in the first quarter of 2014 to discuss the terms of reference for the case studies and the overall approach.

GDN - CAF Regional Research Competition

GDN, in partnership with CAF (The Development Bank of Latin America) and donor organization, has launched a regional research competition for 2014. The overarching objective of this competition is to support research activities designed to promote the generation and sharing of applied knowledge of economic development in the Latin American and the Caribbean countries. The theme of the competition entitled 'Financial Inclusion and Microfinance in Latin America and the Caribbean countries: Impact on welfare and development' would help delve deeper into better understanding of concurrent issues of financial inclusion and microcredit especially in the low- and middle-income countries of the region. A CAF report on 'Financial services for development' [2011] indicates that while on average 51% of the families from a sample of 17 cities in the Latin American region have an account open in some type of financial institution,

only 12.3% of the families have sought and taken out a loan from a financial entity. CAF has significantly supported research, in the past, on micro-credit, micro-insurance and micro-finance instruments employed in several nations of the region, which has fuelled the motivation to launch this competition. Findings indicate that there is a crucial problem of access to credit for a larger percentage of poor households who also are entrapped in the entry issues of complex financial markets resulting in forming a vicious circle of poverty. While there is a lot of research happening and exploring the reasons for lack of penetration of financial markets to different sections of the societies in these developing countries, still there are several gaps in our understanding of this issue. This project, therefore, aims to take account of and examine cross-country or national issues of financial credit services, accessibility in Latin American and Caribbean countries, and help design evidence-based and evenly informed policy decisions.

The duration of this project is one year, wherein an 'Open Call for Proposals' is launched while screening and selection of three research teams will soon take place. The teams will receive benefits of mentoring from renowned experts of the field, and scope of large-scale dissemination and outreach of project findings through interactive policy dialogue.

Africa Initiative



The Africa Initiative aims at better preparing African researchers for an active participation in international research activities, especially those from the Francophone countries who are even more isolated from participating in international scientific exchanges due to the language barrier. The program considers themes related to sustainable development (including climate change, biodiversity, natural resource management and national wealth accounting). These are important issues, evidently connected with development issues and strategies such as agricultural productivity, food security, energy policy and use, innovation, urban planning, sustainability and welfare.

Preparatory work completed to date includes background research and a concept note assessing the state of current knowledge, practices and initiatives relative to natural and national wealth accounting, and their implications for national accounting and natural resource management. This provides a basis to build research capacity in an area with limited skills for most developing country economists, while innovating in line with earlier work to question the relevance of GDP as the ubiquitous way to measure economic performance (Report of the commission on the measurement of economic performance and social progress [2009], stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr). GDN has also been actively identifying partners both in Africa and beyond for joint activities under the umbrella of this new program.

The next step will be to assemble high-level international academics, African researchers, and other stakeholders including policy-makers to discuss, first, the state of the current initiatives and methodologies regarding natural resource management and its implications for national accounts. This broad-based 'policy lab' will take place in the first quarter of 2014, in Dakar and it will be followed by detailed country studies and methodological training.

GDN has launched a major research program titled "Doing Research" to contribute to a better objective knowledge of the environment for undertaking research in economics and social sciences in developing countries.

Research Communications from and for the Global South 2010-2014

For over a decade, GNet, the knowledge service from GDN, has made policy-relevant research from developing and transition countries more visible and accessible to support equitable economic and social development. As 2014 begins, GNet is still meeting an important need: engaging with the South and supporting Southern research uptake. During its annual evaluation, the GDN Cairo team responsible for running the GNet program spent time reflecting on its experience and developed new activities based on what it sees as key to providing a good service.

GNet in Numbers: 2013

- 23 thematic portals
- 7 regional windows
- 21,500 research paper abstracts and full texts
- 12,750 profiles of researchers
- 5,340 profiles of organizations
- 41,870 website visitors in November 2013
- 37,000 email subscribers
- 64 new researchers trained in research communications across 3 workshops
- 31 participants in research-to-policy online courses

Knowledge Matters

"GNet is very helpful. It has greatly improved my research approach, increased my knowledge and provided tremendous resources and opportunity to interact with other members of the network," according to the 2012 GNet Members' Survey.

The GNet portal now provides one of the largest online repositories of Southern research and has seen its website visitors increase significantly since introducing its Thematic Windows. The GNet Knowledgebase now offers access to 21,500 full text research papers that are freely accessible to the public (see "GNet in Numbers: 2013"). This year, GNet began work on making this asset available in open data format. When the portal is relaunched, GDN partners and other knowledge brokers will be able to use data from the GNet Knowledge base on their own websites and thus help GNet members' research reach a wider audience.

One of GNet's strengths is in exploring new ways to enable Southern researchers to share their experiences and knowledge and connect with their peers globally. This year saw GNet support the launch of Politics & Ideas: a think-net, a Southern-led initiative designed to encourage researchers and practitioners to speak about their own challenges and share their perspectives about policy-making as they encounter them at the local, national and regional levels. The pilot project critically addresses the relations between ideas, research, and politics to support a more constructive use of research-based evidence in policy-making. Politics and Ideas makes use of social media, such as blogs, to bring in reflections and insights from others working to support better policy-making through research.

