



## 9:00 – 9:30 | Plenary Hall Opening plenary

### Chair

**François Bourguignon** | Emeritus Professor, Paris School of Economics & Chair, Global Development Network Board of Directors

### Welcome remarks

**Frank Fass-Metz** | Deputy Director General, Commissioner for Climate Policy and Climate Financing, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany)

**Hon. Reinhard Limbach** | Deputy Mayor of Bonn

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## 9:30 – 11:00 | Plenary Hall

### Plenary A | From research to sustainable development action: how far have we come?

Four years after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, there are reports from several perspectives that take stock of what has been achieved so far and identify shortfalls. Important references at global level include the Report by the UN Secretary General (May 2019) and the Global Sustainable Development Report (September 2019). Science and research are virtually absent from the texts of SDGs and the 2030 Agenda, but its particular challenges – the global and inter-linked nature of the SDGs, the trade-offs and competition between many goals, and the call for their implementation at national levels – call for an active involvement of researchers. The panel will focus on two aspects that are of particular importance for development research: the changes in the concept of development that guides the research, and the ways for engaging at the science-policy interface, which are required for science and research to foster development that is sustainable.

There are two inter-related sets of questions that this first plenary will address:

a) How – and how much - has our understanding of 'development' and 'development research' improved and changed over the last two decades?

Development challenges are no longer seen as mainly economic in nature, but as involving decisions that combine ethical, behavioral and collective dimensions. This requires multidisciplinary approaches that call on sociology, anthropology, psychology and political science as well as on economics. At the same time, the 2030 Agenda is a universal agenda that formulates goals which challenge all countries. Today, no country achieves or maintains high levels of human development without compromising the earth's climate and its ecosystems. And conversely, most countries with a small environmental footprint have very low levels of human development.

How can the insights of various disciplines be brought together in innovative research processes up to the level of ambition of the 2030 Agenda and still meet high quality standards? What has been learnt from development research - and how can these insights be brought into dialogue with other disciplines and approaches on sustainable development processes and dynamics? What is the contribution of development research to generating innovative knowledge and policies for global sustainable development?

There are many sources of evidence beyond pure academic research on development: statistics, big data, voting patterns, cultural beliefs, knowledge from experience, all forms of tacit, non-formalized knowledge which nowadays provide a broader basis for science and research of relevance for development.

What role may these other forms of knowledge play to enhance development insights and actions?

b) How much has development research contributed to better development policies? What drives the supply of, and demand for, development research? How does that differ between developing and developed countries?

- Better public policies towards improving human development will need to avoid the collective costs accumulated in the past.
- Are we closer today to a better use of evidence in policymaking?
- Anecdotal evidence suggests that there is a mismatch between the demand and supply of policy-oriented research feeding into policy decisions.
- What are the instruments, practices, processes that could specifically address the gap between the supply of research and the demand for sustainable development policy knowledge?
- Who have been the most successful and innovative actors to facilitate that intermediation and how can they be supported?
- What are the factors – political, institutional, cultural – that impede the utilization of scientific knowledge for public policies that foster local and global sustainable development?

### Chair

**Imme Scholz** | Acting Director, German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)



## Panelists

**Mauricio Cardenas** | Visiting Professor of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University & Former Minister of Finance and Public Credit, Colombia

**Amanda Glassman** | Executive Vice President and Senior Fellow, Center for Global Development (CGD)

**Pierre Jacquet** | President, Global Development Network (GDN)

**Njuguna Ndung'u** | Executive Director, African Economics Research Center (AERC) & Former Governor, Central Bank of Kenya

**John Young** | Executive Director, International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP)

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11:00 - 11:30 | Exhibition Area

Tea/coffee break | 1-5 Poster presentations

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11:30 – 13:00 | Bonn-B Hall

## Parallel 1.1 | A question of shared responsibility? Debating roles, processes and risks within the research – practice nexus

Effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires access to as well as application of the best available knowledge from global communities, but the interface between research and practice remains a contentious area in Development Research. Originating in the 1970s, the term 'co-production of knowledge' has nowadays become increasingly popular among policymakers, practitioners and academics. With respect to research, its justification is often strongly linked to ethical considerations stressing the social responsibility of science and the normative imperative for research to achieve a social 'real-world' impact. At the same time, co-production of knowledge has become itself a research topic with a rising number of articles published every year. Yet, there is no universal definition of the term 'co-production of knowledge'. For example, open questions relate to how it is designed including the allocation of responsibilities, what practices and processes get used and what type of outcomes are realised. Also, the inclusion of an increasing number of stakeholders – compared to traditional research approaches – increases the likelihood of divergent interests and raises the question of how these different interests are balanced. Consequently, these aspects require the examination of how co-production processes impact on the nature of scientific knowledge produced. The panel combines academic and non-academic perspectives from the policy and NGO sector. The panel will explore examples from existing research to practice partnership projects within the area of the Sustainable Development Goals as well as incorporate the latest results of research on co-production processes with a focus on the following questions:

- What are the predominant ways of cooperation between research and practice?
- What are prerequisites for successful partnerships? What can we do better?
- Working with local stakeholders - how to frame cooperation to have a long-lasting impact?
- How do processes of co-production influence the validity of research results?

## Organizer

European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI)

## Chair

**Sven Grimm** | Head of Research Program, German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

## Panelists

**Katja Bender** | Director, International Centre for Sustainable Development (IZNE), Bonn-Rhine-Sieg University of Applied Sciences, Germany

**Ondřej Horký-Hluchář** | Senior Researcher, Institute for International Relations, Czech Republic

**Maru Mormina** | Senior Researcher and Ethics Advisor, Oxford University

**Talia Vela-Eiden** | EADI Knowledge Exchange Partnerships Officer, Bridge 47 - Building Global Citizenship Project

**Claudia Warning** | Director-General for the Middle East Asia, Latin America and Southeast and Eastern Europe, German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany (BMZ)



**11:30 – 13:00 | Bonn-A Hall**

## **Parallel 1.2 | Impact investing: harnessing the private sector for social development**

Recent years have seen significant growth in impact investing, in terms of the number and size of funds and mainstream interest in the area. The role of private sector in development is what differentiates impact investing from traditional development finance. It is tempting to see it as a panacea, combining private sector efficiency with social objectives in a sustainable way. But does it really work? This question directly connects development research with the challenges of evaluation. In this context, the innovative EIB-GDN Program in Applied Development Finance asks pointed, specific questions that can lend themselves to deeper analyses and provide useful insights.

This session, informed by the EIB-GDN Program, will focus on the following issues:

1. How to evaluate the impact of impact investing?
2. The unique challenges of applying academic research standards to assess real world investments.
3. Perspectives of fund managers and businesses.
4. The 'impact assessor' – a special kind of researcher.
5. Operationalization – setting up an impact assessment framework in real time.

