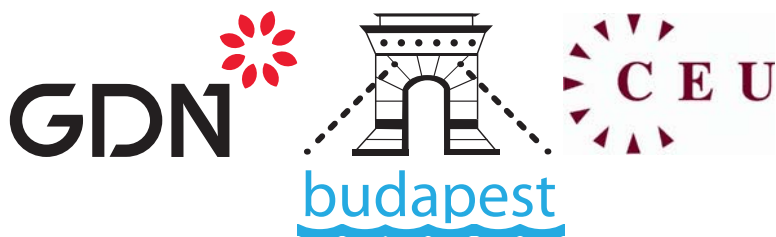


13th

ANNUAL GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

16-18 JUNE, 2012

*Organized by Global Development Network (GDN)
in Partnership with Central European University (CEU)*



**Urbanization and Development:
Delving Deeper into the Nexus**

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

VENUE:
HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (HAS)
CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)





GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

The Global Development Network (GDN) is an independent International Organization that allies researchers and institutes in development globally. Founded in 1999, GDN is headquartered in New Delhi, with offices in Cairo and Washington DC. GDN supports researchers in developing and transition countries to generate and share applied social science research to advance social and economic development. GDN's core business is building research capacity. Its aspiration is to achieve a critical mass of researchers who are globally interconnected and produce good research to impact public policy. GDN works in collaboration with 11 Regional Network Partners, as well as with international donor organizations and governments, research institutes, academic institutions, think tanks and more than 11,000 individual researchers worldwide. GDN's Global Research Capacity Building Program helps social scientists in developing and transition countries develop a mix of the skills and knowledge required to become a high-performing researcher. This integrated program includes Regional Research Competitions, the new Global Research Competition and Global Research Projects. The Global Research Capacity Building Program is complemented and supported by a range of networking, outreach and dissemination activities.



CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY

Central European University (CEU) is a "crossroads" university that is home to students and faculty members from more than 100 countries. Located in Budapest and accredited in both Hungary and the United States, CEU draws on the research tradition of great American universities and the most valuable intellectual traditions of Central Europe. The University offers English-language graduate-level curricula in the social sciences and humanities, business and economics, environmental sciences and policy, law, and mathematics. CEU was founded in 1991 by George Soros, the American-Hungarian financier and philanthropist, in response to revolutionary changes that were transforming Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. His goal was to create an institution that would be a source of intellectual support for building open and democratic societies that respect human rights. In the two decades since, CEU has developed a distinct academic approach: combining regional studies with an international perspective, emphasizing comparative and interdisciplinary research to generate scholarship and policy initiatives, and promoting good governance and the rule of law. CEU is known for excellence in teaching and research – with purpose. At the core of its mission lies a set of principles: the pursuit of truth wherever it may lead, a willingness to take risks and embrace new ideas, respect for the diversity of cultures and peoples, support for the integrity and dignity of individuals, and commitment to resolve differences through debate, not denial.

HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



The Hungarian Learned Society was founded by Count István Széchenyi, named after his death “the greatest of Hungarians”, by donating the yearly income of all his estate in the National Assembly of 1825 towards “the sacred purpose of strengthening, popularising, and nurturing national feeling and the national language”. Through the efforts of Széchenyi and many others joining his initiative, the only European Academy to have owed its emergence to public will revealed by public donations rather than the will of a monarch was subsequently, established. With the founding duly enacted in 1827, the Society's newly formed sections devoted to linguistics, philosophy, history, mathematics, natural science, and law were immediately filled up by decree of its first General Assembly with ordinary, corresponding and honorary members most of whom were widely held to be the finest thinkers of the age. Somewhat later the Society changed its name to Academy, while its headquarters, a stately house soon to become the symbol of the Academy as a whole, was built, also from public donations, in the 1860s. Today, still operating as a self-governing public body, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS) is busy producing and popularising scientific discoveries, supporting and representing research and development. At no time, may its total domestic membership exceed 365, with worthy scholars and scientists first nominated by the scientific sections, and then voted in, triennially by the General Assembly. The Academy operates a research network consisting of 39 self-run research institutes and scores of research groups co-financed by the Academy and universities or museums. One-third of all scientific publications produced in Hungary are posted by some of the Academy's 2,800 own researchers. Among all Hungarian public opinion-making institutions, it is HAS that enjoys by far, the greatest degree of public confidence. According to a 2009 survey of public confidence nurtured towards public institutions and personalities, the Academy was the only institution to have received a vote of confidence surpassing 50 percent.

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BUDAPEST – THE 'PEARL OF THE DANUBE'

Hungary's capital, Budapest is truly a city of thousand faces. Split by the mighty Danube river, the hills of Buda and the flatland of Pest offer a matchless panorama, which is best enjoyed from the deck of a boat as the conurbation is cradled by the delicate waves of the Danube with beautiful classic buildings dotting the riverside.

Hungary may be a small country, but it packs an awful lot within its borders. Among its treasures of culture and nature, Hungary is proud to boast eight World Heritage sites; and a ninth is a cultural one, Hungary's living tradition, the Busójárás at Mohács (masked end-of winter carnival custom), which has been put on UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage list.

Sharing boundaries with seven other countries, Hungary is landlocked and hosts Central Europe's largest fresh water lake – Balaton, and the largest thermal lake – Hévíz. While Balaton is ideal for sailing or sunbathing, in the famous spa town of Hévíz, you can wallow in a natural thermal lake even in the depths of winter. It seems that Hungary must be sitting atop an entire sea of hot water, for the abundance of thermal and medicinal springs is amazing. Wherever a hole is drilled in a quest for oil, healing waters are found in the deep.

BUDAPEST



The habit of bathing and relaxing in the warm waters is a part of everyday life. Just like good food and wine.

Ranging from flat and grassy plains to lush peaks and valleys, Hungary's landscape is diverse. Ten national parks include wild river areas, forest-covered mountain ridges, inactive volcanic areas, endless plains and fairy-tale like stalactite caves. There are countless marked routes for hiking, cycling or horse-riding, often through stunning scenery.

HISTORY, ART, CULTURE

The cultural influences of east and west can be seen in the monuments, traditions and everyday life of today's Hungary. Remains of the Roman Empire, buildings from the 150-year Turkish occupation, small medieval churches and splendid basilicas, hilltop fortresses and magnificent palaces, all bear witness to an eventful history. Although, few monuments survive from the Turkish period, you can still take a dip in a couple of original Turkish baths in Budapest.



The name "Budapest" is the composition of the city names "Buda" and "Pest", since they were united (together with Óbuda) to become a single city in 1873. One of the first occurrences of the combined name "Buda-Pest" was in 1831, in the book "Világ" ("World" / "Light"), written by Count István Széchenyi.

Traditional wooden churches and vibrant modern nightclubs, or alternative "cool" bars, dot the capital – Budapest, is a hive of top-class music and art, with one of the world's best opera houses and a host of museums and galleries. Bustling festivals take place all over the country throughout the year.

If you are the pilgrim of culture, you can admire the glamour of the country's biggest and best-preserved Baroque palace, much loved by Erzsébet (or Sissi), the wife of the Habsburg Emperor Ferenc József, or you can experience the backstage of the show business, Korda Studios, Europe's newest and most advanced film studio. Located amongst vineyards, just outside of Budapest, the studio serves major international blockbusters and TV productions.

The Statue Park offers a glance behind the Iron Curtain. Gigantic memorials of the communist regime, statues of Lenin, Stalin and others, that were removed from the streets and parks of Budapest, now form an exciting outdoor museum. A classic masterpiece of modern architecture, the Palace of Arts musters the variety of classical, light and jazz music. If you are looking for loud music, visit the Sziget Festival, or the alternative concerts of the A38 boat!

You can attend classical and jazz concerts in the concert hall of the Music Academy which boasts exceptionally good acoustics, or admire the richly decorated building itself, one of the major achievements of Hungarian Secession with its glass mosaics, frescoes and Zsolnay ceramics.

Or put on your evening gown, and enjoy the atmosphere of the Opera Ball in the State Opera House, or watch a ballet performance!

HUNGARIAN CUISINE

Hungarian cuisine is highly addictive. The popularity of Hungarian cuisine is due to the rich flavors... goose liver dish or some great goulash, not eaten by fitness gurus, but exceptionally and delightfully spiced, usually washed down by a glass of super-tasty Tokaji Aszú wine or a soul-burningly strong pálinka shot. A truly Hungarian meal is often accompanied by Gypsy music or other folklore performances, the likes of some traditional dance-your-socks-off Hungarian routines.

Coffee is a sacred thing, and Hungarians worship it every day, as they discuss the preparation for a wedding ceremony or the weekend shopping in company, be it the Gerbeaud coffehouse, or the Coffe Heaven chain. With hundreds of coffeehouses to choose from, you can have an espresso at the luxurious Four Seasons Hotel, or have a sip of caffee latte at Lukács caffée-house. The Művész Café is one of the very few cafés left from the golden age of the cafés of Budapest at the end of the 19th century and is still very popular among Hungarian artists, writers, poets, actors and humorists, who are very common guests here.

'TAKEAWAYS'

So what should you be sure to look out for when browsing the markets and stores?

Typical Hungarian foodstuffs are salami (including the ubiquitous Pick brand from Szeged), paprika (used in all Hungary's classic dishes – such as goulash – and available in a range of strengths from mild to spicy) and goose liver. The country has 22 wine regions, and long-necked bottles of the golden-coloured Tokaji make particularly, good gifts. Those with a taste for something stronger will appreciate pálinka (fruit brandy made from plums, apricots or pears) or the infamous Unicum, a bitter-tasting herbal liquor.

You might take home some pieces of traditional craftwork, such as embroidered tablecloths, wooden toys or vases decorated with floral motifs. Different regions have different specialties – the people of Hollókő, for example, are noted for their embroidery

skills, while a place like Nádudvar is a centre for pottery production. Perhaps the most refined of gifts, however, is a piece of hand-crafted Herend porcelain.

If you're on the hunt for antiques, you should take a stroll along Budapest's Falk Miksa utca, a street crowded with shops selling furniture, jewellery, clocks and paintings. You might find a bargain at one of several flea markets in the capital too.

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GDN 13th Annual Global Development Conference **Urbanization and Development: Delving Deeper into the Nexus** Budapest – Hungary 16-18 June, 2012

Global Development Network's 13th Annual Global Development Conference on Urbanization and Development will be held in Budapest, Hungary on June 16-18, 2012, in partnership with Central European University (CEU). About 350 participants are expected to attend the conference from all over the world.

The world is facing unprecedented levels of urbanization. Since 2007, and for the first time in human history, more than 50 percent of the world's population lives in urban areas. By 2030, various projections seem to agree that this will increase to almost 60 percent of total population, and to about 80 percent by 2050. With urban areas becoming the source of livelihoods for a majority of the population around the globe, a huge toll on resources is undertaken. Planning of urban areas, and their impact on the environment become extremely important issues of consideration. Development, in other words, becomes synonymous to Urbanization.

The future of the world will surely be urban and this is likely to be a good thing. Per capita incomes are five times higher and infant mortality rates are two thirds lower in those nations that are more than 50 percent urbanized relative to those countries that are less than 50 percent urbanized. While this correlation does not imply causality, it is almost impossible to imagine the world's poorer countries becoming rich countries unless they too become largely urbanized. Urban concentration has historically enabled the flows of knowledge, the division of labor, the movement of goods and the combination of labor and capital that help transform poor places into prosperous ones.