Capacity Matters

"After attending the workshop, I have revised the style and contents of the presentation. The workshop taught me that what I think is important may not be a vital point in audience's minds," said a participant at the GNet presentation skills training.

In addition to its online knowledge services, the GNet program supports Southern researchers by developing their capacity to influence policy-makers with their knowledge whether through skills-building or creating channels for interaction. GNet runs a series of regional and thematic workshops on research communications and writing for policy relevance. This year saw three workshops, two on writing effective policy briefs organized with the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) for African researchers and third with Economic Research Forum (ERF) for participants from the MENA region on writing winning research proposals. GNet also provided presentation skills training for GDN Awards and Medals finalists and speakers at the GDN Conference in Manila.

Another aspect of GNet that distinguishes it from other knowledge brokers is that it is genuinely Southern-led and partnership-based.



GNet's evaluators observed that GNet has paid attention to developing its own capacity, specifically in the team's ability to deploy a range of tools and platforms (particularly social media) to engage a broad spectrum of GNet users. These skills were mobilized earlier this year to canvass the views of development professionals working in academia, government, civil society and aid organisations around the world on the post-2015 Millennium Development Goals. The findings of the online survey of the GDN Community were shared with delegates at the GDN-hosted High Level Panel Seminar in New Delhi as an input to their discussions. Despite the diversity of contributions, some common themes emerged such as the importance of empowering individuals and communities to develop their own livelihoods and giving them a greater say in how programs are designed and implemented.

Partnership Matters

Another aspect of GNet that distinguishes it from other knowledge brokers, is being genuinely Southern-led and partnership-based. For some time, GNet has been working with CIPPEC (Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento), to deliver "Spaces for Engagement", a program that attempts to help Southern researchers enhance their research uptake and increase their influence. This year, as part of the program, over 20 How-to-Guides were developed addressing critical issues for research to influence policy-making.

The guides translate much of the research generated by the program into practical knowledge for researchers to inform policy-makers with evidence-based advice on ways to develop better development policies. The series covers topics such as: producing an influence plan and setting influence objectives; how to write a communications strategy and key messages; and the importance of monitoring and evaluating policy influence.

GDN has a long-standing connection with the Institute of Development Studies in the UK, through the GNet program: GNet was incubated for a four-year period within IDS before its migration to Egypt in 2004, and GNet is a member of the IDS-initiated I-K-Medary Group. This year, GDN was invited to build on this relationship with IDS as a strategic partner in the new Global Open Knowledge Hub (GOKH) program.

Although the developments in open data sharing, aggregation and re-purposing of knowledge have the potential to support better-informed decision making, there is a risk that the digital divide between those who share and use knowledge in the South and North, will become wider.

GOKH is an attempt to correct this and enable Southern knowledge producers to become more effective players in the open knowledge world. Members of the GDN Cairo team will be working with other global knowledge brokers in partnership to conceptualise how the open data program will be run. In the months to come, GNet will make a substantial contribution as a content partner, supplying the new hub with data from the GNet Knowledgebase.

About the Competition

The annual Global Development Awards and Medals Competition (AMC) recognizes and rewards some of the best research professionals in policy-oriented development research and social development projects from developing countries and transition economies globally. Launched with support from the Government of Japan, the Global Development Awards and Medals Competition provides financial grants to enhance and encourage capacity building of researchers and NGOs through mentoring and technical supervision by subject matter experts. For the 2012 round of AMC GDN received 710 submissions of which 30% of the applicants were from low income countries and 31% of the applicants were female. The competition invited research proposals and papers on the theme of "Inequality, Social Protection and Inclusive Growth".

Recognizing Early-Career Developing Country Researchers

The Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development (ORD) funded research proposals with potential for quality, policy-relevant research. An integrated capacity building component has been built into this award where experts work with the winners as mentors to provide guidance for developing a sound research-to-policy practice.

The objective of the first prize winner Sara Wong's proposal is to measure the unintended negative impacts of mandatory social security on maids in Ecuador. The second-prize winning proposal by Marjan Petreski, Nikica Mojsoska Blazevski and Blagica Petreski, representing Macedonia, will investigate whether the disparities in wages between men and women in Macedonia are related to gender employment. Going beyond income measures of growth, the third prize winning proposal by Hippu Nathan and Srijit Mishra from India will investigate the heterogeneity of inclusiveness of human development across States in India.

The Medals for Research on Development (MRD) were awarded to researchers who have engaged in path-breaking approaches to address contemporary development issues. At the 14th Annual Global Development Conference, six young researchers presented their completed research papers at plenary sessions with experts and well-established scholars as discussants.