### **Organizer**

European Investment Bank & Global Development Network

### **Chair**

**Pierre Jacquet** | President, Global Development Network

### **Panelists**

**François Bourguignon** | Emeritus Professor, Paris School of Economics & Chair, Global Development Network Board of Directors

**Issa Faye** | Director - Development Impact, International Finance Corporation (IFC)

**Arianna Legovini** | Head, Development Impact Evaluation (DIME), The World Bank

**Ashish Panigrahi** | Executive Director, Social & Public Enterprise Research, Nielsen

**Eleni Yitbarek** | University of Pretoria & EIB-GDN Fellow in Applied Development Finance

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**11:30 – 13:00 | Berlin Hall**

## **Parallel 1.3 | Brokering rigorous evidence: bridging the gap between impact evaluation and evidence-based policymaking**

Rigorous impact evaluations (RIEs), i.e. evaluations using experimental or quasi-experimental designs, are increasingly important tools to assess and increase the effectiveness of development cooperation, thereby contributing to sustainable development. The unique feature of RIEs is that they allow attributing change in an outcome of interest to a particular intervention in a causal way – thereby assessing 'what works.' In the last decades more and more RIEs have been implemented. Similarly, more and more systematic reviews, which synthesise multiple RIEs that evaluate particular interventions, have been published. The existence of RIEs and systematic reviews alone, however, does not ensure that they are taken up for development programming and policymaking. Oftentimes there seems to be a substantial gap between what is known and what is done, which might lead to ineffective spending of limited resources in development cooperation. To bridge this gap, improved knowledge brokering is key. This includes mechanisms and tools that ensure that research findings indeed reach, are understood, and are utilized by decisionmakers for development programming and policymaking. This session informs and discusses innovative ways for brokering practically relevant evidence from rigorous analysis to ensure that research findings do reach and are taken up by decisionmakers in development cooperation.

### **Organizer**

German Institute for Development Evaluation (DEval)

### **Chair**

**Marion Krämer** | Team leader, German Institute of Development Evaluation (DEval)

### **Panelists**

**Gustavo Angeles** | Associate Professor, University of North Carolina Gillings School of Global Public Health



**Anna Schrimpf** | Executive Director, J-PAL Europe

**Lígia Teixeira** | Chief Executive, Centre for Homelessness Impact, What Works Network

### Discussant

**Howard White** | Chief Executive Officer, Campbell Collaboration

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**11:30 – 13:00 | Kleiner Saal**

## Parallel 1.4 | Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development

The Global Development Awards Competition is an innovative award scheme launched and administered by GDN, funded by the Government of Japan through a trust fund managed by the World Bank. The Japanese Award for 'Outstanding Research on Development' (ORD), identifies and funds outstanding research proposals in developing countries that have a high potential for excellence in research and policy relevance for addressing development issues. Three winning projects will receive grants worth US\$ 45,000. The funds will be used to support the research work proposed by the winners towards the completion of their research.

The main theme of the Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development 2019 is 'Doing research in developing countries: the role of non-academic actors, new communication platforms and leadership in social sciences.' The role of knowledge and research systems is a growing area of interest in debates about innovation, development and growth in the global South. Given the growing relevance of the topic to ODA-funded programs and development debates, 'research on research' faces a strategic opportunity to build equally on Northern and Southern scholarly perspectives on these topics, including in terms of methodological and theoretical development.

Therefore, to further specialized on the different aspects and actors on this relation, research proposals for the Award were considered in following three sub-themes:

- Understanding and measuring the role of non-academic researchers in development
- The role of social media in the production, diffusion, and uptake of development research in developing countries
- The role of research leadership in advancing evidence-informed debate in developing countries

### Chair

**Patrick Guillaumont** | President, Foundation for Studies and Research on International Development (FERDI)

### Finalists

**Saravana Jaikumar** | Assistant Professor, Indian Institute of Management Calcutta (Effective use of social media to produce, disseminate and enhance uptake of developmental research: A multi-method study)

**Ruhizal Roosli** | Senior Lecturer, University of Sains Malaysia (The role of practitioners in web-based communication for post-disaster reconstruction projects in Southeast Asia)

**Emmanuel Yujuico** | Senior Consultant, Access Health International Philippines (Exploring Philippine use of evidence-based research to influence public health policy)

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**13:00 - 14:30**

### Conference lunch

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### Side Event | 13:30 – 14:30 | Berlin Hall

*Ethics in development research: doing no harm to research staff when conducting research in developing countries* (German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE))

Conducting field research in developing countries is characterized by a wide range of ethical complexities. Research projects often operate on constrained budgets and timelines and therefore have limited capacity to adequately respond to these complexities. While some existing ethical guidelines and institutional ethics boards ascribe importance to ensuring the safety and wellbeing of study participants, the physical and emotional well-being of the international and local research staff is not yet in focus. However, the key principle of "doing no harm" should equally apply to the researcher. In our research project, we compile an overview about existing ethical challenges and best practices to address them. Preliminary results will be presented during this side event, providing room for a group discussion and reflect on own experiences.



## Side Event | 13:30 – 14:30 | Bonn-B Hall

*Women for change: towards building a gender-sensitive media in South Asia* (Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, India & South Asia Women's Network)

Inappropriate and stereotypical representation of women in media is a global phenomenon, cutting across geography and cultures. The project was taken up in all the nine South Asian countries, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, in tandem with common indicators. The team will present the initial findings and insights from the research study on the representation of women in media in South Asia and areas for policy intervention. The action research with definitive policy implications includes tools aimed at sensitizing various stakeholders on the inappropriate portrayal of women in the media. The team would also present an advocacy multimedia toolkit, conceived and produced by the ISID team for the advertising industry, which contains among other things a Gender Sensitivity Test, aimed at the content creators for checking the gender sensitivity of their creatives before releasing in the media.

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## 14:30 – 15:30 | Plenary Hall

### Roundtable | 20 years of global development research & policy advice

This conference marks GDN's 20th anniversary since its launch in Bonn in 1999 - a unique opportunity to reflect on how the Research for Development agenda has fared and evolved over the last two decades. This Roundtable will notably consider the role of globally anchored, local development research, research capacity building, collaborative research, global networks, and independent evidence-based, contextual policy advice. Beyond stock-taking, the session will also discuss the contemporary challenges of promoting evidence-informed policies and politics and highlight what remains to be done and what it means for the mission and priorities of global knowledge brokers such as GDN. Panelists include the current and former leadership of the organization, a beneficiary of GDN's activities and Professor Joseph Stiglitz, Nobel Laureate who was instrumental in the launch of GDN in 1999 as the Chief Economist of the World Bank at the time, who will deliver a keynote.

#### Chair

**Mauricio Cárdenas** | Visiting Professor of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University & Former Minister of Finance and Public Credit, Colombia

#### Keynote

**Joseph Stiglitz** | Professor, Columbia University, Nobel Prize in Economics 2001 (via videoconference)

#### Panelists

**Khondoker Tanveer Haider** | Strategy Analyst, International Finance Corporation

**Pierre Jacquet** | President, Global Development Network

**Gerardo della Paolera** | Executive Director, Fundación Bunge y Born

**Diane Stone** | Vice President, International Public Policy Association

**L. Alan Winters CB** | Professor, University of Sussex

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15:30 - 16:00 | Exhibition Area

Tea/coffee break | 6-11 Poster presentations

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## 16:00 – 17:30 | Plenary Hall

### Plenary B | Global and shared challenges of sustainable development – what remains to be done?

The pursuit of the SDGs and the prevalence of new global challenges will require a lot of new data and analytical and contextual research, cutting across disciplinary boundaries and countries. The discussion might focus on three types of potential knowledge gaps. The first is thematic: climate change, environmental protection, resilience, the implications of the digital economy, or the various dimensions of migration, among other themes, need to be better documented and understood. But the older issues of poverty, inequality, governance, education, the organization of health systems, the role of institutions, still deserve further investigation, especially in their local contexts. How should the priority themes for development research be established and by whom? Second, most of the efforts at knowledge generation or transfer seem to focus on the 'what should be done?' Yet the



#K4SD

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pursuit of the SDGs heavily relies on the quality of implementation and the learning therein, which relates to the 'how it should be done' question. How can development research promote a better understanding of the determinants of action and the economics and political economy of implementation? Finally, SDG-related challenges, including poverty, inequality, governance, democracy and citizen participation, climate change, security, sustainable growth, digital transformations etc., are salient issues in 'developed' as well as 'developing' countries. Some issues around global governance, international cooperation etc. which are now reflected in the SDGs do not benefit from much solid research available to guide and inform the international development community. How can development research become truly 'universal' in its generation and relevance, addressing challenges that are often shared by all countries and structuring a mutual learning process through more comparative work?