But urbanization also creates enormous challenges, including contagious disease, congestion and crime, that often seem to be far beyond the capacities of many governments. Mega cities (but also small ones) throughout the world struggle with providing decent living space, clean water and other amenities for their rapidly growing number of residents. These urban problems do not just harm the current residents of the cities; they also stop others from coming to cities and enjoying the economic benefits that can come from agglomeration. Making cities more livable is not just about quality of life, it is also about economic development.

Against this background, the Budapest Conference will focus on the overall important nexus between urbanization and development by adopting a truly holistic as well as interdisciplinary approach, i.e. by trying to examine how urbanization as a whole, affects development altogether, thus moving beyond approaches focusing only on the economic aspects of the urbanization process. At the same time, a fresh look at the development mantra that cities are the engines of growth is essential in order to delve deeper into the role of local elites and how they may shape the character of a city (and thus its developmental or non-developmental focus), the integration of the ethnic minorities in the urbanization process, and the overall nexus between urbanization and poverty (this link currently places the urbanization issue in the international development agenda).

Furthermore, a series of negative externalities arising from the urbanization process in various regions across the world, such as crime, congestion and contagious disease will also be covered in the conference, and a particular effort will be made to shed more light on the overall relationship between migration and urbanization. The role of technology infusion in making cities smart places to live will also be examined. Finally, the conference will allow for useful policy lessons to be derived on the basis of success, as well as failure stories in developing and transition countries, and around the globe in this important area. In this context, the overall enabling policy environment in the urbanization process will be considered.

Since its inception in 1999, GDN has organized conferences in almost every region of the world. This strategy has provided the opportunity for exchange of ideas on the most pressing development challenges with internationally renowned researchers, heads of government, representatives of national and international organizations and sponsors of research. By bringing together both researchers and policymakers, GDN provides the first step in facilitating greater dialogue between local policymakers and the local research it supports. GDN conferences are also unique – not just in the sheer numbers of people who attend, but also in the range of issues that are discussed, and the regions represented.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM COMMITTEE (names in alphabetical order)

- Isher Ahluwalia (GDN Board of Directors and ICRIER)
- Abhijit Banerjee (GDN Board of Directors and MIT)
- Gerardo della Paolera (GDN President)
- Edward Glaeser (Harvard University)
- Ravi Kanbur (GDN Board of Directors and Cornell University)
- Gábor Kézdi (Central European University)
- George Mavrotas (GDN Chief Economist and Conference Director)
- Andrés Neumeyer (GDN Board of Directors and Universidad Torcuato Di Tella)
- Shlomo Weber (GDN Board of Directors and Southern Methodist University)
- L. Alan Winters (Chairman, GDN Board of Directors and Professor, University of Sussex)

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- Federal Ministry of Finance, Government of Austria
- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada
- Ministère des Finances, Government of Luxembourg
- Ministry of Finance, Government of Japan
- Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Government of France
- Netherlands Directorate-General for International Cooperation (DGIS)
- Open Society Foundations
- The Partnership for African Social and Governance Research (PASGR)
- The World Bank

GDN CONFERENCE SPONSORS

- Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Government of Canada
- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), USA
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Research Institute, Japan
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hungary
- Hungarian Tourism Plc., Hungary

PLENARY SESSIONS

Plenary 1

The purpose of this Opening Plenary Session, chaired by Dr. Gerardo della Paolera, GDN President, is to set the scene for what will be discussed over the next three days regarding the overall nexus between urbanization and development. In this regard, the Keynote Speaker of the Conference, Professor Saskia Sassen (Robert S. Lynd Professor of Sociology, Columbia University) will focus in her Keynote Speech on "Cities: New Frontier Zones in Development Processes".

Plenary 2: CITIES AS ENGINES OF GROWTH

A large body of evidence now exists on urban economies in the developed world. In relatively wealthy countries, we know that there are "agglomeration economies", and wages and productivity are much higher in dense agglomerations. This is further supported by spatial concentration of industries. Industrial groups locate near other industries that are customers or suppliers or that use the same type of workers. Industry specific infrastructure develops. Proximity is even more valuable when workers are skilled, and these skills can mean talents learned in school or non-academic abilities, such as being able to start a firm. There is also a strong correlation between measures of local entrepreneurship, such as small average firm size, and employment growth. These correlations exist at the metropolitan area level, and they also hold within metropolitan areas.

Cities succeed not only because they enable productive workplace connections, but also because proximity can enable the creation of social capital more broadly. Young people who come to thriving urban areas, like Bangalore and Los Angeles, come – in part – because they will make connections that will be valuable to them throughout their lives. In the developing world, urban social capital may be particularly important in determining the quality of life. The poor neighborhoods of many Indian cities are fairly safe, not because of excellent policing, but because the neighborhood is connected and looks after its own. In countries with weak governments, social capital can be both a substitute for the state and the means through which governance quality is improved.

One valuable line of research is to try to determine how many of these facts also hold in the developing world. There is every reason to hypothesize that the link between economic productivity and urban density is just as strong in the world's poorer countries. Analyzing these core stylized facts in the developing world is a core agenda of this plenary.

Further, we observe strong linkages between migration and urbanization. Urban growth is essentially, migration from rural to urban areas. This might involve temporary migration, as well as permanent settlement in the cities. Some issues that require research are the motivation behind flow of workers, wage patterns of temporary and permanent migrants, availability of services to improve their standard of living in the cities, etc. Most large cities in the world are a confluence of immigrants from several different countries – which can lead to gains from networking or losses from ethnic tensions. Presence in the cities and opportunities of developing skills and social networking is likely to lead to huge benefits; however, we need nuanced research studies to analyze such benefits.

Research on developing world urban economies needs to have the same healthy combination of individual and aggregate data research that we see in developed world city research. It is useful to know the correlates of overall urban success. Understanding the links between urban productivity in the developing world and the quality of

institutions, governance and infrastructure in the developing world is crucial for effective policy formulation in developing countries. Much of the recent research in these areas has looked for natural experiments, accidents of policy or geography that increase the density of one area. The developing world may provide an array of such natural experiments, which will mean that research in these areas could end up being relevant for the developed world as well.

Plenary 3: URBAN EXTERNALITIES: CONTAGIOUS DISEASE, CONGESTION AND CRIME

Cities are magnets of attraction for people trying to improve their standard of living. However, often the circumstances in cities lead to deterioration in the quality of life of people. In this plenary, we will examine the downsides of high density of population in urban areas. Cramming large number of people in small spaces creates pressure on the available urban infrastructure. Inadequate availability of medical facilities, clean water and sanitation facilities leads to epidemics of contagious diseases. Traffic congestion and overcrowding of transportation facilities are other potential fallouts of urbanization. High income inequalities in urban areas can be also associated with higher levels of crime.

There are at least two important research agendas relating to cities and health in the developing world. One line of research involves understanding the reasons why life expectancy can vary so much from place to place. What factors correlate with high urban mortality levels? Understanding the circumstances under which urbanization improves or worsens health of people is crucial to formation of sound public health policy in urban areas. A second line of research concerns health interventions and their impact. Clean water and efficient sanitation facilities have been thought to be a major influence on urban health. Other interventions, such as free clinics, street cleaning, vaccination programs, maternal health care facilities, etc. have been implemented across the world.

In many parts of the world, crime is a major problem, but not always (and everywhere) associated with urbanization. Many poor Indian neighborhoods, for example, are quite safe because the community effectively polices itself. In other cities, including many in Latin America, crime is an overwhelming factor. Crime flourishes in these cities both because of the urban proximity to victims, and also, because cities facilitate markets in illegal products, like drugs. An unsafe city can be a major hurdle to the process of amalgamation of people of different skills that leads to economic growth. Hence, we need to analyze the different factors that cause crime and appropriate policy interventions to minimize crime in cities.

Congestion is a third problem that springs naturally from density. When there are too many people using too little road space and public transport, travel speeds can become painfully slow. The economic functioning of cities like Mumbai appears to be hampered by the immobility of its roads, yet we do not fully know the costs or the remedies in this case. Cities like Singapore and London have adopted the policy of pricing congestion. However, more research is required to assess the costs and benefits of such policies as well as their application in less developed countries. This research needs to be combined with analysis of other innovative approaches pertaining to efficient public transportation systems.

Plenary 4: URBANIZATION AND POVERTY

In this plenary, we welcome new insights on understanding a wide range of factors that contribute to the dynamics of urban poverty, as well as policy prescriptions to address these factors. It has been estimated that one third of all urban residents are poor. Almost every city, in every developing country has its concentrations of poverty – its shanty

towns. In places like Kolkata or Lagos, the suffering can be so extensive and extreme that observers cannot help but see the entire city as hellish. Even in the developed world, cities are disproportionately poor. In America, the poverty rate is 17.7 percent within cities and 9.8 percent in suburbs. However, for many observers, presence of urban poverty is, in part, a reflection of urban strength and not weakness – cities are not full of poor people because cities make poor people but, because, cities attract poor people with the prospect of improving their lot in life.

With continued urbanization, the numbers of the urban poor are predicted to rise. Urban poverty can be defined with different facets, like income poverty – urban poor living on less than a dollar per day; urban hunger, malnutrition and the issue of food security, which is more serious among the urban poor than the rural. Furthermore, informal sector employment and underemployment, informal settlements with inadequate facilities and absence of land entitlement, quality of services below desired standards and at relatively high cost along with exclusionary provisioning of services have aggravated urban poverty.

A crucial part of study on urban poverty is first to identify the poor and then to determine the dynamics of poverty. An in depth analysis of urban poverty forms an essential foundation for policy formulation toward poverty alleviation. Many studies have aimed at understanding the characteristics of urban poverty at different scales worldwide. A growing number of studies are now more focused at the country, region or city level and micro-level longitudinal studies; yet, more research is needed in this area.

It has been rightly argued that despite the negative impacts of urbanization on the prevalence of slums, urbanization needs to be perceived as a positive phenomenon and a precondition for improving access to services, as well as economic and social opportunities. Yet, this presents a major challenge for forward looking urban planning policies in the global South. At present, the absence of adequate planning has led to increased poverty, proliferation of slums and informal settlements, inadequate water and power supply as well as degrading environmental conditions. The magnitude of these problems is growing each day. This calls for research on ways to break out of this trap.

Finally, strong governance is one critical factor in effective poverty alleviation. The challenges, however, are in creating institutional structures that ensures political accountability, effective mechanisms of citizen participation and access to services by the urban poor. Cities are characterized by heterogeneous communities living together or within a few blocks of each other and this makes the role of local governance even more critical. The research question that we can potentially bring in here is: What are the different forms of governance in cities? Are they effective, financially strong and well-coordinated? Is decentralization of urban governance beneficial with respect to provision of welfare to the disadvantaged communities? What kind or form of governance is effective in improving slums and other localities where the population tends to float as people migrate in search of better standards of living?

Plenary 5: URBANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT: THE ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT

Cities have often dealt with congestion and contagious disease by investing in infrastructure like new roads and waterworks. Even in relatively laissez-faire places, like Hong Kong, city governments play a major role in shaping the enabling environment, either directly, by building infrastructure or indirectly, by regulating the private sector. Often the biggest financial investments that are made by local governments and external agencies, like the World Bank, are in physical infrastructure. Housing and infrastructure are two prime aspects of city growth, both in terms of value and investment for society and

economy as a whole. Housing is typically, privately built, but requires public regulation; and other infrastructure, such as roads and sewers are generally, the province of government. This makes enabling environment a topic of immense importance for researchers and city planners.