Scaling up Innovation

The Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP) funds innovative development projects implementing improved service delivery to underprivileged groups in developing countries. Conservation Through Public Health (CTPH) working on the interdependence of human and wildlife health received the first prize to deliver community-based social services to remote marginalized communities using village savings and loan schemes in Uganda.

The second winner was Dnet, Bangladesh which will work towards enabling access to information to marginalized populations in Bangladesh through the use of ICT and a micro-franchise model. Transparency International India (TII) won the third prize to tackle corruption by creating accountability for service delivery through creation of public agreements between political representatives and citizen organizations.

2012-2013

- 710 submissions; 30% of the applicants were from low income countries and 31% of the applicants were female.
- 10 winners from nine developing countries (India, Zimbabwe, Mexico, Ghana, Nigeria, China, Peru, Indonesia and Uruguay)
- **Supported by:** Ministry of Finance, Government of Japan through the Japan Trust Funds at the World Bank and IDRC, Canada
- Department of International Development, UK and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands through the GDNNet-Knowledge Services Program

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. This year, GDN awarded the JSDF grant to Impulse NGO Network, India (2011 winner) to scale up the Impulse Case Centre Info in Myanmar. Impulse NGO Network, along with YMCA Myanmar as the local implementing partner, aims to replicate the database of trafficked victims to develop and strengthen an efficient response on anti-trafficking while creating a collaborative network of stakeholders in the region.

Research Communications Capacity Building

Prior to the Manila conference, a special two-day Research Communications Workshop organized by the GDNet program was held for the Awards and Medals finalists to be more efficient communicators. The training used different methods (video-critique, peer review) to improve the presentation styles of the finalists for different forums. An evaluation of the workshop demonstrated that finalists' confidence to communicate increased by an average of almost 30% and their ability to communicate effectively increased by almost 37%.

Learning from the Project

- Boosting the professional visibility of researchers is an important aspect of the Competition. Medals finalists and Awards winners at the 14th Annual Global Development Conference were encouraged and supported by GDN to present their work in forums, policy seminars, academic conferences and other GDN events.
- In the past, winning researchers lacked expert feedback during the research phase. An integrated capacity building component to provide support to researchers has been introduced with dedicated mentors for each winning research proposal.
- GDN is also supporting the organizational capacity development of JSDF award winners by providing technical supervision and organizational development support.

Past Winners: Research Results that Travel

- Winners from the past competitions have published their GDN-funded research and presented findings in international conferences.
- **Jorge Maldonado**, the 2008 ORD winner has recently published a paper on the research on Adaptive Capacity of Fishing Communities at Marine Protected Areas: A Case Study from the Colombian Pacific in **AMBIO: A journal on Human Environment**.
- **Chandrasekhar S**, the 2011 ORD winner presented his research on **Commuting Worker in India** at the Human Development and Capability Association Conference in Nicaragua in September 2013.



Replicating the Financially Self-Sufficient School Model in Latin America: JSDF Award

Fundacion Paraguaya, awarded for scaling up the financially self-sufficient school, operates the replicable model by integrating the teaching of traditional high school subjects with running of small-scale rural enterprises. Students gain technical and entrepreneurial skills that are in demand in the local market. The aim is for the enterprises to generate enough income to cover the school's operating costs, including depreciation. It is being scaled up in one school each in Bolivia, Honduras and Paraguay; and two in Nicaragua. The award is providing individual

technical inputs on scaling up to each school through long-distance technical support and an e-learning platform. The award is reaching out to 400 youth from underprivileged economic backgrounds in the five schools. A student at the Belen Agricultural School, Paraguay said, "I want to help my community. I want to transfer my learning from the school on farm practices, raising cattle and managing cooperatives." Another girl student in La Bastilla, Nicaragua said that, "This school is different; it incorporates learning by doing. I want to be a veterinarian."