#### Chair

**Amanda Glassman** | Executive Vice President and Senior Fellow, Center for Global Development (CGD)

#### Panelists

**Bina Agarwal** | Professor of Development Studies, University of Manchester

**Joachim von Braun** | Professor, Center for Development Research, University of Bonn

**Justin Yifu Lin** | Dean, Institute of New Structural Economics & Dean, Institute of South-South Cooperation and Development, China

**Maximo Torero** | Assistant Director General, Economic and Social Development Department, Food and Agriculture Organization



9:00 – 10:30 | Plenary Hall

## Plenary C | Next frontier challenges: Big Data, AI, digital transformation

Located at the intersection between research and policymaking and being a tailor-made instrument for evidence-based policymaking, evaluation has an important role for learning and accountability in the context of the 2030 Agenda. Against the background of the principles and goals of the Agenda, however, evaluation faces several challenges and requires new approaches for fulfilling its different functions. While methodological requirements for rigorous evaluations are increasing and digitalization offer new opportunities for exploiting new types of data, evaluation capacities and the institutionalization of evaluation are often perceived as being only partially adequate.

Accordingly, this panel of experts will discuss not only the methodological challenges and opportunities of generating the policy-relevant evidence for implementing the 2030 Agenda. It will also focus on institutional challenges and the role of building up evaluation capacities in developing countries.

How can development cooperations' potential contributions to the 2030 Agenda be evaluated adequately?

What are methodologically appropriate ways to evaluate sustainability in the context of an Agenda that makes a strong case for the interdependence between the economic, social, and ecologic dimension of sustainability?

How to improve the capacities for evaluating policies, programs and projects geared towards the SDGs in developing countries but also in OECD member societies?

Finally, how shall we improve the linkages between evaluation and implementation respectively between the world of applied research and the world of policymaking?

### Chair

**Jakob Rhyner** | Scientific Director, Bonn Alliance for Sustainability Research/Innovation Campus Bonn

### Panelists

**Anindya Chaudhuri** | Senior Economist, Global Development Network

**Haishan Fu** | Director, Development Data Group, The World Bank Group

**Dirk Messner** | Director, United Nations University – Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)

**Santosh K Misra** | Chief Executive Officer, e-Governance Agency, The Government of Tamil Nadu

**Arnaud Pincet** | Head of Unit - Senior Policy Analyst, OECD SDG Financing Lab

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10:30 - 11:00 | Exhibition Area

Tea/coffee break | 12-16 Poster presentations

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11:00 – 12:30 | Bonn-B Hall

## Parallel 2.1 | Measuring research capacity: new frontiers for evaluation

Research capacity building (or research capacity strengthening) is today a discrete field of ODA-funded programming, at once distinct from international research funding and from capacity building in other sectors - with its own technical debates, its political challenges and its own projects for a sector-specific 'science' (Dean et al. 2017). In the face of the increasing sophistication and institutionalization in the sector, the lack of commonly accepted evaluation standards for research capacity strengthening work remains a major challenge for actors in this field. The default reliance on evaluation frameworks in use for research, with a focus on academic outputs and publication in international peer-reviewed journals, is criticized as a misfit, practical and theoretical. This panel brings together into a conversation different organizations and individuals at the cutting edge of efforts to define discrete evaluation frameworks for research capacity building. The panel will explore overlaps and trade-offs between different levels of analysis, different emphasis on process and output, and their implication for conceptualizing and operationalizing research capacity building programs. The session will discuss the following questions:

- What does your evaluation work say about the place of research capacity in development?
- What does the level of analysis you focus on bring to the evaluation of research capacity strengthening efforts?
- What are the implications for program design of your work on evaluation? From your perspective, what should research capacity building look like in order to contribute to development?

### Chair

**Francesco Obino** | Head of Programs, Global Development Network



## Panelists

**Imelda Bates** | Head, Centre for Capacity Development, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine

**Benjamin Buclet** | Director, Center for Research and Expertise on Education and Development (CREED)

**Maru Mormina** | Senior Researcher and Ethics Advisor, University of Oxford

**Justin Pulfold** | Senior Lecturer, Centre for Capacity Development, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine

**Peter Taylor** | Director of Strategic Development, International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

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**11:00 – 12:30 | Bonn-A Hall**

## Parallel 2.2 | Climate change policy alternatives in MENA after Paris

Developing countries seem to be more vulnerable to climate change threats, mainly due to their limited ability to adapt. The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is not an exception in this regard being characterized by fragile ecosystems and high dependency on hydrocarbon resources, the existence of a serious knowledge gap and lack of early warning systems. MENA is already facing several environmental challenges caused by Climate change such as water scarcity, drought, sea level rise and low precipitation, which in turn has implications for regional development, food security and potential for conflict and instability. The December 2015 Paris Agreement represents an important milestone for the international community's coordinated efforts in reducing greenhouse gases and controlling the global average temperature to less than 2°C above pre-industrial levels. This will require from MENA countries to act proactively by identifying the related risks to be able to design proper climate policies in a way to be incorporated into their development strategies and fiscal planning in general. The purpose of the proposed session is to provide a platform for the discussion of the most critical aspects of climate change in the MENA region, the possible mitigation and adaptation policies enabling them to meet the set targets and understand their macroeconomic implications.

## Organizer

Economic Research Forum (ERF)

## Chair

**Sherine Ghoneim** | Acting Managing Director, Economic Research Forum

## Panelists

**Hala Abou-Ali** | Professor of Economics, Cairo University

**Mustafa Babiker** | Senior Planning and Analysis Consultant, Saudi Aramco

**Kamiar Mohaddes** | Senior Lecturer in Economics and Policy, Cambridge University

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**11:00 – 12:30 | Kleiner Saal**

## Parallel 2.3 | From research to sustainable development action

A diverse set of papers, selected through an open Call for Papers for the conference, will be presented in this session, focused on the bridge between research and sustainable development action through interdisciplinary research, knowledge sharing, evidence brokering. The overarching questions that the papers address include:

- How can and does social science research contribute to sustainable development action (with case studies from across the world and across sectors)?
- How much has development research contributed to better development policies? What drives the supply of, and demand for, development research and evidence, more broadly?
- How has technology and data been used in poor countries to guide policy and program implementation?