Research on housing may be guided by the intellectual needs of good housing policy. Governments have an interest in housing policy because structures can create externalities, such as fire risk and blocked views. Housing policy can be justified as a form of redistribution, which favors one form of consumption because donors prefer to see their aid used in the form of housing. Housing policy may attempt to correct market failures such as a breakdown in lending. Finally, housing policy may advise some other policy objective such as creating an “ownership” society. Public interventions in housing take the form of regulating prices and quantities. Price regulations are typically, rent controls. Quantity regulations take the form of restricting both unit quality (e.g. safety related regulations) or the density of units in an area. Government policies can also fund housing through public housing, tax subsidies to buyers or builders or housing vouchers. Another subject that has not been adequately studied is the impact of policies regarding land use restrictions in the developing world. The general framework of property rights in an area also interacts with housing, creation of assets and use of assets to improve economic productivity in important ways. Thus, it is crucial to analyze the efficacy of property right laws and ways in which one can strengthen them for the benefit of all.

Available inventories of studies suggest that public transportation can be provided at a far lower cost by using buses, and this has provided justification for the Bus Rapid Transit systems that have become popular in many cities. However, other forms of public transport that can efficiently transport people in cities require a critical evaluation. Ports, airports and other means of long distant transport are particularly relevant in speeding the flow of ideas across nations, and therefore, a crucial aspect of economic growth. But we know relatively little about that. Understanding these options better in different contexts is an important part of thinking on transportation infrastructure.

The research on urban infrastructure and enabling environment is inadequate without a special emphasis on ways to finance these projects. Any kind of infrastructural project tends to be large in nature, but this is especially true in the case of urban infrastructure projects, which need to cater to the needs of a highly dense population. Investments in infrastructure can create great benefits at great (and mostly, fixed and long term) costs. Most of the popular ways of financing infrastructure are public financing through taxation, public private partnership, financing through development aid programs and also financing through user fees. However, a better understanding is required on the benefits and costs of these methods. A key area of research in the public private partnership model is creation of appropriate contract and institutional framework. A crucial central theme of research is ensuring the financial viability of projects in spite of the existing institutional inefficiencies in a particular city.

This plenary session, therefore, pushes us to delve deeper into reading and comprehending the nexus of public interventions with housing, transport and infrastructure policies. Considering the vast area of scope on these studies, it is pertinent to focus on policies enabling better living environment in cities.

Plenary 6: CONCLUDING ROUNDTABLE

Chaired by Prof. L. Alan Winters (Chairman, GDN Board of Directors and Professor, University of Sussex, UK), this Concluding Roundtable will summarize what has been discussed over the last three days at the conference, add new perspectives to the overall debate, focus on the central policy lessons emanating from the discussion and suggest innovative ways for the way forward.

PARALLEL SESSIONS

Various Parallel Sessions will also be organized at the Budapest Conference by GDN, in connection with the Awards and Medals Competition, GDN's Regional Network Partners, as well as external partners (as listed below).

Parallel Session 1.1: Urbanization Diversity and Development – Parallel Session organized by the European Development Research Network (EUDN)

Parallel Session 1.2: Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development – Presentation by Finalists of the 2011 Global Development Awards Competition

Parallel Session 1.3: What's the scoop about the poop? – Parallel Session organized by the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)

Parallel Session 2.1: Japanese Award for the Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP) – Presentation by Finalists of the 2011 Global Development Awards Competition

Parallel Session 2.2: Presentation by Finalists of the 2011 Global Development Medals Competition – Theme 1: The Interactive Economy and Urban Development

Parallel Session 2.3: Presentation by Finalists of the 2011 Global Development Medals Competition – Theme 2: Urban Externalities (Contagious Disease, Congestion and Crime) and Urban Poverty

Parallel Session 3.1: Cities in Transition – Parallel Session jointly organized by the Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education-Economic Institute (CERGE-EI) and Economics Education and Research Consortium (EERC)

Parallel Session 3.2: Urban Governance – Parallel Session organized by the South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI)

Parallel Session 3.3: Presentation by Finalists of the 2011 Global Development Medals Competition – Theme 3: The Enabling Environment – Housing, Transportation and Infrastructure

Parallel Session 4.1: The Challenges of Rapid Urbanization in Latin America – Parallel Session organized by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), USA

Parallel Session 4.2: Enabling Urbanization, Enabling Development in East Asia – Parallel Session jointly organized by the East Asian Development Network (EADN) and GDN Japan

Parallel Session 5.1: Measuring Agglomeration Effects and their Implications – Parallel Session organized by the Department of Economics of Central European University (CEU)

Parallel Session 5.2: Roundtable on Sustainable and Smart Cities – Parallel Session organized by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Finance

Parallel Session 6.1: Roundtable on Land Use Regulation and Urban Renewal in Latin America – Parallel Session organized by the Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association (LACEA)

Parallel Session 6.2: Urbanization in the Pacific – Parallel Session organized by the Oceania Development Network (ODN)

BUSINESS MEETINGS

The GDN Board of Directors will meet before the main conference to discuss progress in GDN activities during the last year and provide strategic direction for future activities. The Board and GDN Senior Management Staff will also hold consultations with our Regional Network Partners (RNPs).

TWO-DAY GDNET RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS TRAINING FOR AWARDS AND MEDALS FINALISTS

It is increasingly not enough for scholars to be methodologically thorough and to produce robust and objective research. To be effective, they also need to be proficient communicators who can engage policymakers and the media in their results and their implications for wider development debates. A special two-day GDN Net Communications Training for Awards and Medals finalists will strengthen the capacity of Awards and Medals finalists to identify the headlines of their research, to write it for a range of different audiences, and to present it in an engaging style to other scholars at the conference and the judging committee. The Training will showcase inspiration speakers and work with participants to develop principles of effective communication in the written and spoken word. It will use video-critique and peer-review methods to improve the styles and build the confidence of participants to present their work in different forums, including at the Prize Distribution Ceremony at the conference.

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AWARDS AND MEDALS COMPETITION 2011 (AN OVERVIEW)

The Global Development Awards and Medals Competition is one of the largest annual international competitions for research on development. Through this Competition, launched in 2000 with the support of the Government of Japan, we seek to unearth new talent and recognize innovative ideas. Nearly, 7,200 researchers and development practitioners, representing more than 100 countries throughout the developing world have participated to date. Over \$2.2 million has been distributed in prizes and travel expenses to finalists and winners. In 2011 alone, the Competition attracted 800 submissions. In the past, GDN has supported multi-disciplinary research on a range of issues including global health concerns and domestic responses; pro-poor market reform; changes in global trade; industrial development and long-term growth; governance and development; interest groups and civil society; conflict and human security; the role of institutions for development in the context of globalization; international migration; regional integration; globalization, regulation and development. Finalists and winners are selected through a rigorous process consisting of selection panels with subject experts and advisors.

BUSINESS MEETINGS AND PRE-CONFERENCE TRAINING FOR 2011 AWARDS AND MEDALS COMPETITION FINALISTS: 14-15 JUNE, 2012

THURSDAY, 14 JUNE, 2012

PRE-CONFERENCE TWO-DAY GDNET RESEARCH
COMMUNICATIONS TRAINING FOR 2011 AWARDS
AND MEDALS COMPETITION FINALISTS

9:00 AM – 6:00 PM

Location: Room: Z 412, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

MEETING OF THE GDN BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(BY INVITATION ONLY)

2:00 PM onwards

Location: Hotel Sofitel (Board Meeting Room)

FRIDAY, 15 JUNE, 2012

PRE-CONFERENCE TWO-DAY GDNET RESEARCH
COMMUNICATIONS TRAINING FOR 2011 AWARDS
AND MEDALS COMPETITION FINALISTS

9:00 AM – 6:00 PM

Location: Room: Z 412, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

MEETING OF THE GDN BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(BY INVITATION ONLY)

9:00 AM – 6:00 PM

Location: MB Senate, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

MAIN CONFERENCE: 16-18 JUNE, 2012

DAY 1 – SATURDAY, 16 JUNE, 2012

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

8:00 AM – 11:00 AM

Location: Conference Registration at HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (HAS)

11:00 AM – 6:00 PM

Location: Conference Registration at N 9 Building, Reception Area, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

OPENING CEREMONY

8:30 AM – 9:00 AM

Location: HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (HAS)

CHAIRPERSON

L. Alan Winters

Chairman, GDN Board of Directors and Professor, University of Sussex, UK

WELCOME REMARKS

H.E. János Martonyi

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary

John Shattuck

Rector and President, Central European University (CEU), Hungary

Gerardo della Paolera

President, Global Development Network (GDN)

PLENARY 1

9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

Location: HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (HAS)

CHAIRPERSON

Gerardo della Paolera

President, Global Development Network (GDN)

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Saskia Sassen, "Cities: New Frontier Zones in Development Processes"

Robert S. Lynd Professor of Sociology, Columbia University, USA

TEA/COFFEE BREAK**11:00 AM – 11:30 AM**

Location: FT Auditorium Lobby, Library Lobby, Laptop Area + Canteen, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PARALLEL SESSIONS 1.1 – 1.3**11:30 AM – 1:00 PM**

Location: FT Auditorium, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PARALLEL 1.1: Urbanization Diversity and Development*Parallel Session organized by the European Development Research Network (EUDN)*

Urbanization of an economy is often viewed as the expansion of well-established urban centers caused by migration from rural areas. Yet, there may be different models of urbanization depending on the relative growth rates of various urban centers within a country, two polar cases being the development of a single 'mega city' on the one hand, and the proliferation of small or intermediate towns on the other. This session focuses on the determinants of these different models as well as on some of their consequences relying on the experience of several countries in Asia and Africa, in addition to, some cross-country analysis.

CHAIRPERSON**François Bourguignon***Member – GDN Board of Directors**President, European Development Research Network (EUDN)**Director, Paris School of Economics, France***SPEAKERS**

Luc Christiaensen, "Poverty Reduction during the Rural-Urban Transformation: The Role of the Missing Middle" (with Yasuyuki Todo, The World Bank)
Senior Economist, The World Bank, USA

Basudeb Guha-Khasnobis, "Urbanization and Development in Asia: Multidimensional Perspectives"
Senior Economist, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Former Senior Researcher, United Nations University-The World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER)

Remi Jedwab, "Why is African Urbanization Different? Evidence from Resource Exports in Ghana and Ivory Coast"
Associate Member, European Development Research Network (EUDN)
PhD Candidate, London School of Economics, UK

DISCUSSANT**François Bourguignon***Member – GDN Board of Directors**President, European Development Research Network (EUDN)**Director, Paris School of Economics, France*

11:30 AM – 1:00 PM

Location: MB Popper, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PARALLEL 1.2: Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development (ORD)*Presentation by Finalists of the 2011 Global Development Awards Competition*

The Japanese Award for 'Outstanding Research on Development' confers prizes of up to US\$45,000 plus travel expenses to our annual conference. A first prize of US\$30,000 is given to a research team or an institution (in developing countries and emerging economies) whose proposed research, on any one of the three research themes has a high potential for excellence in research and clear policy implications for addressing development issues. Second and third prizes are given to runner-up research teams to continue their proposed work in the chosen research area. Funding for the Award is generously provided by the Ministry of Finance, Government of Japan.