GRANTEES 2013

| Project | TITLE OF PROJECT | GRANT (USD) | NAME | AFFILIATION | COUNTRY OF IMPLEMENTATION |
|----------------|---|-------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| JSDf | Impulse Case Info Centre Myanmar | 200,000 | Impulse NGO Network-India | | Myanmar |
| MIDP 2012-13 | Integrated Biodiversity Conservation, Health and Community Development around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park | 30,000 | Conservation Through Public Health-Uganda | | Uganda |
| MIDP 2012-13 | Promoting Infolady for Building Information and Inclusive Knowledge System | 10,000 | Dnet-Bangladesh | | Bangladesh |
| MIDP 2012-13 | Development Pact | 5,000 | Transparency International India | | India |
| Project | TITLE OF PROJECT | GRANT (USD) | NAME | AFFILIATION | NATIONALITY |
| ORD 2012-13 | Labor Market Effects of Mandatory Benefit Regulations and Social Security Enrollment for Maids in Ecuador | 30,000 | Sara Wong | Escuela Superior Politécnica del Litoral (ESPOL) | Ecuador |
| ORD 2012-13 | EdPlaCo-MK: A Tool for Greater Gender Wage Equality in Macedonia, with Reference to Workers | 10,000 | Marjan Petreski | Association for economic research, advocacy and policymaking "Finance Think" | Macedonia |
| | | | Nikica Mojsoska Blazevski | University American College Skopje | Macedonia |
| | | | Blagica Petreski | Association for economic research, advocacy and policymaking "Finance Think" | Macedonia |
| ORD 2012-13 | Inclusiveness of Human Development in India | 5,000 | Hippu Salk Kristle Nathan | National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS) | India |
| | | | Srijit Mishra | Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGDR) | India |
| Medals 2012-13 | The Part-time Premium Enigma: An Assessment of the Chilean Case | 10,000 | Andrea Bentancor | ComunidadMujer | Uruguay |
| | | | Virginia Robano | The George Washington University, IIEP | France |
| Medals 2012-13 | Direct and Indirect Effects of Cash Transfer on Entrepreneurship | 5,000 | Rafael Ribas | University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign | Brazil |
| Medals 2012-13 | The Gender Education Gap in China: Menarche and the Power of Water | 10,000 | Yasheng Maimati | Xinjiang University | China |
| Medals 2012-13 | Measuring Norms of Income Transfer: Trust Experiments and Survey Data from Vietnam | 5,000 | Quang Nguyen | Nanyang Technological University | Vietnam |
| | | | Tomomi Tanaka | Arizona State University | Japan |
| | | | Colin Camerer | California Institute of Technology | USA |

Labor Market Effects of Employer Social Security Mandate for Maids in Ecuador

SARA ALEXANDRA WONG CHANG



Sara Wong had the idea of assessing empirically the labor market effects of the mandatory benefits and social security enrolment of maids for quite some time but it was her participation and eventual success in the Global Development Awards and Medals Competition that transformed her ambition into reality. "The GDN awards give researchers a chance to do research on topics of interest for developing countries and then provide policy recommendations that can have an impact in their own countries."

Her research involves studying wage adjustments and employment impact in the maids' labor market and the spillover effect into the labor market of their female employers. Sara Wong first considered the idea in 2008 when the employer mandate was enforced by the Government of Ecuador but it was the GDN grant (in 2013) that helped her fund her study.

She also acknowledges the academic support involved that allows her to discuss the research as it progresses. Opportunity to explore joint collaborations in research topics of mutual interest are an added advantage. For instance, Sara Wong is also working on a joint paper which she discussed with a fellow researcher whom she met at the GDN Annual Conference in Manila in 2013. "The competition allows researchers to showcase their work to an international audience."

Wong has been closely involved in research outputs which have influenced government policy in Ecuador and is optimistic about the impact of her current GDN funded research. The study is being conducted in two parts: an econometric study and a survey result. Both should provide academics and policy-makers with interesting insights. "I expect the study to have a positive impact on people's lives specially for domestic workers and their household employers through the policy recommendations that the study will provide", she says.

"The competition allows researchers to discuss development economic issues with fellow competitors, professors and academicians." Her team comprises of students and graduates from her university who are enthusiastic about the study. "Getting students interested in research is also a success for a Professor. The award has made fellow citizens aware of the labor market impact of an employer's social security coverage for maids. The GDN website was instrumental in disseminating the information and news of the award." Wong concludes.

GDN's 14th Annual Global Development Conference, Manila, Philippines

GDN's 14th Annual Global Development Conference was organized in partnership with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the East Asian Development Network (EADN) and the Philippines Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) and was held in Manila, Philippines from 19-21 June 2013. It was hosted at the Asian Development Bank headquarters in Manila. The keynote speech was delivered by H.E. Benigno Simeon C. Aquino III, President of the Republic of Philippines. Over 500 participants from nearly 60 countries attended the Conference.

The theme of the conference was "Inequality, Social Protection and Inclusive Growth". The Conference allowed the exchange of academic research and ideas on the most pressing development challenges related to the theme between internationally renowned academics, policymakers, media, government officials and dignitaries, researchers from developed and developing countries, representatives of national and international organizations, as well as our donors and sponsors.

Plenary and Parallel Sessions

The plenary and parallel sessions focused on key messages related to the theme. An interesting discussion took place on the progress achieved in Latin America to reduce inequalities, where questions were raised about the sustainability of current social policies and innovations and potential perverse effects. Two key forces were reported behind the rise of inequalities in Asia despite a high growth rate: technological progress and access to, and quality of education. Discussions were also held on the inequality of opportunities and outcomes in the Arab Region, where in the income inequality trend in the MENA region is stable. There is strong progress in measuring and characterizing inequality in terms of expenditures and income, and educational and health inequality. Yet, the measurement of inequality of opportunities remains elusive.

Parallel sessions also alluded to the investment in infrastructure as an efficient way to improve growth inclusion through a presentation of three studies, each focusing on one country (China, Pakistan and the Philippines) which showed that financing has a direct and indirect - and generally positive - effect on wage levels and inequality, among other indicators. Discussions about inequalities in Latin America highlighted the role of gender, ethnicity and labour markets. A session on poverty and redistribution in Post-Communist Countries looked at how the countries fared in the new economic environments which replaced centrally-planned economic systems of the early 1990s.