The following selected papers from around the world will be presented:

- *Social science makes the difference in pollinator protection - The Farming with Alternative Pollinators (FAP) approach in comparison to reward-based wildflower strips*
- *The paradox of 'jobless growth': can there be sustainable employment through informal sector?*
- *Understanding the effects of a large and persistent development sector on the labour market of a small LIC – The case of Sierra Leone*



- *Digital governance and transformation of public service delivery: Is Krishna a glimpse of the future?*
- *De facto vs. de jure tenure security: evidence from 33 countries*

### Chair

**Miguel Jaramillo** | Senior Researcher, Group for Analysis of Development (GRADE)

### Panelists

**Stephanie Christmann** | Senior Scientist, FAP Program, ICARDA

**Puja Guha** | Assistant Professor, Azim Premji University

**Jamelia Harris** | PhD Candidate, University of Oxford

**Anit Mukherjee** | Policy Fellow, Centre for Global Development (CGD)

**Denys Nizalov** | Senior Lecturer, DeMontfort University

### Discussant

**José Florito** | Social Protection Program Coordinator, Center for the Implementation of Public Policies Promoting Equity and Growth (CIPPEC)

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**11:00 – 12:30 | Room 2.7**

## Parallel Session 2.4 | Global and shared challenges in global development

A diverse set of papers selected through the open Call for Papers for the conference will be presented in this session. The overarching questions that the papers address include:

- What are the substantial and operational knowledge gaps that may hamper the pursuit of the SDGs?
- How can research and other forms of knowledge address the shared development challenges of developing and developed countries (i.e. climate change and adaptation; migration; inequality; conflicts; health etc.)?
- How can the trade-offs and inter-linkages between different SDGs be addressed and documented empirically?

*The following papers will be presented:*

- *Overcoming the technical challenges and political sensitivities of the evaluation function of the SDGs Agenda*
- *Ecosystem republic: reimagining governance for equity and sustainability*
- *Water, sanitation and agriculture Linkages with health and nutrition improvement*
- *Trade and sustainable development – the trade effects of environmental provisions in preferential trade agreements*
- *Using satellite data to guide urban poverty reduction*

### Chair

**Shlomo Weber** | President, New Economic School & Professor Emeritus, Southern Methodist University

### Panelists

**Atal Ahmadzai** | Postdoctoral Research Associate, University of Arizona

**Nupur Chowdhury** | Assistant Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University

**Nicolas Gerber** | Senior Researcher, University of Bonn

**Axel Berger** | Senior Researcher, German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

**Thomas Pave Sohnesen** | Consultant, The World Bank

### Discussant

**Joy M Kiiru** | Senior Lecturer, University of Nairobi



11:00 – 12:30 | Berlin Hall

## Parallel 2.5 | Workers, managers, productivity – Kaizen in developing countries

Productivity and quality are critical to success in international markets, and in particular, to entering global value chains. Yet, despite a growing body of research on managerial capital, we still do not fully understand how to improve productivity and quality in the private and public sector in developing countries. Kaizen, a widely-adopted practice, developed in Japan to improve productivity and quality, may give the answer to this question. The forthcoming book titled, 'Workers, Managers, Productivity: Kaizen in Developing Countries' presents a collection of essays on efforts to introduce Kaizen to developing countries. The book showed evidence in both large and smaller firms that Kaizen resulted in productivity and quality improvements and in some cases, that it enabled firms to upgrade their position in global value chains. A defining characteristic of Kaizen is that it does not seek to improve productivity through investments in machinery, but does so through reductions in costs and elimination of waste, overburden, and inconsistency in production processes, especially for smaller firms. In addition, the elimination of overburden and inconsistency improves the safety of workers and reduces environmental burdens too. Thus, Kaizen may be more comprehensively understood as the improvement of quality, productivity, safety and sustainability. The case studies gave multiple examples of Kaizen's role in promoting learning. They show that productivity and quality depend on the knowledge and working practices possessed by the individuals who make up the firm, both managers and workers. The case studies gave multiple examples of Kaizen's role in promoting learning. Innovation is essential for an economy to grow, and recent literature suggests that Kaizen tools are innovation inputs, enabling firms to take innovative actions, experiment, adopt new technology and achieve innovation. The research projects also found that through its emphasis on continuous participation by all members of the firm — workers and managers alike — Kaizen has the potential to improve relations between workers and management. Workers are critical to the success of Kaizen. Kaizen makes them active participants in solving problems and pushes managers at all levels to listen to their suggestions for productivity and quality improvements. In that sense it contributes not only to better business performance; it is a social innovation that may help to reduce inequality through improvements of workers living standards. Traditionally, economists have viewed the firm as a black box—responding to changes in its external environment. Our book launch session takes participants some distance in opening up that black box and gives them new insights, based on the research projects written in the book, into how Kaizen can play a role in making developing countries more globally competitive and inclusive. Furthermore, under the sub-theme of the 2019 Global Development Conference, "From research to sustainable development action: interdisciplinary research, knowledge sharing, evidence brokering," the panel discussion presents clear linkages between the research findings and concrete actions on the ground that are taken by the practitioners who join the panel discussion as the discussants.

### Organizer

Japan International Cooperation Agency-Research Institute (JICA-RI)

### Chair

**Izumi Ohno** | Director, JICA-Research Institute, Japan

### Panelists

**Rosmi Abdullah** | Director, Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC)

**Kimiaki Jin** | Senior Assistant Chief, JICA-Research Institute

**John Page** | Senior Fellow, Global Economy & Development, Brookings Institution

**Cornelia Storz** | Professor, Goethe University

**Kosi Antwiwaa Yankey** | Executive Director, National Board for Small Scale Industry (NBSSI), Ghana

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12:30 - 13:30

Conference lunch & donor meeting

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13:30 – 15:00 | Berlin Hall

## Parallel 3.1 | Research for what kind of development? Emerging understanding and practices in uncertain times

As many of the most pressing challenges facing the world — persistent poverty, inequality, threats to our planet's environment — lie before us in stark terms, the majority of countries in the world have signed on to a global, universal compact. Agenda 2030 and the SDGs present an important, multilateral architecture for global development that emphasizes the interrelated dimensions of people, planet, and prosperity and the mantra of leaving no one behind. Within the increasingly connected global landscape are many actors now collectivizing and partnering in their efforts to address universal challenges through research,



evidence generation and knowledge co-creation. Constellations of knowledge for development collaboration are changing, with new stakeholders emerging in different contexts, bringing their own knowledge, experience and perceptions into a diversity of dynamic and shifting spaces. These diverse voices, and the nature of the deliberative, often political processes that inevitably characterize real social transformation, are helping to reshape our understandings and practices of 'development.' As understandings and practices of development evolve, so do the gaps and opportunities for evidence, knowledge, innovations and solutions. These generate new needs for research on the most urgent sustainable development challenges – including environmental sustainability, inequalities, inclusion and diversity, gender equality, technological disruption. For funders of development research, strategic questions arise. What challenges, and which intersections between these challenges, are most urgently in need of research, evidence and data? What factors and dynamics influence and shape the ways in which research may translate into action beyond a purely instrumental understanding of change? How should support by funders be best provided, in which contexts and through what modalities, in order to make a real difference? Against this broad and dynamic global landscape, the International Development Research Centre of Canada (IDRC) is developing its next strategy for the period 2020-2030. Whilst reflecting on its experience over recent decades, IDRC has listened to the voices and perspectives of those who are engaged in development processes within their own contexts. Their views, and emerging understandings of development are key to IDRC's ability to respond, support and adapt to emerging realities in an increasingly uncertain world. This session, convened by IDRC, will bring together a panel of four discussants who represent those who participated in a series of regional strategy consultations in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America. In a facilitated, interactive discussion also involving the audience, panelists will share their perspectives and insights for emerging concepts and practices of development. The session will place particular emphasis on the value, role and contribution that research and evidence can make in different contexts, particularly knowledge gaps and opportunities emerging at the intersections of major global development issues. The session will aim to identify a number of potential directions for evolving understandings of 'development,' and to highlight ways in which these understandings are pushing the boundaries of how research can contribute to catalyzing progress towards Agenda 2030.