CHAIRPERSON**Ernest Aryeetey***Member – GDN Board of Directors**Vice Chancellor, University of Ghana, Ghana***PRESENTERS**

S. Chandrasekhar, "The Commuting Worker: An Overlooked Aspect of Rural-Urban Interaction – Evidence from India"

Associate Professor, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), India

Gabriela Estrada-Díaz, "Economic Incentives for Discouraging Urban Sprawl in Mexico City"

Professor, Department of Architecture, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico

Martin Oteng-Ababio, "Exploring E-waste Recycling, Health and Food Security at Agbogbloshie Scrap Yard, Accra, Ghana"

*Senior Lecturer/ Coordinator, University of Ghana, Ghana***11:30 AM – 1:00 PM**

Location: FT 309, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PARALLEL 1.3: What's the Scoop about the Poop?*Parallel Session organized by the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)*

In Cairo, Egypt, March 2009 the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie), a nascent organization was introduced to the Global Development Community. The Conference "Perspectives on Impact Evaluation" aimed to take stock on lessons learned and guide political leaders in shaping and implementing development policies and programs that make a difference in poor people's lives. 3ie funds quality studies that will have a real policy impact and affect many lives. In terms of standards, this means only studies that are built around a credible counterfactual with an evaluation design based on the underlying program theory to learn what works and why, are accepted. 3ie is now excited to share preliminary results from two new impact evaluations and one new systematic review in the context of urbanization. These studies examine what works and why, in regards to effective interventions for clean water and housing upgrading for slum areas.

CHAIRPERSON**Howard White***Executive Director, International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)***SPEAKERS****Ryan Cooper**, "Building a Brighter Future: A Randomized Experiment of Slum-Housing Upgrading in Mexico"*Executive Director, The Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab, Latin America and Caribbean Region (J-PAL, LAC), MIT, USA***Kaniz Jannat**, "Courting Safe Behaviors: Testing Courtyard-based Safe Water and Hygiene Interventions in Urban Bangladesh"*Research Investigator, International Center for Diarrheal Disease and Research, Bangladesh***Ruth Turley**, "Slum Upgrading Strategies and their Effects on Health and Socio-Economic Outcomes: A Systematic Review"*Systematic Reviewer and Information Specialist, Cardiff University, UK***DISCUSSANT****Andrea Colantonio***Research Fellow, LSE Cities, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK***LUNCH****1:00 PM – 2:00 PM**

Location: N 13 Lobby, N13 001, N 13 002, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

GLOBAL RESEARCH COMPETITION (GRC) COMMITTEE WORKING LUNCH**1:00 PM – 2:00 PM**

Location: FT 508, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PARALLEL SESSIONS 2.1 – 2.3**2:00 PM – 4:00 PM**

Location: FT Auditorium, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PARALLEL 2.1: Japanese Award for the Most Innovative Development Project (MIDP)*Presentation by Finalists of the 2011 Global Development Awards Competition*

The Japanese Award for the 'Most Innovative Development Project' confers prizes of up to US\$45,000 plus travel expenses to our annual conference. A first prize of US\$30,000 is given to a NGO/ institution whose fresh, early-stage projects embody a high potential for development impact, for the poor in developing countries. The criteria include the degree of innovation and the possibility for broad replication of the project in other countries. Second and third prizes are given to runner-up NGOs to support their on-going development projects. The first prize winner is also eligible to apply for a grant of up to US\$200,000 through the Japan Social Development Fund. Funding for the Award is generously provided by the Ministry of Finance, Government of Japan.

CHAIRPERSON**Akio Hosono***Director, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Research Institute, Japan***PRESENTERS****Anshu Gupta**, "Cloth for Work"*Founder and Director, GOONJ, India***Hasina Kharbhih**, "Impulse Case Information Centre Database"*Founder and Board Member, Impulse NGO Network, India***Verengai Mabika**, "Strengthening Youth Capacity to Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation"*Founder and Coordinator, Development Reality Institute, Zimbabwe***2:00 PM – 4:00 PM**

Location: MB Popper, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

**PARALLEL 2.2: Medals for Research on Development:
The Interactive Economy and Urban Development***Presentation by Finalists of the 2011 Global Development Medals Competition*

The Medals for Research on Development recognize and acknowledge completed research papers that have engaged path-breaking approaches in addressing contemporary development issues in the theme of The Interactive Economy and Urban Development. Two prizes of up to US\$15,000 are conferred with travel expenses to our annual conference. The Medals are awarded based upon the originality of the research topic, the innovativeness of the methodology, quality of content, the relevance of the research in the context of urbanization and clarity and significance of the policy implications for addressing specific development issues related to the theme. Funding for the Medals is generously provided by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada.

Theme 1: The Interactive Economy and Urban Development

Under this theme, we invited submissions from all social science disciplines that broadly addressed (but were not limited to) the questions below. Comparative case studies were particularly encouraged.

1. Discuss the central issues pertaining to urban development across regions in the developing world. What are the factors making cities productive and successful?
2. What determines whether rural-urban migrants achieve the economic gains (as well as the non-economic ones) they are seeking?
3. How does social capital affect the overall relationship between urbanization and development?
4. What are the factors determining urban entrepreneurship in the cities of the developing world?
5. How "agglomeration economies", i.e., higher wages and productivity in dense agglomerations help us understand better the nexus between the interactive economy and urbanization?

CHAIRPERSON**Mario Holzner***Economist, The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (WIIW), Austria***PRESENTERS****Musiliu Adeolu Adewole**, "Schooling Externalities In Urban Nigeria: The Social Interactive Sources"*Assistant Lecturer, Covenant University, Nigeria***Yeqing Huang**, "Dynamic Changes of Labour Market and Employment Opportunities of Migrant Workers in Transitional China: Evidences from Three Metropolises"*Lecturer, School of Economics and Management, Tongji University, China***Rupinder Kaur**, "Spatial Concentration/ Diversification: Comparative Analysis of Class I Cities Located Within and Outside Urban Agglomerations in India (1991-2001)"*PhD Candidate, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India***Cuong Nguyen**, "Does Urbanization Help Poverty Reduction in Rural Areas? Evidence from a Developing Country"*Researcher, National Economics University, Hanoi, Vietnam***Zheng Xu**, "Agglomeration Shadow: A Non-Linear Core"*PhD Candidate, University of Connecticut, USA***2:00 PM – 4:00 PM**

Location: FT 309, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PARALLEL 2.3: Medals for Research on Development: Urban Externalities (Contagious Disease, Congestion and Crime) and Urban Poverty*Presentation by Finalists of the 2011 Global Development Medals Competition*

The Medals for Research on Development recognize and acknowledge completed research papers that have engaged path-breaking approaches in addressing contemporary development issues in the theme of Urban Externalities (Contagious Disease, Congestion and Crime) and Urban Poverty. Two prizes of up to US\$15,000 are conferred with travel expenses to our annual conference. The Medals are awarded based upon the originality of the research topic, the innovativeness of the methodology, quality of content, the relevance of the research in the context of urbanization and clarity and significance of policy implications for addressing specific development issues related to the theme. Funding for the Medals is generously provided by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada.

Theme 2: Urban Externalities (Contagious Disease, Congestion and Crime) and Urban Poverty

Under this theme, we invited submissions from all social science disciplines that broadly addressed (but were not limited to) the questions below. Comparative case studies were particularly encouraged.

1. What do we know about the determinants of urban negative externalities in the developing world? Do these factors differ across regions?
2. What are the broad determinants of crime incidence in the cities of the Global South? Do we need a holistic approach (i.e. one going beyond traditional economic factors) to delve deeper into this issue?
3. What do we need to know about the effects of contagious disease, crime and congestion in developing world cities? Does the size of the city matter in this regard?
4. What do we know about the direction of causality between poverty and urban development?
5. What are the essential policy interventions to combat urban externalities and reduce urban poverty?

CHAIRPERSON

Damiano Manda

Manager, Research, African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), Kenya

PRESENTERS

Martin Benavides, "Family Well-being, Women Attitudes and the Intergenerational Transmission of Violence in Urban Areas in Peru"

Executive Director, Group for the Analysis of Development (GRADE), Lima

Zhiming Cheng, "Layoffs and Urban Poverty in the State-Owned Enterprise Communities in Shaanxi Province, China"

Lecturer, The University of Wollongong, Australia

Samik Chowdhury, "Public Retreat, Private Expenses and Penury: A Study of Illness-Induced Impoverishment in Urban India"

Assistant Professor, Birla Institute of Technology (BIT), India

Berhanu Eskezia, "The Incidence of Urban Poverty in the Female-Headed Households in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia"

Project Coordinator, Bemnet Lewgen Medires Be, Ethiopia

Filipe Lage de Sousa, "Urban Externalities and Migration Flows"

Lecturer/ Researcher, Fluminense Federal University/ Brazilian Development Bank, Brazil

REGIONAL NETWORK PARTNERS' (RNP) MEETING

2:00 PM – 4:00 PM

Location: MB Senate, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

TEA/COFFEE BREAK

4:00 PM – 4:30 PM

Location: FT Auditorium Lobby, Library Lobby, Laptop Area + Canteen, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PLENARY 2: "CITIES AS ENGINES OF GROWTH"

4:30 PM – 6:30 PM

Location: HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (HAS)

CHAIRPERSON

Pierre Jacquet

Chief Economist, French Development Agency (AFD)

SPEAKERS

Isher J. Ahluwalia

Deputy Chair – GDN Board of Directors

Chairperson, Indian Council for Research and International Economic Relations (ICRIER), India

J. Vernon Henderson

Professor of Economics and Urban Studies, Brown University, USA

Matthew Kahn

Professor, Department of Economics and Institute of the Environment, University of California, Los Angeles, USA

OPENING CONFERENCE DINNER

7:30 PM – 10:30 PM

Location: Hotel Intercontinental

WELCOME REMARKS

L. Alan Winters

Chairman, GDN Board of Directors and Professor, University of Sussex, UK

H.E. Dr. János Hóvári

Deputy State Secretary for Global Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hungary

John Shattuck

Rector and President, Central European University (CEU), Hungary

Gábor Kézdi

Professor and Head of Department of Economics, Central European University (CEU), Hungary

Anikó Ferenczy

Director, Hungarian Convention Bureau

Gerardo della Paolera

President, Global Development Network (GDN)

DAY 2 – SUNDAY, 17 JUNE, 2012

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

8:00 AM Onwards

Location: Conference Registration at N 9 Building, Reception Area, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PLENARY 3: "URBAN EXTERNALITIES: CONTAGIOUS DISEASE, CONGESTION AND CRIME"

9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

Location: FT Auditorium + Library, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

CHAIRPERSON**George Mavrotas**

Chief Economist, Global Development Network (GDN)

SPEAKERS**Teresa Caldeira**

Professor of City and Regional Planning, University of California, Berkeley, USA

Susan Fainstein

Professor of Urban Planning, Graduate School of Design, Harvard University, USA

TEA/COFFEE BREAK**11:00 AM – 11:30 AM**

Location: FT Auditorium Lobby, Library Lobby, Laptop Area + Canteen, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PARALLEL SESSIONS 3.1 – 3.3

11:30 AM – 1:00 PM

Location: FT Auditorium, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PARALLEL 3.1: Cities in Transition

Parallel Session jointly organized by the Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education-Economic Institute (CERGE-EI) and Economics Education and Research Consortium (EERC)

This panel presents several papers that are the results of the GDN interregional project on 'Cities: An Analysis of the Post-Communist Experience'. In this project organized by the CEE and CIS networks, GDN funded eight studies that used the natural experiment of the move from the inherent 'out-of-market-equilibrium' structure of cities in the post-communist world towards a more normal structure over the past 20 years, combined with a comparison to the historically determined development of comparable cities in the West, to gain insight into the important features of 21st century urban life.