Building Presentation Skills and Featuring Early-Career Researchers as Plenary Speakers

As a major innovation in 2013, GDN featured young developing country researchers and their work in three plenary sessions. Awards and medals finalists thus presented their work on the gender education gap in China, measurement of norms of income transfer in Vietnam, direct and indirect effects of cash transfer on entrepreneurship in Brazil, female labour force participation in Chile, deliberations on inclusive growth in Brazil and sustainable and equitable growth in Argentina. Well-established scholars and experts on each theme served as panellists and discussants. A special two-day research communications training was also held for the Awards and Medals finalists. It helped researchers build confidence and effectiveness in presenting their work to various audiences, including other scholars at the Conference and selection committees.

- GDN's 14th Annual Global Development Conference was held in Manila, Philippines.
- The keynote speech was delivered by H.E. Benigno Simeon C. Aquino III, President of the Republic of Philippines.
- The theme of the Conference was "Inequality, Social Protection and Inclusive Growth".
- As a major innovation in 2013, GDN decided to feature young developing country researchers and their work in three plenary sessions.

The Global Policy Dialogues are key to enhancing our reach and impact with policy-makers, researchers and stakeholders. These Dialogues stimulate discussion and debate on pertinent issues to improve understanding and clarity around Southern issues. GDN and the Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA) co-hosted a Policy Dialogue titled "Panchayati Raj, Political Empowerment and Service Delivery in India" in November in New Delhi. The Keynote Address was given by the **Minister of Rural Development Mr. Jairam Ramesh, Government of India.**



Policy Dialogues stimulate discussion and debate to improve understanding and clarity around Southern issues.

The Centre for Economic and Budgetary Research (CEBR) in collaboration with GDN, Results for Development Institute (R4D) and Graduate School of Public Administration and Public Policy of Tecnologico de Monterrey (EGAP), held a **Policy Dialogue: Viabilidad de las finanzas publicas en America Latina** (Viability of public finances in Latin America) in September in Mexico. The objective was to generate a forum for discussion and exchange of experiences on the challenges and opportunities of fiscal policies in Latin America, based on the research outputs of the GDN's Strengthening Institutions to Improve Public Expenditure Accountability Global Research Project.

The **GDN – BAPPENAS Policy Dialogue** was jointly organized by GDN and the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), Indonesia in April in Jakarta. It focused on 'Promoting Effective Public Expenditure and Service Delivery in Health, Education and Water' under GDN's Global Research Project: Strengthening Institutions to Improve Public Expenditure Accountability.

In March, a **Post-2015 MDG Consultation** was organized by GDN in cooperation with the UN's Post-2015 MDG High Level Panel of Eminent Persons in New Delhi, India. This connected members of the Post-2015 MDG High Level Panel of Eminent Persons appointed by the UN with researchers from developing countries, policy-makers and key stakeholders from Asia and other regions.

In January **Pascal Lamy, Director-General of the World Trade Organization (WTO)**, was the guest of honor at an event jointly hosted by GDN and CUTS International, to talk about trade, competition and development. The two organizations took this opportunity to sign a Memorandum of Understanding that envisages a promising cooperation between the two. The goal, through this partnership, is to build on the considerable work that CUTS International has conducted on trade, competition policies and their impact on development trajectories, and on the global research network of GDN in order to promote further academic research in developing countries on these important policy issues.

International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)

Through a Memorandum of Understanding, the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) finances through GDN the research, production and use of evidence from rigorous impact evaluations for policy decisions that contribute to social and economic development in low- and middle-income countries.

About the Programme

The International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) meets the growing demand for more and better evidence of what development interventions in low- and middle-income countries work, why and at what cost. By funding rigorous impact evaluations and systematic reviews and by making evidence accessible and useful to policymakers and practitioners, 3ie is helping to improve the lives of people living in poverty.

Building A Critical Mass of Evidence

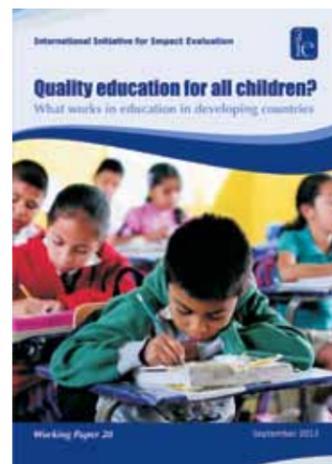
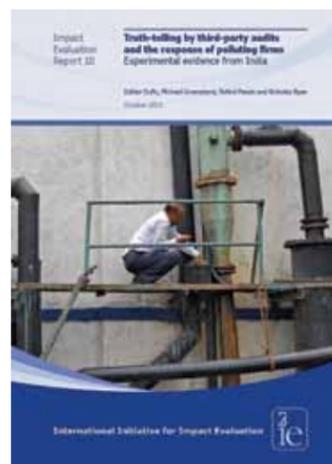
One of the main barriers to evidence-informed policy and practice is the lack of sufficient evidence. To help fill this gap, 3ie provides grants to conduct rigorous impact evaluations of socio-economic development programmes in low and middle-income countries through a range of grant-making facilities. In 2013, 3ie made these awards:

- Six grants to conduct formative research related to the design, implementation, and evaluation of interventions using HIV oral self-tests in Kenya under the HIV Self-Testing Thematic Window.
- Five awards for pilot interventions and impact evaluations to generate robust evidence on what works to increase the demand for voluntary medical male circumcision for HIV prevention in eastern and southern Africa under the third Thematic Window.
- Ten proposal preparation grants to researchers in Africa and Asia, under the Agricultural Innovation Thematic Window, which funds studies to increase rigorous evidence on what works in agricultural innovations in selected countries in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Eleven awards for impact evaluation replication studies through two replication grant windows; one pilot study and four in-house studies.

3ie launched the Transparency and Accountability Thematic Window for impact evaluations of interventions that aim to increase the transparency and accountability in the governance of natural resources in selected countries.

Engagement with Policymakers and Practitioners

Sufficient demand for evidence for policy and practice must exist and the capacity to use it in order for evidence use to increase. 3ie works to strengthen the institutional enabling



environment and demand by policy actors for evidence in a number of ways. 3ie organized or co-organised 37 demand-generation workshops in 2013. More than 4,000 participants, including policy-makers and programme managers, attended these workshops, as well as other events organised by 3ie.

In October 2013, 3ie and the Administrative Staff College of India hosted a conference Measuring results: International and South Asian Experiences in Impact Evaluations, in New Delhi. This conference brought together policy-makers, donors and evaluation experts. Presenters spoke of the challenges and opportunities in conducting impact evaluations, impact evaluation as a decision-making tool and the need to commit to evidence-based policy-making in South Asia.

Getting Evidence Into Use

Making 3ie evidence available and accessible contributes to it being used. 3ie continued to strengthen its multi-pronged approach to increasing the accessibility, availability and use of evidence from 3ie-supported and other rigorous studies, including a website that offers a growing database of impact evaluations and systematic reviews, blogs on development evaluation by staff, toolkits and useful resources, and published studies, reports, systematic reviews and briefs. Below are highlights of an impact evaluation study, a systematic review and a working paper published in 2013.

- Assessing efforts to improve Gujarat's industrial pollution inspection standards. In the Indian state of Gujarat, researchers, in collaboration with the Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB), undertook a randomised, mixed method evaluation to assess the impact of third-party environmental audits. Findings showed that independent environmental audits ensured that auditors report more truthfully than those working under the existing system. Firms that were part of the independent audit scheme greatly reduced their pollution emissions. GPCB is using the study recommendations to advocate for a change in audit regulations. Pollution control boards in several Indian states have expressed interest in taking up this audit approach.
- Analysing the evidence of what works in education in developing countries. Despite major investments in improving school enrolment and the quality of education in developing countries, 61 million children remain out of school and quality is often low. To improve understanding of what works and linking to learning outcomes, 3ie launched an in-house systematic analysis and published preliminary findings in a working paper in 2013. Overall, interventions to get into school, stay there, and learn have worked. But, interventions that increase enrolment may not help improve learning. Evidence on supply-side interventions shows that distributing teaching and learning aids may not have an impact on learning outcomes. Computer-assisted learning offered in addition to the existing school curriculum has positive impacts on mathematics test scores. The authors noted that policymakers do not necessarily seek evidence about what works best. They are mainly concerned with the cost-effectiveness of successful interventions when faced with limited resources.
- Systematic review of the effects of export processing zones on labour conditions, employment and wages. This review found that not enough evidence existed to determine if these zones added new employment that would not have otherwise existed. Evidence on wage levels was inconclusive. Evidence did not show a gendered wage gap. The available evidence on health and safety outcomes showed some evidence indicating higher prevalence of health problems in firms in these zones than outside of it. The evidence was also mixed when it comes to comparing working hours in these zones. Work was sometimes compulsory and inadequately remunerated. Authors highlighted the need for additional primary studies that have appropriate comparison groups to fill evidence gaps. In some cases, negative labour outcomes were the result of exemptions from regulations for firms in these zones and the lack of law enforcement in some countries.

FACT FILE

From 2009 to 2013, 3ie has funded 175 studies in over 40 developing countries, producing over 150 journal articles and other publications.

As of December 2013, 3ie membership has increased to 29 members, of which 12 are developing country members.