### Organizer

International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

### Chair

**Peter Taylor** | Director of Strategic Development, International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

### Panelists

**Sami Atallah** | Executive Director, Lebanese Center for Policy Studies (LCPS)

**Carolina Bigonha** | Co-founder & Board Member, Hekima

**Andia Chakava** | Investment Director, Graça Machel Trust

**Jashodhara Dasgupta** | Executive Director, National Foundation of India

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13:30 – 15:00 | Bonn-B Hall

### Parallel 3.2 | Equitable knowledge systems are essential for sustainable development: what is needed to put them in place?

Effective research and knowledge systems in developing countries have long been regarded as essential for sustainable locally-driven development (World Bank 1998 , Cash et al 2003 , Cornell et al 2018). A research and knowledge system includes the organizations and individuals who commission, fund, produce, communicate and use research, the formal and informal relationships between them, and the institutional norms, practices and policies which shape their interactions. Strong knowledge ecosystems depend on coordination and connections across many different organizations -- from universities, to think tanks, funding councils, policy and regulatory bodies, national IT and information providers, and to people who need it and can use it, to the people who produce it and use it, and to those who need to work together (Nature 2018 ). There have been important and substantial investments in research and knowledge systems across the South over the last few decades, and the gains are visible across university campuses and research institutes (Vogel 2011). But inequities in the systems are undermining their contribution: a few institutions, usually in capital cities are privileged by greater funding and greater access to decision makers (Nzegwu 2019); women don't receive the training and mentoring afforded to men and their voices are often neglected in research; dominant scientific methods and measurement often exclude important local knowledge (Lebel & McLean 2018); policy makers face major technical and political challenges to finding and using diverse and relevant evidence; and research agendas are strongly influenced by foreign funders (Nordling 2015), which often push researchers to address external rather than local research agendas (Wight 2008 ) while African governments have to give more priority to the support for and funding of knowledge systems and infrastructure. Ensuring that research and knowledge systems are sustainable and contribute effectively to development requires attention to issues of equity within and between systems and all components in the specific system. This means working beyond single organizations and going beyond technical interventions and training – to focus as much on the connections between organizations and people, as on their individual strengths. This panel will bring together people from a wide range of organizations to start to develop a collective agenda for greater attention to addressing equity issues in work to



strengthen national research and knowledge ecosystems.

### Organizer

International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP)

### Chair

**Jon Harle** | Director of Programs, International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP)

### Panelists

**Enrique Mendizabal** | Founder and Director, On Think Tanks

**Harriet Mutonyi** | Associate Professor, Uganda Martyrs University

**Francesco Obino** | Head of Programs, Global Development Network

**Inaya Rakhmani** | Associate Professor, Centre for Innovation Policy and Governance (CIPG), Indonesia

**Verity Warne** | Head of Marketing & Communications, International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP)

**13:30 – 15:00 | Bonn-A Hall**

### Parallel 3.3 | Transnational knowledge cooperation for sustainable development

Reaching individual Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as defining transformation pathways to a global sustainable future even beyond the comprehensive Agenda 2030 requires both knowledge and cooperation across borders. Science as an important transnational actor thus is under pressure to (re)define its role in view of sustainable development. International cooperation among diverse actors is portrayed as decisive in most concepts of sustainable development. In different constellations, sometimes including stakeholders of policy, civil society, or business representatives in their networks, scientists work across borders on issues of global scope, such as the climate, the oceans, water management, food security and many others. Given the grand environmental, social and economic challenges that humankind is facing, gearing scientific knowledge generated through cooperation towards sustainability seems increasingly relevant. In addition, achieving sustainable development will rely on integrating diverging perspectives, interests, and topics. Messner and Scholz (2018) argue that a key task also for transnational networks, including science, is to reach an agreement on what constitutes the global common good and to jointly create the necessary knowledge to work towards it. On this background, the contributions in this panel explore partnership in international research cooperation and knowledge networks for sustainable development. The normative ideal of a balanced partnership requires overcoming antiquated patterns of cooperation. Instead of unilateral knowledge transfer from Western 'experts' to Southern 'knowledge recipients,' mutual learning, agreed objectives and shared values become more important. However, current settings are still rather determined by hierarchical slants, and global scientific knowledge production is dominated by industrialized countries (Carbonnier and Kontinen 2014; Melber 2015). With increasing levels of funding and global experience, specifically actors from so-called rising powers have gained capacities as well as self-esteem to engage in joint knowledge creation on a more equal footing over the last two decades. Questions which this panel seeks to address are the following areas:

- How do networks that go beyond disciplinary and academic epistemic communities navigate the challenges of cooperation between partners of diverse backgrounds and disciplines?
- Which principles of joint knowledge production/exchange adequately enable global cooperation projects and/or networks to deal with global challenges?
- Which roles come to play within networks? How do power issues (such as epistemic dominance) persist in networks? How do individuals construct identities in networks?
- Which mechanisms of knowledge sharing are in place?
- How do we define successful cooperation? Where do knowledge networks want to make a difference? How can we measure success? Which are factors that hinder or foster successful cooperation?

### Organizer

German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

### Chair

**Anna Schwachula** | Researcher, German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

### Panelists

**Citlali Ayala** | Professor Researcher, Instituto Mora, Mexico



**Paulo Esteves** | Professor, BRICS Policy Centre

**Philani Mthembu** | Executive Director, Institute for Global Dialogue, South Africa

**Julia Schöneberg** | University of Kassel / Visiting Fellow at University of Gent

**Johanna Vogel** | Researcher, German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

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**13:30 – 15:00 | Room 2.7**

### **Parallel 3.4 | Young researchers influencing policy**

Influencing policy, debate and practice with research and scientific evidence is by no means a small undertaking, nor a linear, one-way process. There are a myriad of actors involved and interests to consider, often competing. The process seems even more cumbersome for younger researchers with less 'access' to political figures, policymakers, mainstream media and other influencers. And this varies considerably across countries, socio-economic contexts, political cultures, types of regimes etc. Policy-oriented and evidence-based research along with innovative policy uptake efforts can build an important interface between all the groups of actors involved, providing unbiased inputs and recommendations to guide policy decisions, implementation and agenda setting.