CHAIRPERSON**Randall Filer**

RNP Head and President, The Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education (CERGE) of Charles University, Prague and the Economics Institute (EI) of the Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic

SPEAKERS**Vojtech Bartos**, "Discrimination, Information and Transaction Costs in the Czech Rental Housing Market: Field Experiment"

PhD Candidate, Institute of Economic Studies, Charles University, Czech Republic

Tatiana Mikhailova, "Gulag, WWII and the Long-Run Patterns of Soviet City Growth"

Associate Professor, New Economic School, Russia

Uladzimir Valetka, "City Growth Rates in Eastern European Transition Economies"

Deputy Director, Labour Research Institute, Republic of Belarus

Volodymyr Vakhitov, "Are There Urbanization Economies in a Post-Socialist City? Evidence from Ukrainian Firm-Level Data"

Senior Economist, Kyiv Economics Institute (KEI), Ukraine

11:30 AM – 1:00 PM

Location: MB Popper, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PARALLEL 3.2: Urban Governance

Parallel Session organized by the South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI)

South Asian countries in general are experiencing rapid urbanization, well ahead of the global rate of urbanization. The region is also experiencing the growth of mega cities. The number of secondary cities and small towns are also on the increase. While urbanization and economic growth are positively correlated, urbanization also accompanies problems of housing, transport, provision of water and other services, degradation of the environment, increase in crime and violence etc. The problems become acute and complex, it is often alleged, due to absence of good governance and efficient management. It is true for mega cities, as well as for other large and small urban areas. Good governance is a condition for achieving higher economic productivity. A session on urban governance should be interesting and useful to the better understanding of problems of urbanization and development in South Asia. Participants in this session may be encouraged to focus on governance of mega cities (as in the case of Bangladesh, India and Pakistan), as well as other large metropolitan areas (as in Sri Lanka and Nepal), or in smaller cities (in Bhutan and the Maldives).

CHAIRPERSON**Nazrul Islam**

Chairman, Centre for Urban Studies (CUS), Bangladesh

SPEAKERS

N.R. Bhanumurthy, "Urban Infrastructure and Governance in India"
Professor, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, India

Ejaz Ghani, "Urban Development and Governance Challenges in Pakistan"
Chief of Research, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) (with Musleh ud Din, Joint Director, PIDE, Pakistan)

Asoka Gunawardena, "Urban Development for Inclusive Growth: Re-defining the Role of Cities in Urban Governance in Sri Lanka"
Executive Governor, Marga Institute, Sri Lanka

Bishnu Dev Pant, "Issues of Urban Governance in Nepal, with Special Reference to Kathmandu"
Executive Director, Institute for Integrated Development Studies (IIDS), Nepal

11:30 AM – 1:00 PM

Location: FT 309, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PARALLEL 3.3: Medals for Research on Development: The Enabling Environment – Housing, Transportation and Infrastructure

Presentation by Finalists of the 2011 Global Development Medals Competition

The Medals for Research on Development recognize and acknowledge completed research papers that have engaged path-breaking approaches in addressing contemporary development issues in the theme of The Enabling Environment: Housing, Transportation and Infrastructure. Two prizes of up to US\$15,000 are conferred with travel expenses to our annual conference. The Medals are awarded based upon the originality of the research topic, the innovativeness of the methodology, quality of content, the relevance of the research in the context of urbanization and clarity and significance of the policy implications for addressing specific development issues related to the theme. Funding for the Medals is generously provided by the Department of International Development (DFID), UK and Netherlands Directorate-General for International Cooperation (DGIS) as part of the GDN Net Capacity Building Program.

Theme 3: The Enabling Environment – Housing, Transportation and Infrastructure

Under this theme, we invited submissions from all social science disciplines that broadly addressed (but were not limited to) the questions below. Case studies and comparative case studies were particularly encouraged.

1. How can property rights (or the lack of it) affect housing policies in the developing world?
2. What are the key advantages regarding transportation policies in the cities of the developing world? What can we learn from the experience of regions around the globe?
3. How can the enabling policy environment help to reduce substantially, the cost related to the various urban externalities in the cities of the developing world?
4. What are the key issues and policy challenges related to the provision of clean water in the cities of the Global South?
5. How can land use restrictions affect for the better or worse, the shape and character of a city?

CHAIRPERSON**Giorgia Giovanetti**

*Director, Development Strand, Global Governance Program, Robert Schuman
Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute, Italy*

PRESENTERS**Rivayani Darmawan**, "Elite Capture in Urban Society: Evidence from Indonesia"

*PhD Candidate, Chair of Development Economics, Georg-August-Universität
Göttingen, Germany*

Venkatesh Dutta, "War on the Dream, How Land Use Dynamics and Peri-Urban Growth Characteristics of a Sprawling City Devour the Master Plan and Urban Suitability?"

Visiting Scholar, School of Public Policy, University of Maryland, USA

Nestor Gandelman, "Inter-Generational Effects of Titling Programs: Physical vs. Human Capital"

Director, Department of Economics, Universidad ORT, Uruguay

Pritika Hingorani, "Housing and Basic Infrastructure Services for All: A Conceptual Framework for Urban India"

Associate Vice President, Infrastructure Development Finance Company (IDFC), India

Gyana Ranjan Panda, "Gender Responsive Budget Analysis in Water and Sanitation: A Study of Two Resettlement Colonies (Jhuggi Jhopri Clusters) in Delhi"

Senior Program Officer, Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability, India

LUNCH

1:00 PM – 2:00 PM

Location: N 13 Lobby, N13 001, N 13 002, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

WORKING LUNCH – AWARDS AND MEDALS COMPETITION (AMC) SELECTION COMMITTEES (1) & (2)

1:00 PM – 2:00 PM

Location: Selection Committee (1) - FT 508, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

Selection Committee (2) - FT 308, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PARALLEL SESSIONS 4.1 – 4.2

2:00 PM – 3:30 PM

Location: FT Auditorium, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PARALLEL 4.1: The Challenges of Rapid Urbanization in Latin America

Parallel Session organized by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), USA

The cities of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) face daunting challenges in decades to come. Despite being the engines of growth in their respective economies and ongoing improvements in the provision of basic services, cities in the Region are still characterized

by unacceptably high proportions of their population living in poverty, limited institutional capacity, and an enduring scarcity of resources to improve the quality of life of their citizens. The additional burdens of adapting to the challenges of climate change renders even more urgent the need to promote improved governance. Over 77 percent of LAC's population lives in urban conglomerates, a population of approximately 460 million people. LAC is the second most urbanized region on the planet; it has 4 of the 20 cities in the world with over 10 million inhabitants and 55 of the world's 414 cities with more than one million inhabitants. Although large cities are more important in LAC than in developing countries in other regions, these big cities are no longer those with the highest rates of growth and the region's urban population increasingly, consists of residents of intermediate-size rather than large cities (Lora, 2010). Urban areas have been, and will continue to be, the focal points of economic activity; 55 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is generated by activities in the cities. This number is expected to reach 80 percent in the next 25 years. At the same time, there is a concentration of poverty in urban areas. According to ECLAC (2009), 180 million people live in conditions of poverty in 2008 (33 percent of the total region's population) and about 66 percent of those in poverty lived in LAC cities (118 million people). In addition, it is estimated that 130 million people (32 percent of the urban population) live in informal settlements (UN-Habitat, 2006).

Due to the decentralization processes that have been taking place in the region over the last two decades, local governments have assumed greater responsibilities for the provision of social services. Nevertheless, most municipalities depend on earmarked national transfers and do not manage their own resources adequately. As a consequence, local authorities face a chronic shortage of investment resources. At the same time, there are wide asymmetries in the managerial capacities of sub-national governments, impacting their ability to improve the quality of life of their citizens. In addition to the challenges of accelerated development, there are problems associated with climate change. Its potential effects on cities and their inhabitants threaten to undermine long-term efforts to achieve sustainable development. Changes in precipitation and increases in temperature have potential negative consequences on cities, including (i) adverse effects in food security; (ii) significant changes in water quality and quantity for human consumption; (iii) increases in economic damage from more intense and frequent hurricanes and tropical storms, affecting millions of people already vulnerable. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive and integrated development vision to satisfy current needs without jeopardizing the well-being of future generations. A sustainable city is one that offers a high quality of life for its inhabitants while generating lower environmental impacts, promotes sustainable urban development, is fiscally solvent and practices good governance.

CHAIRPERSON

Santiago Levy

Sector Vice-President, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), USA

SPEAKERS

Juan Robalino

Research Fellow, Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center, CATIE, Costa Rica

Nicolás Farrán Figueroa

Member, Urban Planning, Santiago Metropolitan Regional Council, Chile

Nestor Gandelman

Director, Department of Economics, University of Uruguay, Montevideo, Uruguay

Louis Lee Sing

Mayor of Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

Eduardo Lora

Former Chief Economist, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), USA

MODERATOR

Ellis J. Juan

General Coordinator, Emerging and Sustainable Cities Initiative (ESCI)

Vice Presidency of Sectors and Knowledge (VPS), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), USA

2:00 PM – 3:30 PM

Location: MB Popper, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PARALLEL 4.2: Enabling Urbanization, Enabling Development in East Asia

Parallel Session jointly organized by GDN Japan and East Asian Development Network (EADN)

Contemporary urbanization is now predominantly a developing-country phenomenon and among the world's regions, rapid urbanization is taking place largely in Asia. Annual urban growth rate is highest in Asia at 2.6 percent with large cities in China and India experiencing a 4 percent increase in urban population. Projections by UN Habitat indicate that Asia will be 55 percent urban before the year 2025. By 2050, the urban population of the developing world will be 5.3 billion and Asia alone will host 63 percent of the world's urban population, or 3.3 billion people. Urbanization has certainly supported economic growth in Asia specifically, in the last decade. Urbanization has been associated with growing markets, development of information networks, high value-added productivity, creation of jobs for millions of people and reductions in absolute levels of poverty. However, while urbanization is leading economic transformation in the region, many nations in Asia are facing the daunting task of meeting the needs of a growing population and minimizing the costs of agglomeration. As it is, developing countries in Asia are faced with problems of weak governance structures, poor environmental conditions, and shortfalls in infrastructure and services.