3ie is supported by:

- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- UK Department for International Development
- William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
- 12 other 3ie members that provide institutional support

REGIONAL NETWORK PARTNERS



BREAD

CERGE-EI

EADN



ECONOMIC RESEARCH FORUM



GDN-Japan

LACEA



sanei

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 multi-disciplinary 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)
- Economic 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)

WAY FORWARD

A Vision for GDN



In 2014, GDN celebrates its 15th anniversary. Much has been accomplished over these 15 years of research capacity building and of global networking among developing country researchers, as documented by the successive independent evaluations of GDN and of its various programs. Yet, challenges remain daunting. More than ever, we at GDN believe in the relevance of our mission and in the crucial role of research capacity building in empowering researchers in developing countries to contribute to setting local policy agendas and inform policy-making with high quality and evidence-based scientific work. This is a necessary condition both for a better understanding of development issues in their context, and for local ownership, and effectiveness of development debates and policies.

GDN has introduced various innovations in its Global Research Capacity Building Program. A new "Doing Research" program was launched at the end of 2013 to document the research environment in developing countries. We hope that this program will help both GDN and other capacity building actors tailor their interventions to the local needs and mainstream research locally as an object of public policy. GDN also plans to engage a major effort toward low capacity environments, in Africa and elsewhere, through partnerships with a few selected institutions aiming to build research capacity. This may involve a package of contributions, from funding research to complementing scholarships, providing access to information, providing analytical and thematic training, collecting data, and any aspect that local researchers might consider as relevant for raising capacity.

We also plan to fully use the potential of GDN's network to build "think nets", or communities of research and practice, to bring together on a given theme relevant scientific and practical expertise and thus empower knowledge to better govern debates and policies. Our research themes, in 2014 and beyond, will notably include food security, inclusive growth, slums, markets and finance for development and poverty reduction.

GDN's 2014 Conference will be held in Accra, Ghana, on the theme of "Structural transformation in Africa and beyond". It will be organized in partnership with the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC, GDN's Regional Network Partner in Africa), the University of Ghana, the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), and involve other major African institutions, providing evidence that acting together increases potential, visibility and impact. The Conference will be organized around a global, competitive call for papers, sessions and posters, and will make as its priority the participation of young researchers and graduates from the Continent and beyond.

Our vision is for GDN to confirm its role as a recognized actor and a repository of knowledge and experience in research capacity building globally; as the largest repository of Southern research on development policies and an intelligent broker that connects academic research with the design and implementation of public policies; as an "open house" for all researchers from developing and transition countries to connect them with peers and advisers globally, to access resources worldwide, to participate in global policy debates, to raise their profile and recognition; and as a thriving international public organization, demonstrating an overwhelming political and policy support to the core mission of research capacity building, and translating this commitment into more effective public policies that both support good research and are based on evidence from high quality academic work. For this, we will further partnerships and request the support of donors.

A Public International Organization



International Assembly

GDN is a Public International Organization which supports researchers to generate and share high quality applied social science research to inform policy-making. Five countries: Colombia, Hungary, India, Spain and Sri Lanka are members of the International Assembly.

GDN Statements of Financial Position

June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012

| | 2013 | 2012 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Amount (US\$) | Amount (US\$) |
| ASSETS | | |
| Current assets | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 7,511,344 | 7,918,576 |
| Contributions receivable | 1,884,224 | 1,258,582 |
| Prepaid expenses | 35,615 | 61,147 |
| Other current assets | 94,373 | 100,663 |
| Total current assets | 9,525,557 | 9,338,968 |
| Property and equipment, net | 118,676 | 229,535 |
| Other assets | | |
| Long Term Deposit | 513,290 | 651,872 |
| Security deposits & Investment | 188,850 | 196,729 |
| Intangible Assets | 20,247 | 32,643 |
| Total assets | 10,366,622 | 10,449,747 |
| LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS | | |
| Current liabilities | | |
| Grants payable | 2,127,636 | 2,237,556 |
| Accounts payable | 322,628 | 825,064 |
| Accrued expenses | 809,765 | 705,139 |
| Obligation in the Operating Cycle | 736,522 | 489,070 |
| Total liabilities | 3,996,550 | 4,256,829 |
| Net assets | | |
| Unrestricted | 3,977,139 | 3,366,433 |
| Temporarily restricted | 2,392,932 | 2,826,486 |
| Total net assets | 6,370,072 | 6,192,919 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS | 10,366,622 | 10,449,747 |