This session will showcase such efforts from around the world:

1. Select Alexander von Humboldt Foundation German Chancellor Fellows from Brazil and India will discuss specific examples from their year spent working on a research-based project at a German institution, exploring new solutions to the global issues of our times. The Fellows are bound by a common aim to reduce the gap between research, practitioners and policymakers, capitalizing on the potential to share knowledge also between their host institution in Germany and their home countries.
2. The Public Policy Lab instituted three years ago at the American University in Cairo was established as a mechanism by which the good ideas and clever solutions to Egypt's chronic and acute policy dilemmas that are proposed by the country's best minds can be nurtured, debated, refined, tested and presented to policymakers in a format that is systematic, highly-visible and more likely to have a meaningful impact. The project provides the needed resources, training, exposure, space, tools, networks, knowledge and contacts to enable researcher to come up with sound, rigorous and yet creative policy solutions in line with the country's priorities as set out in the SDS30 agenda, and which have a greater potential to be effectively advocated and communicated to the relevant policymakers and to the general public.
3. BEROCC is a leading think tank from Belarus which engages prominent representatives of scientific economic diaspora from the world's leading universities and research centers to take part in the Center's research and outreach projects, bridging the gap between the global academic world and the Belarusian economic community. This both provides the Belarusian scholars access to the international state-of-the-art in approach, expertise and knowledge, and helps to spread knowledge related to the development of economy in Belarus, its problems and trends.

The following questions will guide the session:

What stakeholders and partners are pivotal to bridging the gap between research, policy and practice? Which were the windows of opportunities you identified and used? What are the challenges and opportunities young academics in particular face when bridging the gap between researchers, practitioners and policymakers? What are the comparative advantages and disadvantages of conducting evidence-based and policy-oriented research in developed vs developing countries? How does scientific research influence policymaking in developing and transition countries? How do you effectively communicate research insights and evidence to policymakers, civil society and the general public?

#### **Chair**

**Ramona Angelescu Naqvi** | Director of Strategic Partnerships, Global Development Network

#### **Panelists**

**Laila El Baradei** | Professor of Public Administration, The American University in Cairo

**Julia Correa Galendi** | Brazilian German Chancellor Fellow, Institut für Gesundheitsökonomie und Klinische Epidemiologie, University of Cologne

**Geovana Zoccal Gomes** | German Chancellor Fellow, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany

**Lev Lvovskiy** | Senior Research Fellow, Belarusian Economic Research and Outreach Center (BEROC)

**Vivek Jaisree Mohandas** | Guest Researcher, German Chancellor Fellow, Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy



13:30 – 15:00 | Kleiner Saal

## Parallel 3.5 | Greater local ownership and sustainability

The following papers selected through the Open Call for Papers will be presented:

- *Building effective knowledge systems for better public policies*
- *The use of social science research to support African civil society initiatives in the field of environment and climate change: case of Morocco*
- *Understanding knowledge systems and what works to promote science, technology, and innovation in Kenya, Tanzania and Rwanda*
- *Creating local sustainability indicators towards evidence-based policymaking for tourism in developing economies: the case of the Philippines*
- *Challenges and opportunities of trilateral research to promote greater local ownership and sustainability: the experience of the USA, Brazil and Mozambique food security project, 2011–2015*

### Chair

**Heba Handoussa** | Managing Director, Egypt Network for Integrated Development (ENID)

### Panelists

**Gorana Radovanovic** | Project Officer, Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation

**Hind Hourmat Allah** | Professor of Economics and Management, Cadi Ayyad University

**Nupur Chowdhury** | Assistant Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University

**Andy Frost** | Head, Food and Markets Department, Natural Resources Institute, University of Greenwich

**Eylla Laire Gutierrez** | Research Manager, Asian Institute of Management

**Marianne Schmink** | Professor Emerita and Distinguished Teaching Scholar, University of Florida

**Jennifer Smart** | Senior Researcher Analyst, International Food Policy Research Institute

### Discussant

**Fred Carden** | Principal, Using Evidence Inc.

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15:00 - 15:15 | Exhibition Area

Tea/coffee break | 17-19 Poster presentations

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15:15 – 16:45 | Plenary Hall

## Plenary D | Knowledge architecture for fast-tracking sustainability: implications for research policies and funding

This session will look at the kind of knowledge architecture needed to facilitate faster progress towards sustainable development. Who are the key actors? How do they work together (or not)? How do local and international actors work together in the knowledge domain and are their efforts complementary or counter-productive?

As for all areas of development finance, an objective of aid to local research should be to avoid making domestic institutions dependent on foreign support and to enhance the sustainability of the local research systems, which ultimately depends on domestic funding. How to promote this transition through development assistance?

The 2006 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness emphasized ownership as one of the principles. Putting the developing countries in the driver's seat through capacity building was the logical operational implication. Research capacity building in developing countries can also foster stronger local democracies, enhancing local civic debates and appreciation for science and research to counter the spread of 'fake news'.

However, the focus on research output quality has mostly taken precedence. Research funding tends to go to the best scholars so that it can be shown to have a high-quality scientific impact. Should research capacity building be considered as a specific objective, distinct from the generation of scientific output and funded for its own merits? What could then be the appropriate metric for monitoring results and quality? The goal of research capacity building also goes beyond promoting the local supply of good research: low capacity in emerging economies is perpetuated by the lack of demand for knowledge produced from



endogenous sources. How can development assistance contribute to promoting such demand and strengthening local knowledge systems and infrastructure? Finally, what is the role of the private sector in supporting research and knowledge sharing that enables faster progress towards the SDGs, both in terms of know-how and financing?

## Chair

**Dirk Messner** | Director, United Nations University – Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)

## Panelists

**Omar Ramsés López** | Director, National System of Research, SENACYT, Panama

**Timothy Lubanga** | Commissioner for Monitoring and Evaluation, Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda

**Peter Taylor** | Director of Strategic Development, International Development Research Center (IDRC)

**Howard White** | Chief Executive Officer, Campbell Collaboration

**Tricia Williams** | Associate Director, Research, Mastercard Foundation

**16:45 – 17:30 | Plenary Hall**

## Controversy | Climate engineering

The session looks at Climate Engineering as a response to global climate change, and possible consequences for developing countries. As the world has failed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions quickly enough to avoid the worst consequences, notably for developing countries, this issue will become more and more prominent in the future. However, some of the relevant technologies are very risky. Apart from technological risks, there are political risks, especially when measures, once started, must not be discontinued ever, or when we deal with instruments that lend themselves for a competing use by different states with different climatic preferences.

## Chair

**Katharina Michaelowa** | Professor of Political Economy and Development, Institute of Political Science, University of Zurich

## Panelists

**Jesse Reynolds** | Emmett / Frankel Fellow in Environmental Law and Policy, Emmett Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, University of California, Los Angeles School of Law

**Arunabha Ghosh** | Chief Executive Officer, Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW), India (via videoconference)

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**17:30 – 18:30 | WCC Foyer**

## Cocktail | Presentation of the 'State of the Sustainable Development Goals' Initiative | Southern Voice

### Keynote

**Debapriya Bhattacharya** | Chair, Southern Voice & Distinguished Fellow, Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD), Bangladesh

### Comments

**Imme Scholz** | Acting Director, German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)



9:00 – 10:30 | Plenary Hall

## Plenary E | Evaluating sustainability

Located at the intersection between research and policymaking and being a tailor-made instrument for evidence-based policymaking, evaluation has an important role for learning and accountability in the context of the 2030 Agenda. Against the background of the principles and goals of the Agenda, however, evaluation faces several challenges and requires new approaches for fulfilling its different functions. While methodological requirements for rigorous evaluations are increasing and digitalization offer new opportunities for exploiting new types of data, evaluation capacities and the institutionalization of evaluation are often perceived as being only partially adequate. Accordingly, this panel of experts will discuss not only the methodological challenges and opportunities of generating the policy-relevant evidence for implementing the 2030 Agenda. It will also focus on institutional challenges and the role of building up evaluation capacities in developing countries.