Rapid urbanization, thus, is usually associated with growing problems of income inequality, unprecedented increase in slums, major backlogs in the provision and maintenance of urban infrastructure and services, increased pollution and congestion and other environmental problems. Another major concern in the Asia region is the increase in number and magnitude of urban disasters due to natural hazards. The spatial concentration of population and economic activities implies that the impact and costs of disaster are greater in human and economic terms. Most developing countries have poor urban planning which increases their vulnerability to natural hazards. Coupled with growing fiscal deficits, climate change creates new challenges to the region in terms of innovative built technologies and financing approaches for disaster prevention as well as financing for rehabilitation and rebuilding in case of disaster. The paper presenters showcase different aspects of urbanization challenges in Asia. Dr. Wan Guanghua, will discuss the benefits of the urban economy in China and how enabling urbanization has or is projected to benefit economic and social development in China. The next two papers focus on identifying enabling governance and institutional mechanisms to address key

urban challenges. The paper of Professor Stella Luz A. Quimbo presents the role of the government in the provision of low cost housing and the limitations of the government in addressing housing problems in The Philippines. Professor Yasuyuki Sawada examines the implications of disasters on urban areas and raises the issue of the need for an efficient financing insurance for disaster related activities.

CHAIRPERSON

Kaoru Hayashi

Member – GDN Board of Directors

Advisor to GDN Japan, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Research Institute, Japan

SPEAKERS

Wan Guanghua, "Urbanization and Challenges Facing the Chinese Economy"

Principal Economist, Asian Development Bank, The Philippines

Stella Luz A. Quimbo, "Urbanization and Housing: Rethinking Urban Housing Policy in the Philippines"

University of the Philippines School of Economics and International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University (with Toby Melissa C. Monsod, Assistant Professor, School of Economics, University of the Philippines, The Philippines)

Yasuyuki Sawada, "How does an Urban Disaster Differ from a Rural Disaster? A Comparison of Household Level Impacts of Kobe and Chuetsu Earthquakes and its Implications for Reconstruction of the Great East Japan Earthquake"

Professor, Faculty of Economics, University of Tokyo, Japan

TEA/COFFEE BREAK

3:30 PM – 4:00 PM

Location: FT Auditorium Lobby, Library Lobby, Laptop Area + Canteen, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PLENARY 4: "URBANIZATION AND POVERTY"

4:00 PM – 6:00 PM

Location: FT Auditorium + Library, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

CHAIRPERSON

Gábor Kézdi

Professor and Head of Department of Economics, Central European University (CEU), Hungary

SPEAKERS

Robert Buckley

Julian Studley Fellow, Graduate Program of International Affairs, New School for Social Research, USA

Ravi Kanbur*Member – GDN Board of Directors**T.H. Lee Professor of World Affairs, International Professor of Applied Economics and Management, Professor of Economics, Cornell University, USA***Carlos Vainer***Professor, Institute of Urban and Regional Planning and Research, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil***6:45 PM – 7:30 PM**

Location: Ballroom, Hotel Intercontinental

**SIDE EVENT ON URBANIZATION AND NATURAL DISASTERS –
EXPERIENCE FROM JAPAN***Organized by JICA Research Institute, Japan***CHAIRPERSON****L. Alan Winters***GDN Board of Directors and Professor, University of Sussex, UK***PRESENTER****Akio Hosono***Director of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Research Institute, Japan***DISCUSSANT****Ravi Kanbur***Member – GDN Board of Directors**T.H. Lee Professor of World Affairs, International Professor of Applied Economics and Management, Professor of Economics, Cornell University, USA***2011 GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AWARDS AND MEDALS
PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY AND DINNER****7:30 PM – 9:30 PM**

Location: Ballroom, Hotel Intercontinental

CHAIRPERSON**L. Alan Winters***Chairman, GDN Board of Directors and Professor, University of Sussex, UK***REMARKS****Gerardo della Paolera***President, Global Development Network (GDN)***Akio Hosono***Director of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Research Institute, Japan*

DAY 3 – MONDAY, 18 JUNE, 2012

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

8:00 AM Onwards

Location: Conference Registration at N 9 Building, Reception Area, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PLENARY 5: "URBANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT: THE ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT"

9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

Location: FT Auditorium + Library, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

CHAIRPERSON

Santiago Levy

Sector Vice-President, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), USA

SPEAKERS

Mario Pezzini

Director, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Center

Thomas Sevcik

Chief Executive Officer, Arthesia

Anthony J. Venables

*BP Professor of Economics, University of Oxford, UK
Director, Oxford Centre for the Analysis of Resource Rich Economies, UK*

TEA/COFFEE BREAK

11:00 AM – 11:30 AM

Location: FT Auditorium Lobby, Library Lobby, Laptop Area + Canteen, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PARALLEL SESSIONS 5.1 – 5.2

11:30 AM – 1:00 PM

Location: FT Auditorium, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PARALLEL 5.1: Measuring Agglomeration Effects and their Implications

Parallel Session organized by the Department of Economics, Central European University (CEU)

This session contains three papers written by members of the Department of Economics of CEU. The first paper looks at the diffusion of export patterns through physical space and

the social network of firm managers in Hungary to identify knowledge spillovers. The second paper, using data on the software industry in California's Bay Area, estimates knowledge spillovers when firms differ in their capacity to absorb knowledge, and the resulting sorting patterns across locations with different levels of agglomeration. The third paper focuses on the role of agglomeration in the heterogeneity of input prices to explain why the relative price of less tradable goods is higher in rich countries.

CHAIRPERSON

Anthony J. Venables

BP Professor of Economics, University of Oxford, UK

Director, Oxford Centre for the Analysis of Resource Rich Economies, UK

SPEAKERS

Miklos Koren, "Cattle, Steaks and Restaurants: Development Accounting when Space Matters"

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Central European University (CEU), Hungary

Sergey Lychagin, "Spillovers, Absorptive Capacity and Agglomeration"

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Central European University (CEU), Hungary

Adam Szeidl, "Knowledge Spillovers in Firm Exports"

Professor, Department of Economics, Central European University (CEU), Hungary

11:30 AM – 1:00 PM

Location: MB Popper, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PARALLEL 5.2: Roundtable on Sustainable and Smart Cities

Parallel session organized by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Finance

In the face of growing population figures, rapid urbanization and negative consequences of climate change, the development of smart and sustainable cities has become a priority for policy makers, urban planners, and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs). Today, multiple initiatives exist to assist governments and municipalities in designing smart and green solutions for problems with respect to carbon footprint, energy efficiency, transport, and housing to name but a few. This Roundtable, organized by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Finance, will bring together city experts from MDBs with urban planners from Austria to discuss new and innovative solutions to the challenges of growing urbanization. The panelists will provide insights into initiatives that have proven to be successful and discuss how the exchange of ideas and best practices can be strengthened throughout the world.

CHAIRPERSON

Hubert Klumpner

Designated Dean and Chair of Architecture and Urban Design, ETH, Switzerland

SPEAKERS

Ellis J. Juan

General Coordinator, Emerging and Sustainable Cities Initiative (ESCI)

Vice Presidency of Sectors and Knowledge (VPS), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), USA

Christine Kessides

Urban Practice Manager, World Bank Institute, USA

Volker Schaffler

Project Manager, Tina Vienna Urban Technologies and Strategies GmbH, Austria

Lloyd Wright

Senior Transport Specialist, Asian Development Bank, The Philippines

LUNCH

1:00 PM – 2:00 PM

Location: N 13 Lobby, N13 001, N 13 002, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PARALLEL SESSIONS 6.1 – 6.2

2:00 PM – 3:30 PM

Location: FT Auditorium, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PARALLEL 6.1: Roundtable on Land Use Regulation and Urban Renewal in Latin America

Parallel Session organized by the Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association (LACEA)

This session will reflect on current experiences of four Latin American countries in regulating land use as a mechanism to tackle urban decay and expansion. Five urban economists will debate about the instruments being used and propose a set of measurements of impact to help policy makers evaluate when and where to intervene.

CHAIRPERSON

Tito Yepes

*Head, Urbanization Knowledge Platform for Latin America
Associated Researcher, Fedesarrollo, Colombia*

SPEAKERS

Ciro Biderman

Professor, Center of Politics and Economics of the Public Sector, Getúlio Vargas Foundation (FGV), Brazil

Cyhtia Goytia

Professor and Director, Master Program in Urban Economics, Universidad Torcuato Di Tella, Argentina

Alfonso Iracheta

Head, Interdisciplinary Program on Urban and Environmental Studies, El Colegio Mexiquense, Mexico

Pablo Trivelli

Professor U. Mayor, Santiago, Chile and Universidad di Tella, Argentina

2:00 PM – 3:30 PM

Location: MB Popper, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

PARALLEL 6.2: Urbanization in the Pacific*Parallel Session organized by the Oceania Development Network (ODN)*

'Pacific cities and towns are rapidly becoming "hot spots" of social and environmental risk while at the same contributing most to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and providing the best opportunities for Pacific people to gain employment and access to improved services' (UNESCAP 2011). The contradictions of urban growth in the Pacific are evident in terms of economic processes, social impacts, environmental effects, and political practices. The increasing need for urban management looms as one of the most significant development issues for Pacific island countries in the twenty-first century. By 2025, over half the population of most Pacific island countries will be living in urban areas. While this can produce social and economic benefits because urban areas can drive national economic growth through the provision of labor and the generation of capital as the focal points for investment, production and consumption, there are downsides as well. High urban population growth rates have created pressures which local (municipal, city and town) management and administrative structures are ill-prepared to handle. The cities and towns of the Pacific need to address the economic, social and environmental challenges facing urban immigrants before widespread dissatisfaction results in shifts away from formal government and towards informal means of ensuring safe and secure urban living. Urban issues also contribute to wider development concerns in the Pacific. Successful mineral development, sustainable tourism, environmentally sound fisheries and secure agricultural development all rely, in one way or another, on well-functioning urban areas. Added to this are the complex impacts of climate change, new aid regimes and geopolitical strategizing. With a growing focus on urban issues in the Pacific, this ODN parallel session highlights some issues as complex and diverse that will appeal to a multidiscipline audience.

CHAIRPERSON**Merewalesi Nailatikau***Masters candidate, University of the South Pacific, Fiji***SPEAKERS**

John Corcoran, "Urbanization and Climate Change – Economic and Cultural Effects on the Urban Population of the Pacific: Case Study of Kiribati and Tuvalu"
PhD candidate, University of Waikato, New Zealand

Anita Latai, "The Management of Housing in Pacific Urban Areas: The Case of the Two Samoas – Apia and Pago Pago"
Lecturer, National University of Samoa, Samoa

Niraj Swami, "Urbanization and Economic Growth in the South Pacific"
Head of Health Professions Education Unit, Fiji National University, Fiji

DISCUSSANTS**Patricia Sango***Masters Candidate, University of the South Pacific, Fiji***Tahere Siisiialafia***Masters candidate, University of the South Pacific, Fiji*

Baljeet Singh

Lecturer, University of the South Pacific, Fiji

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TEA/COFFEE BREAK

3:30 PM – 4:00 PM

Location: FT Auditorium Lobby, Library Lobby, Laptop Area + Canteen, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

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PLENARY 6: CONCLUDING ROUNDTABLE
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4:00 PM – 6:00 PM

Location: FT Auditorium + Library, CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY (CEU)

CHAIRPERSON

L. Alan Winters

Chairman, GDN Board of Directors and Professor, University of Sussex, UK

PANELISTS

Christine Kessides

Urban Practice Manager, World Bank Institute, USA

Eduardo Lora

Former Chief Economist, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), USA

Simon Snoxell

Senior Policy Analyst, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Canada

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CLOSING REMARKS
.....