| | 2013 | | | 2012 | | |
|---|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | Unrestricted | Temporarily Restricted | Total | Unrestricted | Temporarily Restricted | Total |
| SUPPORT AND REVENUE | | | | | | |
| Grants, contracts, and contributions | 634,568 | 18,619,329 | 19,253,896 | (988,575) | 17,082,447 | 16,093,872 |
| In-kind contributions | - | 372,347 | 372,347 | - | 432,514 | 432,514 |
| Interest income | 95,674 | - | 95,674 | 78,514 | - | 78,514 |
| Foreign currency exchange gain / (loss) | (152,271) | - | (152,271) | (273,013) | - | (273,013) |
| Other income | 32,736 | - | 32,736 | 1,852,752 | - | 1,852,752 |
| Net assets released from restrictions | 19,425,230 | (19,425,230) | - | 19,259,996 | (19,259,996) | - |
| Total support and revenue | 20,035,936 | (433,554) | 19,602,383 | 19,929,674 | (1,745,036) | 18,184,638 |
| EXPENSES | | | | | | |
| Program services | | | | | | |
| Annual Conference | 838,373 | - | 838,373 | 877,255 | - | 877,255 |
| Regional Research Competitions/IRP | 1,990,743 | - | 1,990,743 | 2,313,091 | - | 2,313,091 |
| Global Development Awards | 241,395 | - | 241,395 | 312,848 | - | 312,848 |
| Global Research Projects | 13,666,801 | - | 13,666,801 | 13,224,911 | - | 13,224,911 |
| Global Research Competition | 196,335 | - | 196,335 | 42,908 | - | 42,908 |
| GDNet | 1,729,057 | - | 1,729,057 | 1,475,830 | - | 1,475,830 |
| Other programs | 345,954 | - | 345,954 | 140,720 | - | 140,720 |
| Total program | 19,008,659 | - | 19,008,659 | 18,387,563 | - | 18,387,563 |
| SUPPORTING SERVICES | | | | | | |
| Donor coordination and fund-raising | 107,880 | - | 107,880 | 90,711 | - | 90,711 |
| Secretariat (indirect costs) | 267,884 | - | 267,884 | 669,761 | - | 669,761 |
| Fund-raising | 40,807 | - | 40,807 | 111,961 | - | 111,961 |
| Total expenses | 19,425,230 | - | 19,425,230 | 19,259,996 | - | 19,259,996 |
| Change in net assets | 610,706 | (433,554) | 177,153 | 669,678 | (1,745,036) | (1,075,358) |
| NET ASSETS (DEFICIT) | | | | | | |
| Beginning of period | 3,366,433 | 2,826,486 | 6,192,919 | 2,696,755 | 4,571,522 | 7,268,277 |
| End of period | 3,977,139 | 2,392,932 | 6,370,072 | 3,366,433 | 2,826,486 | 6,192,919 |

| | 2013 | 2012 |
|--|------------------|--------------------|
| | Amount (US\$) | Amount (US\$) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Contributions, grants, and contract payments received | 18,875,706 | 19,627,356 |
| Interest income received | 95,674 | 78,514 |
| Other revenue / (loss) | (119,535) | 1,579,738 |
| Payments to grantees, vendors, and employees | (19,384,210) | (20,831,395) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | (532,365) | 454,213 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | |
| Increase in Long term deposit | 146,460 | 1,343,341 |
| Purchases of property and equipment | (21,327) | (118,942) |
| Net cash from (used) investing activities | 125,133 | 1,224,399 |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | (407,232) | 1,678,612 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | |
| Beginning of period | 7,918,576 | 6,239,964 |
| End of year | 7,511,344 | 7,918,576 |
| Actual Cash | 7,511,344 | 7,918,576 |
| RECONCILIATION OF CHANGE IN NET ASSETS TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Change in net assets | 177,153 | (1,075,358) |
| Adjustments | - | - |
| Depreciation and amortization | 144,582 | 137,878 |
| Other revenue / (loss) | - | - |
| Decrease / (increase) in assets | - | - |
| Short term deposit | - | - |
| Contributions receivable | (625,642) | 3,533,484 |
| Prepaid expenses and security deposits | 31,821 | (4,577) |
| Increase / (decrease) in liabilities | - | - |
| Grants payable | (109,920) | (2,640,153) |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | (150,358) | 502,940 |
| Other Payable | - | - |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | (532,365) | 454,213 |

The Annual Awards and Medals Competition



The Awards and Medals Competition

The Global Development Awards and Medals Competition recognizes outstanding potential in policy-oriented development research and innovative social development projects. The theme for the competition in 2013 was Inequality, Social Protection and Inclusive growth.

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(effective June 14, 2013)

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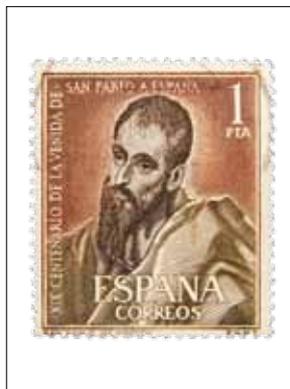
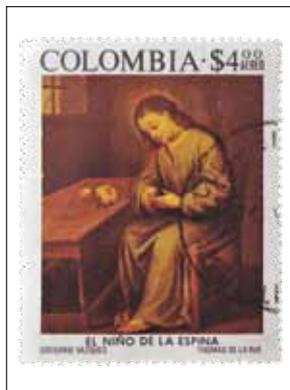
Photo: GDN staff retreat 2013

11 Regional Network Partners for a Global Partnership Network for Research Capacity Building



Regional Network Partners

GDN's 11 Regional Network Partners represent some of the most prominent organizations in their respective regions comprising of leading social science research institutes. This partnership enables GDN to reach out to local researchers globally.



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