- How can development cooperations' potential contributions to the 2030 Agenda be evaluated adequately?
- What are methodologically appropriate ways to evaluate sustainability in the context of an Agenda that makes a strong case for the interdependence between the economic, social, and ecological dimension of sustainability?
- How to improve the capacities for evaluating policies, programs and projects geared towards the SDGs in developing countries but also in OECD member societies?
- Finally, how shall we improve the linkages between evaluation and implementation respectively between the world of applied research and the world of policymaking?

### Chair

**Jörg Faust** | Director, DEval

### Panelists

**François Bourguignon** | Emeritus Professor, Paris School of Economics & Chair, Global Development Network Board of Directors

**Susanne Früh** | Chair, United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) & UNESCO Head of Evaluation & Internal Oversight

**Emmanuel Jimenez** | Executive Director, International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)

**Andreas Reumann** | Principal Evaluation Officer, Independent Evaluation Unit, Green Climate Fund

**Michaela Zintl** | Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany

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10:30 - 10:45 | Exhibition Area

Tea/coffee break | 20-22 Poster presentations

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10:45 – 12:15 | Kleiner Saal

## Parallel 4.1 | Knowledge and decisionmaking in water and natural resource management in SE Asia

This session will present case studies related to how the knowledge produced by the Academy can/could/don't influence decisionmakers in the area of water and natural resources management in South-East Asia, precisely in Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam. Researchers from institutions involved in the Erasmus+ project Wanasea ([wanasea.eu](http://wanasea.eu)) will share their experience, fostering discussions about the complex relationship between the academic sector, and producers of knowledge in general, and public and private decisionmakers. We wish, in particular, to advance the understanding of how to promote scientific knowledge and rationality in the definition of public policies and collective practices.

### Organizer

WANASEA

### Chair

**Stéphane Lagrée** | International Coordinator, University of Nantes

### Panelists

**Kong Chhuon** | Head, Research Unit for Water and Environment, Institute of Technology of Cambodia

**Nguyen Vo Chau Ngan** | Senior Lecturer, Can Tho University

**Tritep Vichkovitten** | Lecturer, Thammasat University



10:45 – 12:15 | Bonn-A Hall

## Parallel 4.2 | Evidence curation in climate result areas

The objective of the evidence gap map is to take stock of the high-quality evidence related to the interventions, outcomes and impacts of adaptation actions globally and to inform large-scale evaluations. This enables adaptation actors to explore the findings and quality of the existing evidence on adaptation, and to ultimately facilitate evidence-based decisionmaking in respect to the design and implementation of adaptation projects in the future. One challenge is the pluralism of adaptation itself and thus the absence of linear causality to adaptation in different contexts. Another challenge is that successful adaptation often yields non-results: when people adapt to climate change, we may not even notice it. Overall impacts can arguably be diverse but for the evidence map, we are specifically interested in actions and interventions that deal with climate change variability and aim to increase resilience and reduce risk and vulnerability. Common key questions that the gap map accompanying the report will address are: How do we conceptualize and measure adaptation? What is the existing evidence that takes stock of drivers and mechanisms of adaptation action in climate change? How do these attributes differ by scale and levels of implementation? Given these inputs, what type of lessons learnt can be drawn from the emerging evidence gap map for future meta-analyses? The overall aim of the evidence gap map will be to enable practitioners to explore the findings and quality of the existing evidence on adaptation and resilience, and to ultimately facilitate evidence-based decisionmaking in respect to design and implementation of adaptation projects in the future. The existing evidence on adaptation interventions is mapped against outcomes related to resilience and the SDGs, using earlier scoping reviews and systematic reviews in this field (e.g. frameworks of the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) in the respective sectors of agriculture, adaptation; ODI's work on adaptation theories of change). The paper analyses how adaptation can be conceptualized and measured, and how the drivers and mechanisms of adaptation interventions differ by scale and levels of implementation. This session will expand on a previous study by the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) that presents an Evidence Gap Map of forest conservation interventions by including peer-reviewed articles published from 2016-2018. The map aims at informing the Green Climate Fund and other global climate fund about the availability and distribution of forestry related evidence. The IEU used a Population-Intervention-Comparator-Outcome (PICO) framework to define the scope, clarify the various categories of interventions to be considered, identify eligible comparators/counterfactuals, and choose outcomes of relevance for this study. Special care was paid to the definition of intervention types. Overlaps between categories were minimized to avoid double- or miscounting and have mutually exclusive categorical classifications. Sub-categories were used to disaggregate broad categories into smaller homogeneous groups of interventions.

### Organizer

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

### Chair

**Sven Harten** | Head of Competence Centre for Evaluation Methodology / Deputy Director, German Institute for Development Evaluation (DEval)

### Panelists

**Kevin Moull** | Evaluator, German Institute for Development Evaluation (DEval)

**Andreas Reumann** | Principal Evaluation Officer, Independent Evaluation Unit, Green Climate Fund

10:45 – 12:15 | Berlin Hall

## Parallel 4.3 | Doing research in developing countries

By contributing to a better objective assessment of research systems for social sciences in developing countries, the Doing Research program aims to expose weaknesses and shortcomings that can be addressed through better-informed national research policy by partnering up with national research institutions in developing countries to assess local social science research systems. The production, diffusion and use of locally grounded social science research is key to democratic debate and planning for sustainable development. Building on the current discourse on knowledge systems, the program puts forward a full-fledged definition of what a research system is and operationalizes it to investigate the national environment for social science research in three main dimensions: context, actors, and systemic features. The Doing Research teams from Bolivia, Indonesia, Myanmar and Nigeria will present their key findings and discuss the implications of how production, diffusion and uptake of research in their country likely affect socio-economic development efforts. A moderated discussion will follow, involving the teams, donors, and key players (Government, Science Councils and national leading Researchers on the field) with a wider discussion on how to use and promote the knowledge/evidence generated. The discussion forum will overall focus on how can the social science research system and resultant knowledge/evidence be used to strengthen a country's development efforts and which steps can be taken for that goal. The guiding questions related to the session are:

- How is research-based evidence being generated, disseminated and used in Bolivia, Indonesia, Myanmar and Nigeria?
- What are the systemic barriers and opportunities for the development of national research system in Bolivia, Indonesia, Myanmar and Nigeria?



- How do such systemic barriers impact the country's socio-economic development efforts?