István Tarlós

Mayor of Budapest, Hungary

Gerardo della Paolera

President, Global Development Network (GDN)

.....
CONFERENCE CLOSING DINNER
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7:00 PM – 10:30 PM

Location: Boat Cruise/ Europa Boat

PLENARY SPEAKERS AND CHAIRPERSONS

(In alphabetical order)



Isher Judge Ahluwalia is Chairperson, Board of Governors, the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER). She was awarded Padma Bhushan by the President of India in the year 2009 for her services in the field of education and literature. Dr. Ahluwalia was Chairperson of the High Powered Expert Committee on Urban Infrastructure Services during 2008-2011. She is member of the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council and is on the boards of a number of premier research institutes in India. Dr. Ahluwalia was Vice Chairperson of the Punjab State Planning Board from 2005 to 2007. Dr. Ahluwalia is a Member of the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) on India-ASEAN set up by the respective governments. She is Vice Chairperson, Global Development Network and member, Board of Trustees of the International Water Management Institute, Sri Lanka. She was Chairperson, Board of Trustees of

the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Washington DC from 2003 to 2006. Dr. Ahluwalia was a member of EPG of the Asian Development Bank, which submitted its report, *Towards a New Asian Development Bank in a New Asia*, in May 2008. Dr. Ahluwalia received her BA from Presidency College (now University), Kolkata, MA from the Delhi School of Economics, and PhD from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), all in economics. Dr. Ahluwalia's research has focused on industrial development, macro-economic reforms, and issues in social sector development in India. She is author/ co-author/ editor of several books, including *India's Economic Reforms and Development: Essays for Manmohan Singh* (OUP), which she had co-edited with Professor I.M.D. Little, in 1998, and which has just been published in an updated second edition by OUP as an *Oxford India Perennial*.



Robert Buckley is the Julian Studley Fellow in the Graduate Program of International Affairs at the New School for Social Research, USA. Previously, he was Managing Director at the Rockefeller Foundation, and Lead Economist and Advisor at the World Bank. His work at both the Foundation and the Bank focused largely on issues relating to urbanization in developing countries. He has worked in more than 50 developing countries and has written widely on urbanization, housing, and development issues in the popular press such as *The Financial Times*, *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*, and in academic journals such as *The Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*, *Nature*, *The Journal of Money, Credit and Banking*, and *Economic Development and Cultural Change*. His most recent book, which he co-edited with Michael Spence and Patricia Annez is *Urbanization and Economic Growth*. He has also taught at a number of other universities –

Syracuse, John Hopkins and the University of Pennsylvania, and served as the Chief Economist of the US Department of Housing and Urban Development. He has also been a Fulbright Scholar, awarded a Regent's Fellowship at the University of California, and been supported by the Marshall Fund, the Gates Foundation and the National Science Foundation.



Teresa P.R. Caldeira is a scholar of cities and their political practices. Her research focuses on predicaments of urbanization and reconfigurations of spatial segregation and social discrimination, mostly in cities of the global South. She has been especially interested in studying the relationships between urban form and political transformation, particularly in the context of democratization. An anthropologist by training, she has been a full Professor at the Department of City and Regional Planning at the University of California, Berkeley since 2007. She has always worked in an interdisciplinary manner, combining methodologies, theories, and approaches from the different social sciences. She is the author of *City of Walls: Crime, Segregation, and Citizenship in São Paulo* (University of California Press, 2000), which won the Senior Book Prize from the American Ethnological Society in 2001. In 2012, she was named a Guggenheim Fellow.



Gerardo della Paolera assumed charge as GDN's third President in August 2009. During this period, he has been pivotal in developing the organization's Business Plan and strengthening GDN's role in building research capacity in developing and transition countries around the world. Well known for his outstanding work as the Founding President and Rector of Universidad Torcuato Di Tella (UTDT) in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and at The American University of Paris (AUP) in Paris, France, both universities strengthened institutionally, under his leadership, gaining prominence in research and academic profile and resources. At present, Dr. della Paolera is a Professor at the Central European University (CEU), in Budapest (on leave). He was Professor of Economics at the UTDT from 1992-2002 and at the AUP from 2002-2010, and also a Visiting Fellow at the Paris School of Economics (PSE). He holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Chicago, with a

specialization in economic history, having studied under scholars such as Sherwin Rosen, Larry Sjaastad, and Nobel Laureates Robert W. Fogel and Gary Becker.



Susan Fainstein is a Professor of Urban Planning at the Graduate School of Design, Harvard University, USA and a Visiting Professor at the LKY School of the National University of Singapore. She has also taught at Columbia and Rutgers Universities and been a Visiting Professor at the University of Amsterdam and the University of the Witwatersrand. Her teaching and research have focused on comparative urban public policy, planning theory, and urban redevelopment. She is the author of *The Just City* and *The City Builders* and co-author of *Restructuring the City and Urban Political Movements*. She has co-edited volumes on urban tourism, planning theory, urban theory and gender. She received the Distinguished Planning Educator Award for career achievement and the Davidoff Book Award for *The Just City*, both from the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning. She is a graduate of Harvard University and received her PhD in political science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).



J. Vernon Henderson is the Eastman Professor of Political Economy and Professor of Economics and Urban Studies at Brown University, and has been at Brown since 1974. He is also a Research Associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research, alongside being President of the Urban Economics Association. He received his PhD from the University of Chicago and his BA from the University of British Columbia. Author of numerous articles and books, he has conducted research on aspects of urbanization and growth in the USA, Brazil, China, Korea and Indonesia. He is currently, working on projects on urbanization and growth, as influenced by infrastructure investment, institutional development and climate change in China and Sub-Saharan Africa.



Akio Hosono is Director, Japan International Cooperation Agency Research Institute (JICA-RI). A Tokyo native, he earned both his BA (1962) and PhD (1984) in Economics, from the University of Tokyo. After graduation, he served in a variety of posts such as Vice President at Tsukuba University in Tsukuba Science City, the Japanese Ambassador to El Salvador, and Professor at the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies in Tokyo, to name a few. He became a Senior Advisor at the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in 2007, joined JICA-RI as a Senior Research Fellow in 2010 and currently, serves as Director. His field of research is international development theory, specifically on experiences of development and Japanese cooperation. The list of his major publications includes: Saavedra, Neantro, Hosono, Akio and Barbara, Stallings, eds. 2001, *Regional Integration and Economic Development*, London and New York: Palgrave; and Hosono, Akio, and Saavedra, Neantro, eds. 1998, *Development Strategies in East Asia and Latin America*, London: Macmillan Press.



János Hóvári is Deputy State Secretary for Global Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hungary. Education: Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Faculty of Arts, Departments of History and Turkish Studies, 1974-79, PhD in History (Ottoman Studies), 1997. Work: Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of History, Research Fellow, 1979-92; Janus Pannonius University, Pécs, Faculty of Arts, Department of History, Lecturer, 1984-1992. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1992: Desk Officer, Central Asia and Transcaucasia, Department of CIS 1992-93; Advisor to the Political State Secretary, 1993-94; Desk Officer, Central Asia and Transcaucasia, Department of CIS, 1994-97; Deputy Head of Mission, Hungarian Embassy, Tel Aviv, 1997-98; Head of Department, Head of the Secretariat of the Political State Secretary, 1998-2000; Ambassador, Hungarian Embassy, Tel Aviv, 2000-2004; Head of Section, Middle East Peace Process, Department of Middle East and Africa, 2004-2007; Seconded Diplomat to the Slovenian EU Presidency, Ljubljana, 2007-2008; Ambassador, Hungarian Embassy, Kuwait City, 2008-2010; Deputy State Secretary, 2010-.



Pierre Jacquet has been, since 2002, the Chief Economist of the French Development Agency and member of its executive committee. A Graduate from the Ecole Polytechnique and a member of the higher civil service Corps des Ponts, des Eaux et des Forêts, he is the Chairman of the department of economics and finance and Professor of economics at the Ecole des Ponts-ParisTech. He belongs to the Cercle des Economistes, a group of 30 French economists that has taken an active role in the public policy debate. He is a former member of the Prime Minister's Council of Economic Analysis and a former deputy director of the French Institute of International Relations (IFRI). He writes regularly on international economy, economic policy and development issues. His latest book, jointly with A. Benassy-Quéré, B. Coeuré and J. Pisani-Ferry is a textbook – *Economic Policy: Theory and Practice* (OUP, 2010). In 2011, in the context of the French

Presidency of the G20, he was asked by French President Nicolas Sarkozy to make proposals to help developing countries better address the risks linked to food price volatility.



Matthew E. Kahn is a Professor at the UCLA Institute of the Environment, the Department of Economics, the Department of Public Policy, the UCLA Anderson School of Management and the UCLA School of Law. He is a Research Associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research. He holds a PhD in economics from the University of Chicago. Before joining the UCLA faculty in January 2007, he taught at Columbia and the Fletcher School at Tufts University. He is the author of *Green Cities: Urban Growth and the Environment* (Brookings Institution Press 2006) and the co-author of *Heroes and Cowards: The Social Face of War* (Princeton University Press 2008). He has also authored *Climatopolis: How Our Cities Will Thrive in the Hotter World* (Basic Books 2010). His research areas include environmental, urban, energy and real estate economics.



Ravi Kanbur is the T.H. Lee Professor of World Affairs, International Professor of Applied Economics and Management and Professor of Economics at Cornell University. He holds a bachelor's degree from Cambridge and a doctorate from Oxford. He has taught at Oxford, Cambridge, Essex, Warwick, and Princeton. Ravi Kanbur has served on the senior staff of the World Bank, including as Chief Economist for Africa, Principal Advisor to the Chief Economist of the World Bank and Director of the World Bank's *World Development Report*. Professor Kanbur's vita list over 200 publications in leading economics journals, such as *American Economic Review*, *Journal of Political Economy*, *Review of Economic Studies*, *Journal of Economic Theory*, and *Economic Journal*. The honors he has received include the Quality of Research Discovery Award of the American Agricultural

Economics Association and an Honorary Professorship at the University of Warwick.



Christine Kessides manages the World Bank Institute's Urban Practice, which provides capacity development support on urban and municipal development issues through facilitating knowledge exchange among urban practitioners and networks; structured learning (especially online courses through the E-Institute and with partner institutions); and direct engagement with country and city counterparts, in collaboration with the Bank's operational units. Previously, Christine was Urban Program Leader for Sustainable Development in the Europe and Central Asia Region. As Urban Advisor, she wrote the Bank's 2000 sector strategy – *Cities in Transition*, initiated the Urban Research Symposium series, and served on the UN Task Force on MDG Target 11 (on slum upgrading). She was a core team member of two *World Development Reports* on *Infrastructure* (1994) and *Sustainable Development* (1993). Before joining the Bank, she worked

for the Ford Foundation in Botswana. A US national, Christine holds a BS from Northwestern University and MPA from Princeton University.



Gábor Kézdi is Associate Professor and Head of Department of Economics at Central European University (CEU) and Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (IEHAS), both in Budapest, Hungary. He received his PhD from the University of Michigan in 2003. He teaches econometrics and program evaluation. His research interests include labor and education economics, program evaluation, and the sources and consequences of heterogeneity of beliefs and expectations among individuals. Some of his research focuses on the disadvantaged Roma minority in Central and Eastern Europe. On the methodological side, he is interested in survey design, in general, and measurement error problems in surveys, and their treatment in econometric models.