## Chair

**Shanta Devarajan** | Professor of Practice, Georgetown University

## Panelists

**Nyein Chan Aung** | Technology and Communication Officer, Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD), Myanmar

**Luis Pablo Cuba** | Senior Researcher, Center for the Studies of Social and Economic Realities (CERES), Bolivia

**Abiodun Egbetokun** | Assistant Director, Research, National Centre for Technology Management (NACETEM), Nigeria

**Jana-Chin Rue Glutting** | Researcher, Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD), Myanmar

**Adedayo Olofinyehun** | Senior Research Officer, National Centre for Technology Management (NACETEM), Nigeria

**Inaya Rakhmani** | Associate Professor, Centre for Innovation Policy and Governance (CIPG), Indonesia

**Sharim Ribera** | Research Associate, Center for the Studies of Social and Economic Realities (CERES), Bolivia

**Zulfa Sakhiyaa** | Researcher, Centre for Innovation Policy and Governance (CIPG), Indonesia

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10:45 – 12:15 | **Bonn-B Hall**

## Parallel 4.4 | Putting the sustainable development goals to work in the Global South

Four years into the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and it is clear that progress in creating more equitable, sustainable societies will be tenuous unless grounded in whole-of-government action based in interlinkages between the goals. How can we measure progress of efforts to create systemic change? In addition to monitoring the 2030 Agenda's goals and targets, we must measure how regional and national changes to policy and practices enable implementation. We know that to achieve Agenda 2030, three important transformations are required for success:

- We need a stronger global partnership to support SDGs implementation at a national level and to ensure the provision of global public goods. This requires a better understanding of how global systemic issues, such as global value chains, technology transfer and conflict, are affecting countries.
- Public policies must account for synergies and trade-offs to increase their effectiveness and efficiency. In practice, synergies and trade-offs play out differently in each setting.
- Finally, priority should be given to those who are being left behind. These are not always the same groups everywhere.
- Moving forward, national contexts and priorities need to be better understood. Evidence from the global south, in particular, is needed to contextualize gaps that may be overlooked as global progress is monitored.

Based on the findings of the Global Report on the State of the SDGs, the session will discuss what are the main shifts, adaptations and reforms needed in the next phase of the implementation of the SDGs.

The discussion will be organized in the following three themes:

- **Global Systemic Issues** - In an interconnected world, no country works in isolation. One country's response to a challenge has an effect on other countries. This theme explores the different ways in which global governance issues, such as trade, conflict, development cooperation shift the implementation of the SDGs at the national levels.
- **Synergies and Trade-offs** - In a wide agenda, as the SDGs, it is expected that the goals and targets are interlinked. Some preliminary research shows that many goals and targets should be compatible, meaning synergies should emerge. However, in practice these synergies are not realizing. For example, more education does not necessarily translate into better jobs. The theme reflects on how to approach some of these challenges.
- **Leave no one behind** - This theme focuses on understanding more deeply the root causes of exclusion, and how policies can address these. The case studies produced for the report show, for example, that exclusion needs to be understood contextually, as it cannot be said that it affects in a similar fashion to all groups in all contexts.

## Organizer

Southern Voice

## Chair

**Estefanía Charvet** | Program Officer, Southern Voice



#K4SD

Friday, 25 October 2019

### Panelists

**José Florito** | Social Protection Program Coordinator, Center for the Implementation of Public Policies Promoting Equity and Growth (CIPPEC)

**Ibrahima Hathie** | Research Director, IPAR

**Shehryar Khan** | Visiting Fellow, Sustainable Development Policy Institute

### Discussants

**Atal Ahmadzai** | Postdoctoral Research Associate, University of Arizona

**Daniele Malerba** | Researcher, German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

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12:30 – 13:15 | **Plenary Hall**

## Closing plenary and awards ceremony

### Chair

**François Bourguignon** | Emeritus Professor, Paris School of Economics & Chair, Global Development Network Board of Directors

### Awards & prizes presentation

**Pierre Jacquet** | President, Global Development Network

**Izumi Ohno** | Director, Japan International Cooperation Agency – Research Institute

**Jakob Rhyner** | Scientific Director, Bonn Alliance for Sustainability Research/Innovation Campus Bonn

**Mark Speich** | State Secretary for Federal, European and International Affairs of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia

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### Side Event | 15:00 - 16:30 | **University of Bonn, Main Building, Lecture Hall X**

100 Cities - 100 Dialogues | Bonn Alliance for Sustainability Research/Innovation Campus Bonn (ICB)

The world is in one of the most fertile periods since the end of the Cold War. Many dictatorships have given way to democracies. Wars and conflicts have declined considerably. Never before in history have women had more power than today. There are unimaginable opportunities in science and technology, and the living standards of millions of people worldwide have improved. However, societies worldwide are confronted with many challenges in the face of crumbling international alliances and agreements, huge population growth and dwindling natural resources, such as nationalist aspirations, climate change, natural disasters, flight and mass migration.

What moves us in Bonn? And what could we do together in and around Bonn?

We would like to enter an intergenerational dialogue with you.

People of different generations from politics (Lord Mayor Ashok Sridharan, City of Bonn), business (Jill Meiburg, Deutsche Post DHL Group), science (Prof. Dr. Jakob Rhyner, Bonn Alliance for Sustainability Research/ Innovation Campus Bonn (ICB), University of Bonn), young leaders (Ivan Ryzkov, DigitalHub), youth (Julia Burghardt, Fridays4Future) and civil society face up to central questions about the future - and also your opinion is in demand: What are the (local and global) challenges that we have to face? How can we find good and innovative solutions? What do you fear about the future? What are the requirements for a sustainable and peaceful future? What should leaders, e.g. from science, business and politics do? Discuss with us! Please register to attend: <https://www.bonn-alliance.uni-bonn.de/de/veranstaltungen/100cities100dialogues>



### Tea & Coffee Breaks | Exhibition Area Poster Presentations

1. **Joy Kiiru** | Impact of post-harvest loss interventions on post-harvest losses of maize among small holder farmers in Tanzania: A Difference in Difference (DID) analysis
2. **Johanna Vogel** | The role of alumni work for transnational knowledge cooperation: The Managing Global Governance Network as an illustration
3. **Monica Addison** | Gender, technological innovation development and utilization in Ghana
4. **Md Shakil Ahmed** | The impact of ultra-poor graduation program on food security in Bangladesh
5. **Grace Akinsolo** | Rural farmers and herdsman conflict: implication on food security and sustainability in Nigeria
6. **Udochukwu Akuru** | To improve higher educational institutions & research in Africa, there is need for localisation and sustainable development of international funding structures
7. **Kripa Ananthapur** | P-Tracking helps citizens and governments prioritize and monitor village development plans
8. **Tarak Aziz** | Exploring the feasibility of private micro flood insurance provision in Bangladesh
9. **Chiden Balmes** | Climate change: go beyond the science
10. **Juan A Castillo** | Key elements to connect health systems innovation with sustainable development
11. **Karishma Chaudhary** | Blockchain: A game changer in electronic waste management in India
12. **Glaucia Ferreira** | Diversity to foster innovation: using the lens of Brazilian microdata
13. **Trish Gombe** | Urban wetlands: prized land not wastelands
14. **Sasmita Hastri Hastuti** | What drives CO2 emission to rise?
15. **Razafitrimo Ny Aina Lazaharijaona** | Environmental accounting: valorization of the natural capital case of the Mahavavy-Kinkony complex
16. **Solomon Olakojo** | Effects of climate change on the long-run crops' yields in Nigeria
17. **Aderibigbe Olomola** | Revamping Africa's dysfunctional research-policy nexus
18. **Miriam Walo Oiro Omolo** | Embedding research in public finance policy improves decision-making and service delivery
19. **Temilade Sesan** | How to get more evidence into Nigerian energy policy
20. **Alellie Sobreviñas** | The Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) as a tool to monitor SDG1 achievements in the Philippines
21. **Abyiot Teklu** | Strong smallholder farmers' perception of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) technologies enhances adoption
22. **Chigozie Jesse Uneke** | Improving parliamentarians' knowledge of evidence informed policy legislation