Santiago Levy is the Vice President for Sectors and Knowledge at the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). From August 2007 to February 2008, he served as General Manager and Chief Economist for the IDB Research Department. Previously, he was General Director at the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS) from December 2000 to October 2005. Under his tenure, he promoted changes to the *Social Security Act* to increase transparency and accountability in IMSS finances and create long-term reserves. From 1994 to 2000, Levy served as the Deputy Minister at the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit of Mexico, becoming the main architect of the renowned social program *Progres-a-Oportunidades* that benefits the poor. He holds a PhD in economics and a Masters in political economy from Boston University. He was a post-doctoral fellow at Cambridge University. Mr. Levy has advised several governments and

international organizations and has held several teaching positions, including faculty positions at the Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México and Boston University, where he was Associate Professor and Director of the Institute for Economic Development. He is the author of, at least, 75 articles, monographs and book chapters on such diverse subjects as poverty reduction, competitiveness, foreign exchange policy, export imbalances, pricing, micro-economics and energy. His paper *Poverty in Mexico* won the 1992 National Research Prize in Economics awarded by the Bank of Mexico. His recently published books are: *No Growth without Equity? Inequality, Interests and Competition in Mexico* (edited with Michael Walton), Palgrave-Macmillan and the World Bank, 2009; *Good Intentions, Bad Outcomes: Social Policy, Informality, and Economic Growth in Mexico*, Brookings Institution Press, 2008; *Progress Against Poverty: Sustaining Mexico's Progres-a-Oportunidades Program*, Brookings Institution Press, 2006; *Sin Herencia de Pobreza*, Editorial Planeta, 2005 (with Evelyne Rodríguez); and *Ensayos sobre el Desarrollo Económico y Social de México*, Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico, 2004.



Eduardo Lora, a native of Colombia, is a former Chief Economist of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), currently associated with the same institution as coordinator of its flagship publication, *Development in the Americas*. He received his MSc from the London School of Economics, in 1982 and was a Visiting Researcher at Oxford University in 1989. Prior to joining the IDB in 1996, he served five years as Executive Director of Fedesarrollo, one of the most important research centers in Latin America. He has written various textbooks including *Técnicas de Medición Económica (Methods of Economic Measurement)*, which is now in its fourth edition and has been reprinted 12 times. He has co-authored and edited over 30 books on development issues, including *The Quality of Life in Latin American Cities: Markets and Perception*, which will be the main source of ideas for his plenary session.



H.E. János Martonyi is the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hungary. Education: Law and Political Sciences (1967), Candidate's degree in Law and Political Sciences in (1975). Work: 1979 – Trade Secretary in Brussels; 1984 – Head of section, then head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Trade; 1987– Faculty of Law and Political Sciences at Budapest's ELTE University, Lecturer; 1989-1990 – Government Commissioner for privatization; 1990-1991 – Administrative State Secretary in the Ministry for International Economic Relations; 1991-1994 – Administrative State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 1994-1998 – Lawyer, being the partner in charge of the international law firm Baker & McKenzie's local office, and a member of the firm's European board of directors; 1997 – head of department and Associate Professor; 1998-2002 – Minister of Foreign Affairs, member of the Presidency of the Permanent Court of Arbitration;

2000 – head of department and Professor at the University of Szeged; 2002 – Full-time university Professor and lawyer, Director of Martonyi and Kajtár, Baker & McKenzie; 2010 – Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary.



George Mavrotas is the Chief Economist of GDN and brings with him about 25 years of experience in international development. He is also a Visiting Professor at CERDI, University of Auvergne, Clermont-Ferrand, a Non-Resident Associate Fellow at the Centre of Regional Integration Studies of the United Nations University, an Adjunct Professor of Economics in the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of the South Pacific, a Fellow at the Foundation for International Development Study and Research (Ferd France) and an External Research Associate at the Oxford Centre for the Analysis of the Resource Rich Economies (OxCarre) of the Department of Economics, University of Oxford. He was formerly a Senior Fellow at the World Institute for Development Economics Research of the United Nations University (UNU-WIDER, Helsinki, Finland) and on the Economics Faculties of the Universities of Oxford and Manchester. He has authored and

co-authored more than 120 publications including numerous papers in leading peer-reviewed journals and 10 books on a broad range of development issues. He holds a PhD (D.Phil.) in Economics from Oxford.



Mario Pezzini is Director of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Centre, an institution serving 42 member countries, including OECD Members, Emerging Economies and Middle Income Developing Countries. Since joining the OECD in 1995, he has held several posts, from Principal Administrator on Urban Affairs, Head of the OECD Rural Development Programme, Head of the Regional Competitiveness and Governance Division to Deputy Director of the Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate. Prior to joining the OECD, he was Professor in Industrial Economics at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines de Paris, and previously, in American and Italian universities. At the beginning of his career, Mr. Pezzini worked as a Senior Economist at Nomisma (Italian think tank led by Romano Prodi), and was Director, Government of the Emilia-Romagna Region.



Saskia Sassen is the Robert S. Lynd Professor of Sociology and Co-Chair, The Committee on Global Thought, Columbia University. Her recent books are: *Territory, Authority, Rights: From Medieval to Global Assemblages* (Princeton University Press 2008), *A Sociology of Globalization* (W.W. Norton 2007), and the 4th fully updated edition of *Cities in a World Economy* (Sage 2011). She is currently working on *When Territory Exits Existing Frameworks* (under contract with Harvard University Press). Recent edited books are *Deciphering the Global: Its Spaces, Scales and Subjects* (Routledge 2007), and *Digital Formations: New Architectures for Global Order* (Princeton University Press 2005). *The Global City* came out in a new, fully updated edition in 2001. For UNESCO, she organized a five-year project on sustainable human settlement with a network of researchers and activists in over 30 countries; it is published as one of the volumes of the *Encyclopedia of Life Support*

Systems (Oxford, UK: EOLSS Publishers). Her books have been translated into over 20 languages. She has received several honors and awards, including multiple doctor *honoris causa* from universities in the US and other countries. She serves on several editorial boards and is advisor to many international bodies. She is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, a member of the National Academy of Sciences Panel on Cities, and chaired the Information Technology and International Cooperation Committee of the Social Science Research Council, USA. She has written for *The Guardian*, *The New York Times*, *Le Monde*, *Newsweek International*, among others, and contributes regularly to www.OpenDemocracy.net and www.HuffingtonPost.com.



Thomas Sevcik holds an architecture degree from Technische Universität Berlin. He co-founded in 1995, the internationally acclaimed applied think tank, Arthesia, with offices in Zurich and Los Angeles. He is the mastermind behind innovative projects dealing with repositioning cities, companies, or organizations, as well as positioning strategies for large and unique real estate projects. Thomas lectures at the Central Saint Martins College of Arts in London, is a frequent commentator and panelist, and sits on several advisory boards.



John Shattuck, an international legal scholar and human rights leader, became the fourth president and rector of Central European University (CEU) in 2009. Before coming to CEU, he was CEO of the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation, Boston, and Senior Fellow at Tufts University, where he taught human rights and international relations. He also served as assistant secretary of state for democracy, human rights, and labor under President Clinton and as US ambassador to the Czech Republic. Prior to his government service, Shattuck was Vice President at Harvard University. Shattuck's career began at the American Civil Liberties Union. He is the author of *Freedom on Fire*, a study of the international response to genocide and crimes against humanity in the 1990s, and *Rights of Privacy*, and many articles on higher education, international relations, human rights and civil liberties.



Simon Snoxell is Senior Policy Analyst in Policy Research Division at the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Previously to joining CIDA, he worked with the Aga Khan Foundation, the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Infrastructure Canada and as a Researcher with London South Bank University, UK. He has published in the field of urban development and social capital, and has managed urban development projects in Egypt and Mali. His current files of responsibility at CIDA include urban development and innovation.



István Tarlós is the Mayor of the City of Budapest since 3 October, 2010. He studied at the Budapest University of Technology and earned a civil engineer degree in 1973 at the Transport and Telecommunication Technical College. He post-graduated in Economics and Organization at the Ybl Miklós Technical College in Budapest. During his 17-year civil engineer career spent in the construction industry, his jobs included mainly, investor and contractor tasks. For a few years he managed his own architect studio with his wife. Later, after entering politics, he became Mayor of District III Budapest, Óbuda – Békásmegyér in October 1990, and was continually re-elected as mayor in the same district with great majority in 1994, 1998 and 2002. He held the position of Vice Chairman for four years in the Central-Hungarian Regional Development Council, and at the same time, he was the head of the Commission for Regional Strategic Planning. Tarlós an

independent, but declared a conservative politician, led the FIDESZ Fraction and the FIDESZ KDNP Fraction Alliance in the municipality of Budapest from October 2006 till October 2010. Tarlós also led the successful "Social Referendum 2008" campaign, initiated by the FIDESZ KDNP Fraction Alliance. For his work as a mayor, Tarlós has been awarded with several state and civil medals.



Carlos B. Vainer is Doctor on Social and Economic Development – Université de Paris I, Panthéon/ Sorbonne and Professor at the Institute of Urban and Regional Planning and Research at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (IPPUR/ UFRJ). Three times IPPUR's Director, he has been President of the Brazilian National Association of Graduate Schools and Research on Urban and Regional Planning (ANPUR). He is the Director of the Forum of Science and Culture at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, where he chairs the Program on Public Management for Social and Economic Development. He also chairs the Laboratory State, Labor, Territory and Nature (ETTERN), where he develops and advises students' researches on regional and urban policies, migrations, social and environmental impacts of large dams, urban conflicts and social movements. He coordinates the Network of Dams. He has published books

and articles on these issues and currently, focuses his research on the impacts of large projects and sporting mega-events.



Anthony J. Venables is Professor of Economics at Oxford University where he also directs the Oxford Centre for the Analysis of Resource Rich Economies. He is a Fellow of the Econometric Society and of the British Academy. Former positions include Chief Economist at the UK Department for International Development (DFID), Professor at the London School of Economics, Research Manager of the trade research group in the World Bank, and advisor to the UK Treasury. He has published extensively in the areas of international trade and spatial economics, including trade and imperfect competition, economic integration, multinational firms, economic geography, and natural resources. His publications include – *The Spatial Economy: Cities, Regions and International Trade*, with M. Fujita and P. Krugman (MIT press, 1999), and *Multinationals in the World Economy* with G. Barba Navaretti (Princeton 2004).



L. Alan Winters is Professor of Economics in the University of Sussex, UK. Before this, he was Chief Economist at the Department for International Development (DFID), London. He is a Research Fellow and former Program Director of the Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR), London and Fellow of IZA, Munich. He is also the editor of *The World Trade Review*. Alan has had a long association with the World Bank. He was Director of the Development Research Group of the World Bank (2004-2007), and had previously been Division Chief and Research Manager (1994-1999) and Economist (1983-1985) in the Bank. He has also advised, *inter alia*, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Commonwealth Secretariat, the European Commission (EC), the European Parliament, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the World Trade Organization (WTO), and the Inter-American

Development Bank. Professor Winters has published over 200 articles and 30 books in areas such as regional trading arrangements, non-tariff barriers, European integration, transition economies' trade, international labor mobility, agricultural protection, trade and poverty and the world trading system.

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